SUMMARY per R. M. S. Geelong.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9601.—VOL. LIX. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, at Church-street, Newcastle, Mrs. JOHN C. DAVIS, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, Bondi, Sydney, the wife of Mr JAMES ENGLISH, of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, G. V. Brooke Hotel, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. WILLIAM BOVIS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, by special license, at Trinity Church, Greymouth, N. Z., by the Rev. G. P. Beaumont, JORGEN PETERSON, of the Prince Alfred Water Race, Nelson Creek, to ANNIE, fourth daughter of Mr. RICHARD LOCKERY, of Sydney.

On the 10th instant, at the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, by the Rev. Archibald Gilchrist, B.A., ROBERT, eldest son of Mr. ROBERT M'COOK, South Creek, to SARAH, youngest daughter of Mr. PETER SHARPE, Toberbilly, county Antrim, Ireland.

On the 24th instant, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Vidal, JOHN HOLLINGDALE, late of Rochester, England, to LETITIA WHITLAW, eldest daughter of the late H. E. Whitlaw, M.D. Newtownards, county Down, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, at Burwood, LOUISA RAMSAY, the beloved wife of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL BUDGE, Clerk of the Executive Council.

On the 15th instant, at Launceston, Tasmania, after a long and painful illness, ROBERT EVANS, Esq., aged 65 years.

On the 25th instant, at 146, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, WILLIAM SHAW, aged 56 years, late of Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland.

On the 25th instant, at her father's residence, JULIA SOPHIA, third daughter of Mr. JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, aged 5 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG, 1584 tons, 250 horse power, Robert T. Dundas, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1869, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 24th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 25th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent. Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 30th January, 1869.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

The Steamers of the above meet the boats of the P. and O. Company from Australia at Alexandria.

This route can be highly recommended, particularly for the present season, and the undersigned will issue passage tickets either from Suez across the desert, or Alexandria to Trieste.

J. te KLOOT, Agent, 93, York-street. CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known and powerful steamship KAIKOURA (lately employed in the Panama mail service by the P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Company), 1500 tons, S. Harry Wright, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched as above, UNDER SAIL ONLY, on or about the 15th MARCH next; and, from her fast-sailing qualities, offers special inducement to shippers of WOOL, SPECIE, &c, &c. Her magnificent accommodations for all classes of PASSENGERS are too well known to require comment, and early application is necessary to secure berths.

For freight, passage-money, and all further particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

STEAM direct to FIJIS and JAPAN.—The well-known fast and powerful steamship OTAGO (late the property of the P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co.), 645 tons register, 600-horse power, will be dispatched as above from this port on 12th MARCH (should inducement offer).

Intending passengers are directed to the magnificent saloon accommodations of this, one of the fastest steamers in the colonies, and reminded that to secure berths applications must be made immediately to the undersigned, from whom all further particulars, rates of passage, &c., can be obtained.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

N. B.—A limited quantity of light freight can be arranged for.

STEAMSHIP RUAHINE, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Those persons who have bespoken berths in the above ship will please pay deposits at once, otherwise the berths or cabins cannot be retained for them, as the vessel is rapidly filling up.

Panama Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf. Sydney, February 25th.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by Steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—DANDENONG, THURSDAY, 5th March, at noon, from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.

The saloon is amidships.

Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

Fare—30s.

W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

N.B.—No goods will be received after 11 a.m. on dates of sailing.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.

The favourite s. s. BLACKBIRD, 1060 tons, Captain H. P. Sawell, will be despatched from Macnamara's wharf on FRIDAY, the 5th March.

The accommodation (saloon amidships) is equal to any passenger steamer in the colonies, and a stewardess is always in attendance on the ladies' cabin.

A commodious safe has been built in the captain's cabin for the safe conveyance of gold.

Rates of Passage:

Saloon	£4	0	0
Ditto return	6	10	0
Steerage	1	10	0

Arrangements for freight must be made before the steamer leaves here for Newcastle.

For rates and any other information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND NEW ZEALAND.

The undermentioned steamships will be dispatched by Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co., on the following dates, with passengers, cargo, stock, mails, and parcels:—TO NEW ZEALAND, in March.

The ALHAMBRA, 3rd March, via Hokitika.

The OMEO, 9th March, via Bluff and Otago.

The above steamers for New Zealand sail on the dates named for BLUFF HARBOUR, DUNEDIN, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, GREYMOUTH, and HOKITIKA, and transhipping at Wellington for AUCKLAND, NAPIER, TARANAKI, WANGANUI, &c.

Through tickets to and from all the above-named ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any other information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

Intending Passengers by the ALHAMBRA must leave Sydney by the A. S. N. Co.'s Steamer RANGATIRA, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

STEAM TO BRISBANE, GLADSTONE, BOWEN (PORT DENISON), and CLEVELAND BAY.

The fast and powerful steamship HAVILAH, J. D. Harley (late of the s.s. Boomerang), commander, will be dispatched as above from the PATENT SLIP WHARF on or about Monday, at 5 p.m., and be continued MONTHLY in the TRADE.

Her accommodations in both cabin and steerage are unsurpassed by any steamer trading to Queensland, and every attention to both shippers and passengers can be relied on.

Fares and freights at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Sydney, MORT, HOLLAND, and CO., Brisbane, FRIEND and PRIZEMAN, Gladstone, GEORGE SMITH, Bowen, S. F. WALKER and CO., Cleveland Bay. } Agents.

N.B.—Being under contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails from Brisbane, dispatch and regularity can be depended on.

Cargo is now being received at the Wharf, from 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at WELSHPOOL, PORT ALBERT.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

REDUCTION in FARES by the CITY OF HOBART to HOBART TOWN:—

Saloon	£6	6	0
Ditto, return, available for four months	10	10	0
Steerage	3	10	0

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-st.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG—Illalong, THIS DAY, at noon.
DITTO—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MORUYA—Illalong, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE, GLADESVILLE, HUNTER'S HILL, AND RIVER STEAMERS.—From FOOT of KING-STREET to PARRAMATTA DAILY, at 7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.

PELICAN, 9, 1, 5; return 6.50, 11, 3.
ADELAIDE, 7, 11, 3; return 9, 1, 5.
PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10 p.m.

FARES by PELICAN at a NOMINAL CHARGE of 9d Saloon, return 1s; Steerage 6d, RETURN 9d, available for return by any of the company's steamers.

ACCOMMODATION three times greater than the Opposition steamer, and comfortable in all weather.

Contract Tickets, 20 per cent. less than the Opposition.

PARRAMATTA STEAMER.—PREMIER, from Patent Slip Wharf, 9, 1, and 5. From Parramatta, 6.50, 11, and 3, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, &c. Cabin, 6d.; return ditto, 9d.; being 33 per cent. cheaper, and faster than the Pelican and Adelaide. N.B.—Patent Slip Wharf.

CREMORNE, CREMORNE.—Steamers will leave the Queen's Wharf, bottom of Pitt-street, every SATURDAY, at 11, 2.15, and 3. Return, 5.30 and 7 o'clock. Return ticket, 1s. each. C. C. DANGAR.

WATSON'S BAY Steamer, daily leaves Queen's Whf., 7, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, calling at Woolloomooloo.

FOR BRISBANE WATER.—The new and swift steamer ALCHYMIST, from Patent Slip Wharf, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m. In order to enable excursionists to visit this beautiful district the owner has decided to issue Return Tickets for the Single Fare, being 10s. She will leave GOSFORD at 8 a.m. on the following MONDAY, thus enabling gentlemen to be in their offices at 1 p.m. H. MOON, Agent.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Wonga Wonga, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; return, £10. Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara on Saturday night.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang (for passengers only), this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and James Paterson early—see special advertisement.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday, and to Maryborough direct twice a week.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports, Tinonee, about Tuesday, 2nd March.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River, for one week, at a fare and a half.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP BOOMERANG, T. A. Lake, commander, will be dispatched for BOWEN (Port Denison) and CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 5.

HAS ROOM FOR PASSENGERS AND HORSES ONLY.

Cargo is being received for the JAMES PATERSON, which vessel will be dispatched as above, early next week, of which due notice will be given.

FARES:

TO BOWEN (PORT DENISON.)

Saloon	£3	0	0
Return	5	0	0
Steerage	2	0	0
Measurement goods per ton	1	5	0
Dead weight	1	0	0

TO CLEVELAND BAY.

Saloon	£4	0	0
Return	7	0	0
Steerage	2	5	0
Measurement goods per ton	1	10	0
Dead weight	1	5	0

HORSES AT REDUCED RATES.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly directed to the superior accommodation of these fine vessels.

Cargo is now being received at the Company's Wharf. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, TO-NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH. On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Miller's Forest This Day, and Paterson on Saturday.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager. Offices—Foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, MONDAY next. STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

FOR LONDON, The DUNBAR CASTLE.

This fine ship will be despatched the first week in March.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SWANSON; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The undermentioned first-class passenger ships will be dispatched by the undersigned in the following order:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
DUNBAR CASTLE	925	Swanson	March.
BEN LOMOND	986	Cargill	
BRUCKLAY CASTLE	1014	Wallace.	

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and all other information, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
QUEEN OF NATIONS	846	Donald	Feb.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO	627	Stewart	March.
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE	879	Fernie	March.
NINEVEH	1174	Bruce	April
STRATHDON	1011	Pile	May.

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, the splendid clipper ship WINEFRED, A1 at Lloyd's, noted in the Melbourne trade for rapid passages, Charles Pennington, commander. Wool received at Marsden's Stores. YOUNG and LARK; or, WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, with immediate dispatch, having the whole of the lower hold engaged, the clipper ship CALDBECK, 761 tons register, double A1 at Lloyd's, W. Brown, commander.

Wool received at Marsden's. YOUNG and LARK; or, WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship, PLANET, 655 tons register, J. J. Coombes, commander. Wool received at Marden's Stores.

For freight or passage apply to Captain COOMBES; or to YOUNG and LARK; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class clipper ship GLENDOWER, having three-fourths of her cargo on board, will be dispatched on the 15th March.

Has still two Cabins disengaged.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BRINSDEN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

Wool received at Talbot's.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

To sail 20th March.

The celebrated frigate-built ship HARK-AWAY, A1 at Lloyd's, 814 tons register, E. V. R. Cottier, commander. Now lying at Campbell's Wharf.

This magnificent ship, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail the last week in March. She has a full poop, with spacious well ventilated cabins, and other advantages for first-class passengers. The reputation of her owners is a sufficient guarantee that every comfort will be found on board.

Wool is being received in Marsden's Stores. For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain COTTIER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail first week in March.—The first-class ship CANAAN, A1 at Lloyds, William Wilson, commander, 846 tons register.

This well-known and favourite Sydney trader will meet with the utmost dispatch, having the whole of her dead weight down, and a large portion of her wool engaged.

Has large roomy cabins for a limited number of first-class passengers.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Wool received at Flood's stores.

For rates of passage or freight apply to Captain WILSON, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR LONDON (via CAPETOWN, Cape of Good Hope, calling to land passengers for the OPHIR GOLD FIELDS).—The fine British frigate-built ship TALBOT, 1000 tons, A1 at Lloyd's, 13 years, Captain T. James, will be dispatched as above, FROM MELBOURNE, on 3rd March, carrying FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS passengers, for whom comfortable, roomy, and well-ventilated accommodation will be provided.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—A liberal allowance made for passage-money to Melbourne.

TO EUROPE, VIA CALIFORNIA.—The SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS offer great facilities to parties going to Europe. The transit from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK, being by rail, accomplished in 10 days; from NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL, 9 days. This route avoids the danger of passing Cape Horn, and affords the traveller an opportunity of visiting the principal cities in America; in fact, the whole journey may be considered a pleasure excursion of 90 days' duration.

For particulars of passage, &c., apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A 1 American favourite clipper bark PENANG, 950 tons, F. White, commander, will have immediate dispatch; her accommodations are of a very superior class, being 7 feet 6 between decks. Parties are invited to inspect her at the Grafton Wharf. Early application is necessary, as but few berths are vacant.

Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque SUNSHINE, 500 tons, Captain H. Probyn, being under charter, will have immediate despatch, and from her well-known sailing capabilities presents inducements seldom offered to passengers, and shippers of light freight.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—The first-class barque FELIX BERNABO, Captain Roux, will sail for the above port on or about the 6th of March. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For light freight or passage apply to H. LABAT and CO., No. 1, Custom-house-buildings.

FOR VALPARAISO.—To sail on 5th March.—The A1 clipper ship CAPE HORN, W. Howat, commander, 724 tons register.

For light freight or passage apply on board at the Circular Quay; or to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

FOR CALLAO.—The fine ship SAMARANG, 1176 tons register, Wm. King, commander, will be dispatched about 10th March.

For light freight or passage, apply to Captain KING, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The regular trader MAGELLAN CLOUD, Captain Browning, will be dispatched on the 15th March.

For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR FIJIS, TONGA, and NAVIGATORS.—The clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain Clulow, will sail on the 5th March. For freight or passage apply on board; or to H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL for FIJIS, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—The favourite island trader BLACK DOG, 200 tons, W. H. Weiss, master, is now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, Circular Quay, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, is guaranteed to be the first ship away.

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain W. H. WEISS; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FIRST VESSEL FOR OVALAU AND FIJIS.—The first-class clipper barque NORMAN, 225 tons, R. Milne, commander (late of the Magellan Cloud), having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched early next month, and positively be the first vessel away.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the splendid saloon and steerage accommodations of this clipper, and to make their arrangements immediately.

For freight, passage, and all further particulars, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner EMMA JANE will be dispatched next MONDAY. Apply to R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The SWORDFISH. Freight apply Laidley, Ireland and Co.; C. B. Bond, Sussex-st.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND direct, conveying cargo for WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, NELSON, OTAGO, NAPIER, TARANAKI, PICTON, and the BLUFF (to be forwarded to the above Ports, by one of the CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM PACKETS).—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, will positively clear and sail TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading AT ONCE for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper schooner MYSTERY, Frazer master, is now fast loading at Market Wharf, and will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board; to PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street; or to H. W. HARPER, Struth's Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and MARYBOROUGH.—The fine schooner PRIMA DONNA is now ready to receive cargo at Patent Slip Wharf, and will sail on an early day.

JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—First vessel, WEST HARTLEY, No. 1, TO-MORROW at noon. For freight or passage, apply ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner WALLABY. COX and CO., Baltic Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER, to all parts, THOMAS AND HENRY. Apply T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE NAMBUCKRA.—The FLYING FISH, on MONDAY. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Whf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

SHIP JOURDAIN, from Charente.—CONSIGNEES will please pass ENTRIES for Alger's Wharf. All goods not passed for will be placed in Bond under imperfect entry. The ship will not be responsible for goods after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced and freights paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP JOURDAIN, from Charente.—Captain ARNAUDEAU will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his Crew, without his written authority.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH barque ASIE, from Bordeaux, via Melbourne.—Consignees are informed that this vessel will discharge at Circular Wharf. All goods not passed for within seven days (time allowed by law) will be entered and landed at the risk and expense of the consignees. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned.

CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

MARY AND EDITH, from Adelaide.—CONSIGNEES will oblige by passing ENTRIES for Grafton Wharf, and paying freight to the undersigned, who will give orders for delivery.

T. and J. SKINNER, Macquarie-place.

FINAL NOTICE.—Ship SAMARANG, from London.—CONSIGNEES are hereby reminded that the time allowed by the Amended Customs' Act for passing Entries having expired, all goods not passed for by 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, will be placed in Bond under imperfect entry.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FREIGHT.—Seventy Tons for Rockingham Bay. Apply Macnamara's Wharf, to G. O'BRIEN.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The splendid new clipper brig, JANET STEWART. Apply to Captain ELLIS, on board, Grafton Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The British-built barque EUROMEDA, 348 tons register, now on her first voyage.

R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the clipper brig LALLA ROOKH, 147 tons register, classed in Lloyds.

R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

FOR CHARTER.—The fine barque LADY FRANKLIN (newly coppered), C. Hildebrandt, commander. Apply WALLACH, BROTHERS.

VESSELS FOR SALE, READY FOR USE.—Brig, 240 tons burthen. Ditto, 300 ditto, suitable for whaling purposes. Schooner, 170 ditto. JOHN BLACK and CO.

VESSEL, wanted to purchase, carrying 200 tons dead weight, on 11 feet draft. JOHN BLACK and CO.

CHARTERS.—The undersigned requires Tonnage for China, Eastern, S. American Ports. Sawkins, Exch.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS to carry coals to Shanghai and Hongkong. Parbury, Brothers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS, to load grain in SOUTH AUSTRALIA for LONDON or LIVERPOOL.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTERS.—The undersigned are prepared to LOAD VESSELS either in SYDNEY or NEWCASTLE, and to give the highest rates for the following ports, viz.:—SHANGHAI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, GALLE, SINGAPORE, JAVA, MAURITIUS, and SAN FRANCISCO.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.

WATERVIEW PATENT SLIP.

SHIPWRIGHTS' WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The undersigned wish it to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.

Sailing vessels wanting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Slip, will be towed to and from Waterview FREE OF CHARGE by any of the harbour tug-boats.

THOS. M'ARTHUR and CO., Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, &c., WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.

N.B.—Town Office, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, where all inquiries will have immediate attention.

*** Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of members of the above Club, to propose candidates, will be held in the Club Room, Tattersall's, THIS DAY, at 3.30 p.m.

By order of the committee, BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Usual Weekly Meeting will be held, at the Association Rooms, Kent-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. RICHARD M'COY, Secretary.

CAPTAIN COOK STATUE.—Committee MEETING, at the Judges' Chambers, Supreme Courthouse, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 p.m.

R. B. SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Unity Lodge of Sydney, 1169 E.C.—Emergency MEETING This Evening, at 6.30.

SOUTH SYDNEY V. R.—Annual General Meeting, Thursday next, at 7.30. J. Newsham, Captain.

NO. 7 BATTERY V. A.—Carbine Club Subscription PRIZES will be SHOT FOR, TO-MORROW, at Paddington Range, at 2.45 p.m. sharp. Undress, with waist belt only. DAVID Y. SYME, Secretary.

PRINCE ALFRED BAND OF HOPE.—Members will meet This Evening, at 7.30. Admission, 1d.

BURWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL.—A Public MEETING to consider the best means by which a PUBLIC SCHOOL may be established in Burwood, will be held at Macdonald's Hotel, THIS EVENING. The chair to be taken by Thomas Walker, Esq., at 8 o'clock.

E. T. PENFOLD, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

I beg to intimate my intention of becoming a CANDIDATE for a seat at the Board of Directors, on the occurrence of next vacancy, and respectfully solicit your support.

B. MOLINEAUX. 322, George-street, 26th November, 1868.

WINDSOR.—CORRIGENDUM.—Rev. Mr. THOMSON'S LECTURE.—The subject of the Lecture should be "The past and present progress of knowledge, and its bearing on the prospects of society."

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, On the Permanent Principle. Registered 6th September, 1868.

DIRECTORS: Messrs. M. Metcalfe, M. C. Stephen, H. E. Allan, and J. H. Miller.

NOTICE.

A fresh issue of shares will be made at end of the present month.

Parties desiring to invest can apply for same AT ONCE!

Payment on the shares to be made on MONDAY, 1st March.

The full amount of each share, viz., £10, can be paid up, or the shares can be paid by 10s per share per month.

These shares are among the safest and best investments to be had—and a fair rate of interest will be obtained payable at 20th September in each year; the principal can also be drawn, if required, on a month's notice, under the rules.

Rules and all information on application to W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

Office, Bell's-chambers, next Mort's-passage, Pitt-street.

February 25.

N.B.—The payments for February, due on 28th, will be received on MONDAY, 1st March.

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—A SALE of ADVANCES or LOANS will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. Gorman and Miller, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, the 26th February instant, at 4 o'clock sharp.

By order of the Board, W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

Offices, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, 23rd February, 1869.

ESPOSICION NACIONAL.—To be held at SANTIAGO de CHILE, in April next.

The Consul for Chile having been urgently requested to procure specimens and samples of the products and manufactures of Australia for exhibition in the capital of Chile, ascertaining that a favourable opportunity for shipment will be offered up to the 6th proximo, now solicits from the proprietors of mines, wool growers, agriculturists, manufacturers, and others, such contributions of their various productions as may convey some favourable impression of the wealth and progress of these colonies.

Ample descriptions should be forwarded, names of the contributors prominently inscribed, and packages addressed Al Presidente de la Comision de Esposicion Nacional de Agricultura, Santiago de Chile.

Per Eldred and Spence,

Chilian Consulate, 17, Church-hill.

By whom all charges for shipment and conveyance will be paid.

Sydney, 23rd February, 1869.

RAFFLE.—The BLINK BONNY, at Punch and M'Grath's, Geo.-st., Saturday evening, 8 sharp.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—The Sale of BOOTHS will take place at MARTYN and CO.'S, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. PROBYN.—LETTER for you at the Post Office.

TO EDWARD WILSON BEACH.—Write to your Mother, stating where you are.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL SERVICES.—THIS EVENING, Special Service, at 7.30 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. H. S. KING.

On SUNDAY AFTERNOON the preacher will be the Rev. JOSIAH SPENCE, of the Clarence River. The collection will be devoted to the rebuilding of the Church at Lawrence, recently destroyed by a storm.

WILLIAM M. COWPER.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Teachers of Writing, 166, Phillip-street. Established 1861. Lessons any hour.

A CARD.—Pitville House, Private Boarding Establishment, 36, Upper William-street North.

A. FLACK, Die Sinker and Seal Engraver to the various Government Offices. Official Seals, Bankers and Merchants' Endorsing Stamps, Headings for Newspapers, &c., York and Barrack streets, Sydney.

A. B. FLEMING and CO. Printing Ink Manufacturers, Leith. GORDON and GOTCH, Agents, Sydney.

CARTRIDGES, Rifle and Pistol, manufactured by F. P. Lewis and Co., 92, Kerr-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. LEISHMAN (Rev. Wm. Leishman), 45, George-street North, Dawes' Point. Vacancies for Day and Resident Pupils.

J. GILCHRIST, Brassfounder and Gasfitter, 77, Market-street. Beer Engines, own make, warranted.

J. BURTON, Importer of Berlin Needlework, Wool, glass shades, beads, &c. 4, Hunter-street.

JAMES ANDERSON, Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance Agent. Office, Mort's-passage, George-street.

JAMES MOLISON, General and Commission Agent, 14, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, London.

JOHN BLACK and CO., Ship and Commission Agents, 14, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. W. H. MACKENZIE, jun, Agent.

MR. C. W. RAYNER, Professor of Singing, 155, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 26, O'Connell-street.

MR. HUGH PATERSON, Dentist, has REMOVED to 247, Macquarie-street, opposite the Mint.

MISS HAYES, Importer of French Corsets, Milliner and Dressmaker, 157, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

MILLER AND RICHARD, Typefounders, &c., Edinburgh. GORDON and Gotch, Sole Agents for Australia.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—G. Burrow's Parcel Delivery Office, G. Gough's Parcel Delivery Office, H. Stevenson's Parcel Delivery Office, Fruit Shop, opposite Vickery's-buildings, near HERALD Office.

OUR USUAL FISH DINNER TO-DAY, 12 to 4, 6d. American Restaurant.

PAPERHANGING done for the trade, 34, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo.

SMART, DONKIN, and CO., Merchants and Commission Agents, Edward-street, Brisbane.

TAILORS.—The beautiful art of CUTTING Taught (moderate charges) by JOHN T. KENYON, late foreman, Collins-street, Melbourne. Apply between 5 and 6 p.m., Shalvey's Royal Hyde Park Hotel.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

CARTES DE VISITE, 10s per dozen, retaken without extra charge. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 7s 6d per dozen, at J. YATES', 432, George-street, near White Horse.

CARTES DE VISITE, Reduced to 10s per dozen, by T. S. Glaister, 253, Pitt-street, near Victoria Theatre.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street. 23,000 negatives registered. Cartes-de-visite, miniatures, groups, &c. Portraits enlarged to any size. Children taken instantaneously.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

TABLE F.

Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

W. T. MUSTON and CO. are buyers of New South Wales Government Debentures

Gas Light	Sydney Insurance
Commercial Bank	General Assurance
Joint Stock	And other Shares.

Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

£50 TO £5000 LENT on country property, 6 per cent. HAMBROOK, Dispensary, Pyrmont.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security. £20 to £3000, from £5 per cent. 107, Elizabeth-street N.

TRUST MONEYS for investment. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 165, Pitt-street.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of, through LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-st.

SHARES and DEBENTURES may always be obtained and disposed of by Barton and Melhado, 165, Pitt-st.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public not to harbour my Wife, EMMA MONEYSTOCK NEAL, who left her home without provocation, and she is requested to communicate with me without delay, as I wish very much to see her.

JOHN NEAL, Kent-street.

NOTICE.—If WILLIAM CARTER does not remove his things, they will be sold within fourteen days from this date.

No. 104, Gloucester-street.

CAUTION against giving my son, C. W. BUCKNELL, credit, as I will not be answerable for any debts he may contract.

C. W. BUCKNELL. Mungyer Station, February 11th, 1869.

£100 REWARD.—The above Reward will be paid by the undersigned, for such information (secret or otherwise) that will lead to the recovery of my well-known race-horse Talleyrand, and conviction of the person or persons who stole him from Gragin, on or about the 13th instant, or £10 for the recovery of the horse.

Description:

A large dark chesnut horse, branded GO on near hip, and 9 near ribs; the G and 9 are blotched, and appear as scars.

FRANK WYNDHAM. Coolootai, Warialda, 17th February, 1869.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, from Greycliff, English Fox TERRIER. T. B. Willis, 100, Pitt-st.

STOLEN or STRAYED, a Bay HORSE, with Saddle and Bridle on, branded 88 on near shoulder. Anyone bringing same to J. GOULD, 391, George-street, will be rewarded.

CHEQUE LOST, £2 6s, on City Bank, drawn by A. H. Dawson. Payment stopped.

LOST, on Sunday, between Erskine-street and Woolloomooloo, a Gold BROOCH, with portrait. 21s. reward if returned to J. CARMICHAEL, Erskine-street.

LOST, yesterday morning, between St. Philip's Parsonage and King-street, a small newspaper PARCEL, containing letters and paper. The finder, bringing it to the Parsonage, will be rewarded.

LOST, on board the Fire King, during the collision, on Monday night, two brown Silk UMBRELLAS; also, two HORSE-CLOTHS. The finders will be rewarded on returning same to Volunteer Hotel, Pitt-street.

LOST, a Gold BROOCH, carbuncle in centre and photograph at back. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to the Sugar Company's Office, Bridge-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, SATURDAY, 27th February.

Prince Alfred at Melbourne
The Duke and Sir James Fergusson at the Theatre Royal, Adelaide
Summary of English News—Mr. Bright at Court—The Australian Meat Question—Fatal Colliery Explosion—Correspondents' Letters—The Ritualistic Judgment
More Skirmishing in New Zealand
Fatal Accident in Hobson's Bay
Arrival of the Governor of South Australia
Honours to Australian Colonists
Fall of a House in George-street
Collective Wisdom of New South Wales
Social Affairs in England
Central Criminal Court Proceedings
Postage on Newspapers in America
The Patriarch of Constantinople and the Pope
Sporting—Agriculture—Mining
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.

Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.
Mr. T. WILLS, Town Hall Chambers, Birmingham.

Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES ON THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND INDIAN LINES,

Specially compiled by Messrs. Clark Spence and Co., for the use of their correspondents.

TARIFF:

The tariff is for messages containing from 1 to 20 words, including names and addresses.

A message containing from 21 to 30 words is charged for at one rate and a-half.

A message from 31 to 40 words, at two rates, and so on.

All charges must be PREPAID by the sender, except in cases in which the rules specially state the receiver has to pay.

Scale of charges for telegraphing to England via Galle:—Four words, 16s; six words, 24s; eight words, 32s; ten words, 40s; fifteen words, 52s 6d; twenty words, 70s.

Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, News Agents, Sydney and Melbourne, are authorised to receive messages for the above lines.

CLARK, SPENCE, and CO. Galle, February, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership hitherto existing between us as General Merchants, since the year 1859, under the style of "John Frazer and Co.," has terminated, and will exist only from this date under the style of FRAZER and MANSON, in liquidation.

JOHN FRAZER,
WILLIAM MANSON (by his Trustees and Executors—JOHN FRAZER, JOHN MANSON, JAMES EWAN).

Sydney, January 30, 1869.

NOTICE.—We beg to announce that our Interest and Connection with the business hitherto carried on by us as General Merchants, terminated on the 30th instant, having disposed of and transferred the same to Messrs. J. B. HOARE, JAMES WATSON, A. W. JACKSON, and JAMES EWAN, by whom the business will be continued and carried on.

JOHN FRAZER,
WILLIAM MANSON (by his Trustees and Executors—JOHN FRAZER, JOHN MANSON, JAMES EWAN).

Sydney, January 30, 1869.

We take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to our friends and constituents, in this and the neighbouring colonies, for the liberal support we have received for many years past, and respectfully solicit for our successors a continuance of the same.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day entered into Partnership, and purchased the business hitherto conducted by Mr. John Frazer and Mr. William Manson, under the style of "John Frazer and Co."

The Business will be carried on by us in the premises in York-street, under the same name and style, and we trust the constituents of the late firm will continue to us the friendly business relations and support so long enjoyed by our predecessors.

J. B. HOARE,
JAMES WATSON,
A. W. JACKSON,
JAMES EWAN.

Sydney, 1st February, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between ALEXANDER WATSON M'MINN and SAMUEL HYNDMAN, as Tanners and Curriers, carried on at Sydenham Road, Marrickville, in the colony of New South Wales, is This Day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be paid by A. M'Minn, on presentation.

Dated this 24th February, A.D. 1869.

A. W. M'MINN
SAMUEL HYNDMAN.

Witness—W. J. NORRIS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken those central and commodious premises, 653, George-street, Haymarket, lately occupied by Mr. J. J. Curran, and where he hopes, by keeping the best quality of goods procurable in the Sydney markets, and by charging the lowest possible prices consistent with a remunerative profit, to meet with a fair share of support.

N.B.—The premises will be open on SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th instant, with an entirely new stock of goods.

P. MAHONY, Wholesale, Retail, and Family Grocer, 653, George-street South, the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. J. Curran.

NOTICE.—NO. 4 CONTRACT G. W. RAILWAY.—The undersigned requests that all CLAIMS on him in reference to the above contract, may be at once forwarded with particulars to Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, of Sydney, Solicitors, for settlement. All claims not sent in during this month cannot be recognised.

WILLIAM WATKINS.

NOTICE.—I have this day appointed Mr. ATKINSON A. P. TIGHE, my agent at Newcastle, and request from this date all RENTS will be paid to him, my former agent, Mr. GEORGE TULLY, having resigned.

A. A. DANGAR, by his attorney, CHARLES T. GEDYE. Sydney, February 19th, 1869.

VICTORIA HOUSE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 27th instant, for Half-yearly Stock Taking. FARMER, PAINTER, AND POPE, 269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

WE beg to announce that, owing to the decease of our Mr. DE ROUBAIX JENAR, our business will be carried on from and after the 15th November, 1868, under the firm of GUSTAVE JANSSEN and CO.

Our Candles will in future bear the mark "ROYAL MANUFACTURE," GUSTAVE JANSSEN and CO., late De Roubaix Jenar and Co.

DE ROUBAIX JENAR and CO.

Sole agent, for Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. William Meyerstein, 6, Love-lane, Aldermanbury, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

Mr. RICHARD THAME, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, of 478, George-street, Sydney, begs most respectfully to inform his patrons and the whole of the inhabitants of this City, that in consequence of the falling down of his late Establishment, that he has taken those extensive and commodious premises adjoining the Royal Hotel, and lately occupied by P. N. Russell and Co., where the whole of his extensive stock will be removed, and offered to the public at the smallest remunerative profit.

Mr. R. THAME will here intimate his gratefulness for the very extensive patronage that he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to assure his friends in general, that no effort in the future shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favours.

The New Establishment will be opened for business on SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th instant.

MR. RICHARD THAME begs to inform his friends and customers that his BUSINESS is STILL GOING ON without any stoppage from the accident. Office adjoining Mr. Palser's, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of JOHN WOOD, late of Burwood, near Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, Licensed Victualler, deceased, intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court, by JOHN WOOD, of Newcastle, aforesaid, the eldest son and next of kin of the said deceased, that administration of the goods, chattels, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to him as such next of kin as aforesaid.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of February, A.D. 1869.

HENRY JOSEPH BROWN, Proctor for Applicant, Newcastle, by ELLIS and MAKINSON, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THE GROVER AND BAKER Elastic and Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.—The most simple and durable both for family and manufacturing purposes. GORDON and GOTCH, Agents, 281, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463257

From New Zealand GAZETTE, No. 5, 8th February, 1869.

CONTINUED CONVERSION OF THE OLD DEBENTURES OF THE GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF NEW ZEALAND INTO NEW 5 PER CENT. CONSOLS UNDER THE LOAN ACT OF 1867.

The Crown Agent for the Colonies, acting on behalf of the Government of New Zealand, will be prepared to exchange new 5 per cents., created under authority of the Act above referred to, for debentures bearing various rates of interest, which have from time to time been issued under the following Acts and Ordinances.

The interest on the new securities will be paid quarterly, and the principal will be paid at par by a 1 per cent. cumulative sinking fund, applied by annual drawings to the extinction of the debt. By this process the whole amount will be paid off in about thirty-six years.

The terms on which the old debentures may be exchanged for new are as follows, viz.:—

For every 100 General Government old 5 per cents. payable in 1914, holders may receive 99½ new 5 per cent. consols.

For every 100 General Government 6 per cents. payable in 1891, holders may receive 113½ new 5 per cents.

For every 100 6 per cents. of the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago, holders may receive 109 new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Otago 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1861-2, and payable in December, 1875, holders may receive 115 new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Otago 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1861-2, and payable in July, 1874, holders may receive 116 new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Otago 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1862, and payable in November, 1874, holders may receive 113½ new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Otago 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1862, and payable in October, 1875, holders may receive 115 new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Canterbury 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1856, and payable in 1873, holders may receive 110½ new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Wellington 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1862, and payable in 1877, holders may receive 118 new 5 per cents.

For every £100 Wellington 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1866, and payable in 1886, holders may receive £128 10s. new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Nelson 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1864, and payable in 1876, holders may receive 116½ new 5 per cents.

For every 100 Nelson 8 per cents., issued under Loan Ordinance, 1864, and payable in 1881, holders may receive 124 new 5 per cents.

The bonds will be made to represent sums of £1000, £500, £200, and £100 respectively, and fractions of the latter amount which may be unavoidable in the conversion, will be adjusted either by the issue of one bond, more or less, and by the payment of the difference in money, at the time of conversion.

The annual drawings will take place in the month of March, commencing in 1869, and will be conducted in the presence of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, of any debenture-holders who may be pleased to attend, and a notary public. The debentures drawn will be paid off at par, on the 15th April following, together with the interest due thereon.

The days on which such drawings are to take place, and the numbers and values of the debentures drawn, will be duly notified by advertisement in the LONDON GAZETTE and the TIMES.

The New Zealand Government will receive bonds for exchange, and will give an order on the Crown Agents for an amount of new 5 per cent. consols corresponding with the advertised terms of conversion. The Government will be responsible for the transmission of the old bonds to England.

As payment of interest on new bonds has to be made in London; and the annual drawings will also be made there, those bonds will have to be deposited in the hands of some person resident in the United Kingdom. For the convenience of persons who have not agents there, Mr. Morrison, the New Zealand Agent in London, will, on application, act as agent for such persons in respect of those bonds.

E. W. STAFFORD.

The Treasury, Wellington, New Zealand, 6th February, 1869.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Council 1850.
Capital .... £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund .... £333,333.

Head Office—Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Walker, Esq., President.
Frederick Tooth, Esq.
Thomas Buckland, Esq.
Francis Mitchell, Esq.
Alexander Stuart, Esq.
The Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS:
George Thorne, Esq.
The Hon. John Richardson, Esq., M.L.C.
Shepherd Smith, General Manager.

London Office—Old Broad street.
DIRECTORS:
Donald Larnach, Esq., Managing Director.
T. S. Atkins, Esq. Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
William Walker, Esq.

London Bankers:
The Bank of England
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Parramatta-street	Gundagai
William-street	Wagga Wagga
Maitland	Burrowa
Newcastle	Deniliquin
Tamworth	Albury
Grafton	Bathurst
Windsor	Mudgee
Penrith	Orange
Camden	Dubbo
Goulburn	Glen Innes
Adelong	Sofala
Grenfell	Armidale.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	Rockhampton
Ipswich	Bowen
Toowoomba	Townsville
Warwick	Roma
Nashville	Maryborough

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne	Wangaratta
Geelong	Chiltern
Kyneton	Ararat
Ballaarat	Creswick
Castlemaine	Linton
Maldon	Inglewood
Beechworth	Echuca
Sandhurst	Mansfield.
Hamilton	

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland	Cromwell
Nelson	Dunstan
Wellington	Dunstan Creek
Wanganui	Mount Ida
Christchurch	Charleston
Dunedin	Waipori
Invercargill	Lawrence
Hokitika	Black's
Greymouth	Stafford
West Port	Brighton
Ross	

AGENCIES WITHIN THE COLONIES.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
The Bank of South Australia.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
The Western Australian Bank.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
The Commercial Bank of V. D. L.

AGENCIES BEYOND THE COLONIES.
SCOTLAND.
The Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.
The National Bank of Ireland.
MANCHESTER.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.
BIRMINGHAM.
The Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.
LIVERPOOL.
The North and South Wales Bank.
BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND.
Stuckey's Banking Company.
HAMBURGH.
Messrs. Merck and Co.
NEW YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Messrs. Macondray and Co.
Messrs. Falkner, Bell, and Co.
INDIA AND CHINA.
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
MANILA.
Messrs. Russell and Sturgis.
BATAVIA.
Messrs. Morgan, Melbourne, and Co.

The Bank allows interest on deposits if lodged for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained at its various offices.

Collects for its customers dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures.

Invests money on their behalf in colonial securities or those of Great Britain.

Issues drafts and letters of credit, and negotiates approved bills, payable at any of the above named places, and undertakes the agency of other banks, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK. Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.

Paid-up Capital, £484,656, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.
William Moffitt, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, Q.C., M.L.C. | J. S. Mitchell, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq.
Hon. J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A. | Hon. John Blaxland, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS.
R. K. Pillar, Esq.
George Ferguson, Esq.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan.

HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY.
Vincent Wanostrocht Giblin, General Manager.
Edward Griffith, Accountant.
LONDON OFFICE.
DIRECTORS.
James Henderson, Esq.
James Macgregor Mackay, Esq. | Paul Frederick Morgan, Esq.
John Christie, Manager.

BRANCHES.
BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
Francis Adams, Branch Inspector.
Araluen, Armidale, Bathurst, Bowenfels, Braidwood, Deniliquin, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Mudgee, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Singleton, Taree, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Weddin, West Maitland, Yass.
BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
H. P. Abbott, Branch Inspector.
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.

ACCOUNTS and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned estates, showing dividends as specified, now lie open for inspection in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, and will be submitted for confirmation on THURSDAY, 11th March next, if not previously objected to.

Dated at Sydney the 22nd day of February, A.D. 1869.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.

GUSTAV WANGENHEIM (No. 7450), of Jamison-street, Sydney, Licensed Victualler—A second dividend of 9d per £ upon proved concurrent debts.

JOHN BOULTON LAVERACK (No. 8705), of Windsor, Auctioneer—A second dividend of 3s 8d per £ upon proved concurrent debts.

JOHN STURT (No. 9138), of Green Swamp, late of Icely, Licensed Victualler—An account showing disposal of realised assets.

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POLYNESIAN LABOURERS IN QUEENSLAND.

A DENSELY thronged public meeting was held, on Monday, in the Temperance Hall, to take into consideration the desirability of petitioning the Queensland Parliament to review and amend its policy with respect to the importation of Polynesian labourers. Among those present were the Bishop of Sydney and the Rev. G. H. Moreton, the Revs. J. Graham, J. Eggleston, J. Pitman, A. B. Davis, J. P. Sunderland, J. B. Laughton, A. Thomson, Mr. Howard Reed, and his Worship the Mayor of Sydney, who presided. A letter was received from Mr. H. Parkes, M.L.A., stating his inability to attend, but expressing his willingness to give what aid he could in the matter.

His WORSHIP having briefly stated the object of the meeting, called upon

The Rev. J. P. SUNDERLAND, who read the following petition:—

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council of Queensland, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the inhabitants of the city of Sydney, agreed on at a meeting called by public advertisement, and held on the 8th day of February, 1869, under the presidency of his Worship the Mayor, humbly sheweth the grounds upon which your petitioners respectfully solicit your Honorable House to reconsider the law which has been made to regulate the importation of Polynesian labourers into Queensland.

The question as to whether and in what manner the male adults of the South Sea Islands could be made serviceable in developing the agricultural wealth of Queensland, has long engaged public attention. The subject has been discussed from various points of view; from that of the cotton and sugar planter, who has contended that it would be impossible for him to add to the revenue of the colony unless coloured labour were allowed him; from that of a class of people who consider that the importation of South Sea Islanders into Queensland would prepare them for the cultivation of their own islands; from that of a large class of persons who oppose the proposal to lower white labour by bringing cheap coloured labour into competition with it; and lastly, from the point of view occupied by a very considerable part of the population, who object to the importation of Polynesians at all, on the ground that it must lead to slavery.

The expression of opinion in Queensland upon this momentous subject could not occur unobserved. The colonies generally felt a lively interest in the discussions, since they seemed to involve a principle of which England is the champion, and for which she has sacrificed nobly. Therefore the state of the public mind on this question was narrowly watched, and great relief was felt when Parliament expressed its determination to legislate for the strict regulation of the traffic in coloured labour which had sprung up, because of the implied assurance that England would assent to no Act that would jeopardise her own honour in this matter.

A careful perusal of the Act in question (31 Vict., No. 47), assented to in March last, gave rise, however, to serious apprehension. Although it is drawn for the ostensible purpose of protecting the Polynesian, it is feared that it will rather tend to confirm skippers in the practice of kidnapping, and lead to those evils in the South Sea Islands and Queensland, which the Home Government has extinguished within her own territory, and is endeavouring to discountenance throughout the world. Were any doubts entertained on this point, the disgraceful proceedings which have lately been disclosed, relative to the manner in which the recruiting system is being prosecuted for the settlement of plantations in Fiji and Samoa, would thoroughly dissipate them. Indeed, the nature of the evidence from the New Hebrides, from Fiji, from other islands, is sufficient to show that the recruiting commissions granted by the Queensland Government will bring into operation a fleet of piratical vessels sufficient to oblige the constant presence of British men-of-war.

Serious exception may be taken to several of the clauses of the "Polynesian Labourers Act." It will be sufficient to instance a few of the most objectionable. By the 6th clause, the Government of Queensland seek to legalise the traffic in coloured labourers by private persons, in a manner disallowed by the Home Government in the tropical dependencies of the empire. That is enacted which is contrary to what is elsewhere allowed under British dominion. The only parallel instance is that in which the Mauritius planter is allowed to send his agent to recruit Coolies in India, but this is done under the complete control of the Government authorities both in India and in the Mauritius. Should it be allowable for Queensland to oppose the established policy of Great Britain in this way, the example must soon spread to other colonies, and the reversal of that policy be the effect. It appears from a study of the forms connected with this clause, that the Colonial Secretary grants licenses to enable the planter to recruit labourers from the islands, which he will do by his agent, the captain of the vessel in this trade. But is this proposition compatible with the powers of a subordinate Legislature? Does it coincide with the law of the supreme Legislature? Is it not a regulation to take effect beyond the limits of legislative jurisdiction accorded to a colony? The Act itself contains no provisions for recruiting, nor is it possible that it should do so without some previous arrangement had been made with the several Island Governments, which could only be affected by Imperial power. It cannot but follow that the license given to private persons to recruit the natives of the islands visited by them, will become licenses to kidnap, and will be resisted whenever they are exercised.

Clause 8 is similarly objectionable. It is at variance with the expressed desire of the British Government that any Act of the Queensland Parliament should embody other than the provisions approved by Great Britain in respect of the introduction of Coolie labourers to the West Indies and Mauritius. It is expressly stipulated in all cases where immigration is sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, that all contracts shall be made *within* the colony to which the coloured labourers are introduced; but the clause referred to in the Queensland Act provides for the contract being made upon the island whence the labourers are taken, and only renders it needful that the contract shall be shown to and approved by the inspector, who visits the ship on her arrival. It is indeed provided that the inspector shall question the men as to their comprehension of the engagement; but it is clear, unless he be master of the several languages they speak, that such a safeguard is a mere dead letter. There appears to be in connection with this clause, a very grave omission. Although the Government of Queensland commits to the masters of vessels engaged in this traffic licenses to recruit, no provision is made for their being men of good character and disposition; no guarantee is given that men of the cruellest disposition will not be gazetted as agents of the Government. The engagement also of the services of the missionaries in the South Sea Islands, in superintending contracts, even if they consented to do so, is very much to be reprobated. It would be extremely detrimental to the interest of the Polynesian Missions were the natives to get the notion that these good men were allied with every "recruiting agent," armed with a roving commission from the Queensland Government, and until some previous treaty or negotiation with the insular authorities has been effected, it would be ruinous to their influence, and incompatible with their safety, to be connected in any way with such persons. From facts well attested, and from the nature of the case, we are compelled to conclude that there will be misunderstandings, and disappointments, and cruelties under the present system so long as it is continued. Exception is also taken to the scale of rations, which is considered insufficient, to the absence of a restriction upon the transport of the coloured labourers into the interior, to the nature of the Court which is to adjudicate between these helpless people and their employers, and to the omission of any sufficient provision for the return of the islanders to their several homes.

The objections to this Act are not, however, theoretical: they are practical; that is to say, they are founded upon the evidence of those who have seen that the administration of this law does not secure to the natives that measure of advantage, justice, and and protection from illusage expected of it. And if that which it provides for within the colony be not attained, how much less is it to be expected that the provisions intended to regulate this traffic beyond the colony will be attended to!

It is said that the resources of Queensland cannot be developed unless recourse be had to coloured labour. The same argument might be employed with respect to New South Wales. But are the interest of these colonies those alone which should be consulted? As Englishmen we have much reason to be proud of the success of British missions amongst the Polynesian Groups; the people have made surprising advances in material and spiritual knowledge under the care of the self-denying men who have undertaken their instruction. Have we not then to consider, whether the proposition to deport the people that have been so trained will be for their good? And if we conclude that it will be for their hurt and deterioration, is it not right to disapprove it? It is clear that the Act contemplates the deportation of the civilised or semi-civilised only, since the uncivilised could not be made to understand the nature of a contract, and would only be brought to regular work by the unreasoning and arbitrary lash. But the commissioned skippers will not read the Act in this light; it will be little matter to them whether the natives are civilised or uncivilised; one man will bring as much head money as another, and what has been defective in training at home will be left for the stock-whip and stock-drivers of Queensland to accomplish.

Supposing that this traffic could be carried on under an equitable system of contracts, and be restricted to the civilised groups, even then, as the Act now stands, it would prove most injurious, for the family and parental tie, to establish which our missionaries have wrought assiduously; and the islands would be robbed of the flower of their strength. But if a traffic in South Sea Islanders is permitted to grow up under the Act in question, which provides no equitable system of contracts, and commissions the skipper to seek where he pleases for his cargo, picking up two Polynesians in one place, ten in another, twenty in a third, the several parties strangers to each other, it is easy to foresee that the most deplorable results will ensue at both ends of the system. No provisions in the Act can prevent the trade becoming one of kidnapping in the South Seas, and of slavery in Queensland. The Insular authorities will resent the operations of the recruiting agents, for which they have not been prepared by negotiation, the deported islanders will work only under the heel of oppression; on their return those who are fortunate enough to be replaced upon their native islands, will in a great many instances find their wives re-married, which will give rise to family and tribal feuds, and the influence of the missionary, who will stand in supposed alliance with the Queensland agents, will be completely neutralised. The little good previously accomplished to the men who go to spend their term of years upon the Queensland plantations will generally be undone, and they will return, we fear, very much worse than they went.

Such being the state of things which your petitioners consider as certain to arise under the provisions of "The Polynesian Labourers Act," it appears fitting that they should express to your Honorable House their apprehensions; and they humbly pray that it may please your Honorable House to take these premises into your serious consideration, and that you will review the subjects as it affects the welfare of the South Sea Islands, and direct a searching inquiry to be made into the working of your Act within the colony.

Signed in the name and by the authority of the meeting.

Chairman.

The BISHOP OF SYDNEY was glad this petition had been read, as it would serve as a preface to the resolution he was about to propose. It was with very much satisfaction to himself that he was permitted to take part in the proceedings of this meeting. It was, he thought, very important in the opening of a meeting of this nature that there should be some observation of the manner in which the subject should be discussed; but as he was not extensively acquainted with the facts of the case he would venture to state how they should be brought forward and dealt with. If he should appear dispassionate and calm before some warm advocates of the subject, and in the presence of so many dark brethren, whom he was glad to see present, yet he would remind the meeting that its influence would depend much upon the manner in which the matter was discussed: and if we wished to produce a salutary effect upon the minds of the legislators of Queensland, or of those outside ourselves who did not take the same lively interest in the subject, it must be evident that the results of our deliberations proceeded not from feeling, but from the deepseated conviction of intelligent men, that a great and crying abomination must be swept away. (Cheers.) In making a suggestion of this kind, he did not wish to be regarded in the very useless and sometimes dangerous light of a candid friend; on the contrary, he had a very warm interest in the South Sea Islanders, and in the missions which, to the honour of many denominations of Christians, had been carried on among them. Bishop Selwyn, who had just left us, was an old friend, and he who succeeded him as the representative of missions in the South Seas (Bishop Patteson), was one of the noblest and largest-hearted men with whom he was acquainted. There were certain facts of which we might be quite certain. It was certain that there were natives of the South Sea Islands in Queensland; that they were employed in various kinds of labour—some in cotton, some in sugar plantations, some as shepherds, and otherwise on the various stations of the interior. It was also a fact that differences of opinion had arisen between the employers and the employed. If the newspaper reports were to be trusted—and no doubt they were—then very considerable and grave differences of opinion had arisen between the employers and employed. These were facts which came before us in the ordinary way of intelligence. It was easy to believe that behind those statements there were circumstances occurring which we should be very grieved to hear, and which would scarcely bear the light. At the same time he wished distinctly to state that we had every reason to believe there were among these islanders men of intelligence, able to look after their interests, and that some of them were very kindly treated. Granted that in some cases many were properly treated, how did they and others get there, and what was the process to induce these men temporarily to hire themselves as labourers in Queensland? It was here he thought the great evil was found. But consider the condition of many of the islanders. No one was more competent to bear witness to it than the gentleman who read the petition, and he was sure that gentleman would bear out Bishop Patteson in the statement that they were utterly incapable of understanding what was meant by a contract in the European sense of the word. An extract from a letter the Dean had from Bishop Patterson, was to the following effect:—

"I hope, if it be God's will, to sail in May or June for an unusually long voyage among the Islands, as I could not go last year.

"I am very anxious as to what I may find going on; for I have conclusive moral (though perhaps not legal) proof of very disgraceful and cruel proceedings on the part of traders kidnapping natives and selling them to New Caledonia to the French, and in Fiji, and, I am informed, in Queensland.

"Whatever excesses may be (and have been) made as to the treatment they receive at the hands of planters, and the protection they may have from a consul after they are landed, it is quite certain that no supervision is exercised over the traders at the islands. All statements of 'contracts' made with wild native men are simply false.

"The parties don't know how to speak to each other, and no native could comprehend the (civilised) idea of a 'contract.'

"One or two friendly men who have been on board these vessels (not in command), and were horrified at what they saw, have kindly warned me to be on my guard, as they may retaliate (and who can say unjustly or unreasonably from their point of view) upon the first white men they see, connecting them naturally with the perpetrators of such crimes."

He did not think anyone who heard this extract read, and observed its careful and temperate tone, and no one who knew Bishop Patteson—a man of the most exact and truth-speaking character—would for a moment doubt that evils very grave, and enormities such as we could easily imagine, were at this moment being perpetrated in the South Sea Islands under the license and in the terms of the legislation of a neighbouring colony. This he did consider to be a very frightful state of things. There was no kind of palliation of it possible. If it be said the demands for labour were such that cheap labour must be had, then it was the duty of a wise and prudent Government—and we had no reason to say the Queensland Government was otherwise—to take care that in the introduction of that labour the interests of their fellow-creatures should be as carefully guarded as the interests of their fellow-colonists. If the revenue were to be protected, and great care taken that spirits, tobacco, &c., bearing duty, should not be brought in without inspection—if danger to the flocks and herds led them to prevent the importation of diseased sheep and cattle—should less care be taken on behalf of these our fellow-mortals? Were they to be less regarded than the temporal interests of pastoral and commercial people? He was quite sure no Governor of Queensland, or Parliament, considering this subject, would for one moment venture to lift up their voices on behalf of a system which was condemned by their fellowmen. (Cheers.) And if it were asked why we should concern ourselves with it, there were many reasons to urge. An article in the *Herald* pointed out that it was very likely that, by vessels fitting out here, we might get involved in the enormities and atrocities of this slave trade; and all would be ashamed of themselves if we were told that the missionary work was in jeopardy in consequence of the evils not only existing but increasing—ashamed that some of our fellow-creatures, intelligent and capable of receiving instruction, were in danger of having religious knowledge trampled out from among them, and of having their civil and social rights violated by the introduction of this abomination. No man calling himself a man, English, Irish, or Scotch, passing casually, would see wrong committed without a desire to right it; no one seeing a man striking a woman or violently striking a child but would feel his blood boil till remonstrance led to interference—at least he could speak so far for himself. (Cheers.) And he would be ashamed of the name of a man, if, when knowing all these statements put forward, and which, he believed, would shortly be supported by all the evidence that the law itself might require, he refused to give this excellent movement his sympathy and aid, or refused to extend his assistance to these islands of the Southern Ocean where the work of God had been so successfully carried on for so many years. He had great pleasure in moving, as the first resolution—"That this meeting reviews with high satisfaction the conduct of the mother country in liberating at a great price the negro slaves of her colonies, and looks with serious and sorrowful apprehension on the present system of importing South Sea Island labourers into Queensland; also, that in the opinion of this meeting, the Legislature of Queensland, by giving authority to sea captains and others to engage and import South Sea Island labourers without any responsible Government agent to witness and superintend such engagement, inevitably tends to foster and spread a system of cruel deception and kidnapping."

The Rev. A. B. DAVIS, rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue, (in the absence of Mr. J. Fairfax, through illness), seconded the motion, which was put from the chair, and carried by acclamation.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM said, the resolution which he had to move was as follows:—"That this meeting believing and rejoicing in the great success of Christian Missions in the Islands of the Pacific, and having before them evidence to prove [and this resolution bound him to be tedious, and his hearers to be patient] the disastrous effects of the present system of deporting the subjects of missionary labour to regions where they are totally without domestic ties and Christian instruction, deplores the wrongs done, both to the philanthropic men whose labours are thus counteracted, and to the people who principally, for the gain of others, thus suffer in their highest interests." This was his resolution, and he hoped it would be theirs. Some of their Queensland friends were indignant at the steps which the people of Sydney were taking in this matter. He had received several indignant letters on the subject, because of some utterances of his in public, and their writers said,—"What business have you to interfere?—this is our affair;" but he (Mr. Graham) answered, we have four grounds to justify our interference,—1st. On the ground of our commercial relations with the islands. 2nd. On the ground of British character and influence. 3rd. On the ground of their common humanity, and fourth, on the ground of their common religion. First, on the ground of commerce; in an exceedingly judicious and able article in one of the daily papers this morning, to which the Bishop had alluded, it was stated that taking the average of the last ten years we had had £46,000 worth of imports brought to Sydney annually from the South Seas in the shape of cocoanut oil, fibre, and various other things; while during the period we had sent from Sydney to the Islands an average of £60,000 worth of exports, and he took it that we had therefore £60,000 worth of reasons why we should interfere in this question. Not only so, but we had an interest in regard to life and limb. As a matter of fact, the major part of the vessels engaged in the South Sea Island trade were from the port of Sydney; but if this traffic in Polynesian labourers continued, retribution would follow upon wrong, and the blood of the white man would stain the waters in revenge for the wrongs perpetrated upon the islanders by the white man who preceded him. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and "Though hand join in hand the wicked shall not go unpunished." Then we had a right to interfere on the ground of British character and liberty. He was delighted with the poetic sentiments of the Rabbi, and particularly with the quotation from their own poet, Cowper. We had reason to be proud and thankful for what England was, and should it be said that the old flag that had come out of the thousand years of battle and of breeze, and had waved the signal of liberty around Africa, should be stained by inconsistency in these democratic colonies? Then on the ground of their common humanity he thought they had a right to interfere. During the last five years he had been specially interested in missions, and because he was interested in these men he had thirty-two of them to tea with him last evening, and a more gentlemanlike, genteel lot of men taken from the ranks of life, it had never been his privilege to meet. He held in his hand a letter written by a Christian lady (the wife of a missionary known to some friends), who was as much a missionary as her husband. She wrote:—

"The slave traffic is still being carried on among these islands. We had quite a scene here two or three weeks ago: a little schooner anchored in the bay, in a few hours afterwards two heathen natives appeared in a great state of excitement, saying that they had stolen nine natives, two of whom were under chiefs, from their land, and they wished to know if the missionary could do anything in the way of getting them liberated. On the following morning a boat was sent on shore with Mare natives, from whom Mr. M—— learnt the name of the captain, the vessel, and further particulars about the said Erromangans. He then sent a note to the captain, requesting him to land the natives, stating that, meantime, his boat would remain here till he did so. In a little while a boat was seen approaching with the captain, two white men, and a large crew of natives. The captain stepped to the house in a great rage, with a revolver in one hand and a rifle in the other, while all who were with him were armed to the teeth. He demanded his boat. Mr. M—— said he would get it whenever the Erromangans were landed. He said if he did not get it immediately there would be bloodshed; he had come prepared to fight. Meanwhile the heathens were gathering thick and fast, and were not only willing but anxious to fight for their countrymen. But Mr. —— being afraid of bloodshed, got the captain to sign a paper promising to send them ashore, this he did rather reluctantly. The natives were most unwilling to let them go before seeing their friends landed; and the captain, as soon as he got on board, weighed anchor and left the bay without fulfilling his promise. As it is full time measures were taken to stop this shameful traffic, Mr. M—— has written out a full statement of the case to Commodore Lambert. We were pleased to see from yours that there were some who befriended them in their banishment. I believe many of the Loyalty Island natives go of their own free will, but that cannot be said of the Erromangans."

"I landed at Avatele on a Saturday, and Mr. S—— and the ladies at Alofi on the Sabbath. Then all Mr. L——'s things were landed, and Mr. M—— and party came to church. Later in the day, they, along with Captain H——, came up to Mr. L——'s to make arrangements for our going on board. He said he had more business to be done at Avatele, and so he would take the ship back there on that Saturday afternoon, and as the wind was bad for sailing to Samoa, round the Alofi side of the island, he proposed to go round the other way, and so asked us to be at Avatele ready to go on board by 12 noon of the Monday. This was agreed to, and on Monday morning we went to Avatele—the ladies on *fatas* (a sort of palankeen) and the gentlemen either riding or walking. Mr. F. L—— accompanied us. We arrived at Avatele, about the specified time, and were told by Mr. R——, who was managing affairs, that we should get off in the next boat that left the beach. It soon came out that Mr. M—— had, during the Sabbath evening and Monday morning, put on board about 100 natives, sixty men and between twenty and thirty *young women*, and that, too, directly in opposition to the laws of the land and the expressed wish of its inhabitants. It seems that no women had been taken off before, except a few by the notorious Captain ——, and he took them off in the night. All the judges, constables, &c., were assembled, the beach was covered with natives, and there was a great noise and disturbance, and I need scarcely add Mr. —— was in a fury. One thing and another occurred to aggravate him, and he worked himself into a regular frenzy. One of his boats was swamped from overloading her—the natives yelled with delight;—threw stones at them, and was positively foaming at the mouth. I expected at that time to see him killed every minute; indeed, afterwards we were told that there were scores of natives who were waiting anxiously to see him strike either of us—they would have been glad of the excuse to knock him down.

"I should have told you though, that when the boat was ready for us, Mr —— said no; he wanted that boat for some pigs, &c., and we must wait till later in the day. Meantime the surf got very high, the weather looked threatening, and from the state of matters on the beach we thought we could not risk going then, especially with that madman in the boat. We then wrote a note to Captain H——, explaining matters, telling him that owing to the state of matters we could not risk going off to the vessel with anyone but himself, if he would come for us with a good crew and boat we would go, but if he did not do so we would go back to Alofi, and wait till he came for us. We then tried to get some natives to take our note off in a canoe to the vessel, but *could not get one of them to venture*. All said it was too rough; so we gave the note to the second mate, who was on shore, asked him to take it to the captain, and then, as it was getting dark, we left for Alofi. Just before going we saw M—— and his party started off to join the ship. We heard afterwards, however, that they could not get to the ship, as it was too far out, and so they had to put back. It was two days before they got off, as the vessel had been driven round to the other side of the island in a squall.

"The disturbances were again kept up on the Tuesday. The natives got so enraged that they stove in M——'s boat, tied up the second mate, &c. At this M——, I suppose, got frightened, so he agreed to a compromise. If they would bring so many pigs the next day, to pay for his boat, he would put all the women on shore. All were quite glad at the turn things were taking, and the natives were up early next morning, and off with the pigs. But M—— was too much for them. The vessel had come round early in the morning, and he and all his party were on board, and when the native constables went off in canoes to try and get the women they were fired on, and the crew were served with hatchets to keep the natives from boarding the vessel. The ship then came round to Alofi for us, but when we heard all the above and saw the feeling among the natives, we felt it our duty to refuse to go, even though we might be put to great inconvenience, and thus take a firm stand against all their shameful doings. Then we did not like so many natives, men and women, sleeping promiscuously on the deck, for there was no where else to put them. We therefore wrote off to the Captain refusing to continue our voyage unless he would put the women on shore. The answer to that was the vessel sailed for Samoa."

He had here an extract from their venerable friend the Rev. Henry Royle, of Aitutaki which he would read. The letter was dated October 16th, 1868, and the extract was as follows:—

"You will, I am sure, sympathise with our anxieties as to our expected mission ship. Our various mission stations are suffering irreparable injury from the prolonged absence in these seas. Be so good as to make strong and reiterated representations to the board of directors in London as to the absolute necessity of the speedy arrival of a mission vessel of some class to enable us to do our utmost to combat, and, if possible, to master new and thickening dangers that threaten the complete breaking-up of our smaller and more isolated missions among the eastern groups by a system of kidnapping and abduction of youths and boys from their quiet and peaceful homes."

He had other communications; but he must pass some of them over. He had one communication from a gentleman in Queensland which he felt it his duty to read. He would not mention the name, unless to some one specially interested:—

"Will you kindly peruse the enclosed statement relative to transactions on board the Syren, a brig which arrived in Moreton Bay last January, with one hundred and fourteen (114) South Sea islanders.

"Ishmael Williamson was cook and steward on the brig, and is now at Jimna, where he made the statement. The witnesses are two respectable men, incapable, I believe, of being parties to a fraud.

"I have examined the papers of the Syren at the Custom-house, Brisbane, and made inquiries at the Immigration Office, and at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and find Williamson's statement, on points where it was possible to obtain confirmatory evidence, born out. The Islanders, according to Custom House papers, came from Islands, viz.:—

21	Mustoff, N.E Island, Banks Group
10	Bura Bura, N. Island, ditto
8	Vanaloe, Great Island
25	Mallicolo
10	Tanna
6	Lefu
11	Mare
91	

"The Syren came in before the 'Polynesian Labourers Act' was enacted—but I would remind you that the Act does not provide against such horrible transactions being continuously carried on.

"Williamson's statement could easily have been longer in its narration of atrocities, for the half of what took place was not told, though, perhaps, quite enough to convince anyone that we are all, as Australians, being disgraced by these acts of plain out-and-out slavery."

Statement of Ishmael Williamson, cook and steward of brig Syren, when what he says occurred:—

"I was cook and steward on board the brig Syren, which sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, with coals for New Caledonia, about the month of November, 1867. We sailed to our destination and discharged our cargo, after which the captain called the men aft and informed them that he intended to proceed to some of the other islands and take on board a cargo of islanders for Queensland. Having got four of the New Caledonian natives, we sailed away from that group, keeping them (the natives) carefully concealed until after the pilot had quitted the vessel. We then proceeded to Lefu and commenced trading with the natives, offering them pipes and tobacco, when a chief and three men were induced to come on board, under the impression that in Sydney they would receive from £1 to £3 per month. From here we proceeded to Tanna, where a chief named Brown came on board and bargained to procure men, for which the captain gave him a musket and a piece of red calico. The chief then went ashore and brought on board six men, old and young.

"Ostensibly to shew them the ship, and when they had been placed in the hold, the captain set sail for another part of the island, taking Brown with him to try and induce the natives to come on board, but was unsuccessful, and in the night the chief took his departure, and returned to his own part of the island.

"We then sailed to an island named Mallicolo, where we put off a boat to trade with the natives, who came swimming out to meet us, bringing plenty of cocoa nuts with them upon sticks in the water; some of them came on board the boats, while others came in their canoes to see the vessel, numbering twenty-one, many of them bringing their clubs and implements of war with them. They were relieved of these on deck, and taken down to see the mysteries of the hold, when the vessel set sail, the canoes were cut adrift, and we bore away from the island. The wives of some of these men swam after the ship for more than three miles, crying loudly for the restoration of their kidnapped husbands.

"We then went to Mutton Island where we got a good many natives on board, but as the vessel stopped over night to take in wood, they all made their escape during the darkness, except two. In the morning the captain called the watch and asked them why they had allowed the islanders to escape. The men declared that they had not seen one of them go away. For this neglect of duty the captain stopped their coffee for two days as he said he had lost over £100 by it.

"We then touched at Bura Bura, where the boat went ashore, and brought off nine men, who came to trade. These received jews-harps and red handkerchiefs, and were secured in the hold while the boat went ashore again, but the second time it was only fortunate enough to get one man, who jumped overboard and swam ashore before he could be brought to the vessel.

"After touching at many other islands and getting men in the same way to the number of 110 (one hundred and ten), we called at an island, the name of which I forget, where we got six men on board out of a canoe, but the chief immediately came off and demanded their liberation. The captain on seeing the canoes assembling, and the natives armed gathering on the beach, though it best to comply with his demand. However, to chastise them for their opposition, he manned a boat carrying six muskets and four revolvers, and sent it to chase the natives, who retired to the beach and drew up some of their canoes on the shore. The boat's crew then fired into the huts which contained the women, sunk some of the canoes along the shore, and then returned to the ship.

"We afterwards called at Mare Island, but the natives here were too much civilised and could speak English, and consequently it would have been dangerous to attempt kidnapping them."

"We then sailed for Brisbane. During the first part of our voyage the islanders suffered severely from sea-sickness; the Mallicolo men in particular touched nothing for four days. The captain tried to induce them to eat by standing over them with a thick stick, threatening to thrash them if they refused. Many of them were attacked with dysentery, and after a passage of six days we came into Moreton Bay, where we remained in quarantine for a month, and altogether losing by death about twenty-one out of the one hundred and ten natives who left the islands with us.

(Signed) "ISHMAEL WILLIAMSON.

"Witnesses to signature, WILLIAM CASTLES, DAVID GRAY."

He was afraid lest he should weary the meeting; and he would not, therefore, read many more facts. Here was a statement of fact:—

"The Spunkie came into the bay on the Queen's last birthday; the islanders remember hearing the guns

"After the Spunkie left Mare they went to Tanna, where the

inhabitants are uncivilised, and no missionary or European resident then resided on the island.

"Ross Lewin was on board, but not as captain, with a hired boat's crew of his own, all South Sea Islanders. There exists a kind of tribal clanship or rivalry between the Islands. The Spunkie went to Eromanga in Tanna. Lewin armed his boat's crew with loaded guns, and went on shore without any other white man who could act as witness.

"A chief named Keki was induced to come into the boat by promises of presents; then tied in the boat—his tribe on shore were enraged, preparations were made instantly for fighting as described by two of the crew; two men kept at the oars ready to row off; one at the rope of the boat's anchor to let go at any moment—the guns produced, and the Mare men directed to watch the savages on shore closely, because the women and children would be sent away previously, and that act might be taken as a signal for attack. Meantime a man was demanded to go to Brisbane as ransom for the chief Keki—no one would go, and his daughter (Naxuy) whose mother's name is Haiok) was sent, and Keki released.

"Naxuyi was dragged through the water to the boat laying off shore by the Tanna men of her father's tribe, and thrown naked into the boat and taken on board ship.

"There she cried for two days, and refused food; had her hair cut off—the sign of mourning amongst the South Sea Islanders. Apparently her thought was that now her parents had become as if dead to her. On board she was given to a married man, C. H. Didi, of Mare, for his wife, and the two now work together under one agreement.

"Didi's real wife lives in Mare, and his marriage, I hear, will be found in the register of the missionary Rev. Mr. Creagh.

"Charles Habes Didi, of Mare, and John Kapua, of Toka, both sailors, accustomed to ships, and have been I believe, employed in whaling vessels, were two of the boat's crew who told this account of the capture, which they really witnessed; they both of them understand the nature of an oath, and have sufficient knowledge of Christian duty and the English language to be able to give evidence in a Court of law.

"These natives appear to be afraid of the captains, and both Didi and Kapua would prove witnesses unwilling to say more than they could help on account of their dread of Lewin.

"Many instances appear to have occurred, according to native testimony; where the ships have set sail and detained the South Sea Islanders who have come on board to visit the ship; some have thrown themselves into the sea and gained their islands again by swimming, but several others have been kept on board and brought away.

"One poor Tanna man, whose heathen state would render his evidence not admissible, said, in his imperfect English, 'Captain steal me.'"

He had many other facts, very disgusting and very terrible, but he would not produce them on the present occasion. He wished to speak kindly of Queensland; but he must speak honestly. If he were to go to Brisbane, and deliver a lecture on the subject there, he should speak quite as strongly as he did here. But there were in Queensland good men and true who abhorred this traffic; and he held in his hand an account of a deputation who waited upon the Secretary of that colony; and the answer the Colonial Secretary gave to the deputation was that, under the defective state of legislation, nothing could be done on the subject. Well, it might be asked, what was to be done? He would give a suggestion, although it was not his own. Let a depot be established in some suitable place amongst the Islands—Aneiteum, for instance—with the consent of the authorities of the Island; let an interpreter—or interpreters—from the several groups of Islands be maintained there at the cost of Queensland, who would act under a Government agent, then let the islanders be received as volunteer emigrants, and be brought to Queensland and engaged in work for fair wages—he would not say the same wages as were given to Europeans—and then let them remain in Queensland at their own option, or return to their own islands at the cost of the Government that brought them away. (Cheers).

The Rev. J. P. SUNDERLAND seconded the motion. He said he would not at that late hour detain the meeting long; but he desired to say a few words in substantiation of the facts which had been published at that meeting in reference to this traffic. He had had the opportunity of visiting Queensland, and had put on record his impressions of this traffic as it came under his personal observation. He visited one of the sugar plantations in Queensland, and there he met about sixty islanders, twenty-one of whom he could converse with, as they came from the island of Maré. He found that many of them had been deceived as to the terms of their engagement. They were under the impression that they would only have to serve for twelve months; but when they got to Queensland they found they had to serve for three years. He also met with a number of islanders who complained that they were not supplied with sufficient clothing. In reference to statements which had been made as to the contentedness of these men, he might say that facts had lately come to light which showed that they were anything but contented. Several islanders were tried in a Police Court for alleged insubordination, and when they were asked whether they would go back to work or be sent to gaol, they preferred the latter alternative. He held in his hand a letter which he received the other day from a native of Maré, who was now in Queensland. In that letter he was informed that many of the islanders were short of food and clothing too. He desired to impress upon the minds of our Queensland friends the necessity of doing away with the importation of South Sea Islanders altogether. Three-fourths of the islanders did not know what they were taken to Queensland for, and were bitterly disappointed when they got there. And there was this consideration that ought to come before us, these poor natives in their ignorance could not engage themselves to do work for 2s. 6d. per week, and receive a scanty supply of clothing. Something like an engagement was entered into, but the fact was they were taken away against their will—were decoyed away. There were now 3000 islanders in Queensland, and the difficulties in regard to them would increase every day, and the best remedy would be to stop the whole thing at once. And with all due deference to our Queensland friends, if they would not listen to our respectful petition, we must then go to the British Government, and ask them to interfere. If a commission of inquiry were to be sent down to the islands facts of the most appalling kind would be brought to light—facts which would make one's blood boil with indignation. Some of the islands were being decimated by the traffic: the strong and young were taken away whilst the old ones were left behind. He had studied the Queensland Act carefully, and he was sure that if stringent regulations were not introduced, it would be found to be the beginning of slavery. And if it was necessary that the islanders should be introduced in order to develop the resources of Queensland, all that he could say was that it would be better for Queensland never to be populated than that such atrocities should be practised in a professedly God-fearing Christian land. (Cheers).

The motion was put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

The Rev. ADAM THOMSON moved the third resolution,—"That this meeting, representing the convictions of the inhabitants of the city, resolves to adopt the prayer of the petitions submitted to it, and herewith authorises the chairman to sign the same, that they may be forwarded to both chambers of the Queensland Legislature, in the hope that a patient consideration of the statements therein contained may lead to a searching inquiry into the working of the 'Polynesian Labourers Act,' and to its ultimate abandonment, if measures cannot be adopted to avoid the grave and growing evils of the present system," which was seconded by the Rev. G. HURST, and the proceedings terminated by the signing of the petition on behalf of the meeting by the Mayor of Sydney.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

THE proceedings of the first six days' of the Conference appeared in our last summary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.—SEVENTH DAY.

THE Conference resumed session at 9.30. This day being set apart to review the year's work of the Missionary and Connexional Committees, the lay members of those committees were present.

The Conference confirmed the action of the Executive in reference to the stipend of a missionary returning to the colonies, on account of personal or family affliction.

The Secretary submitted the plan of the parent society in London, in which it was proposed that the whole responsibility of the Wesleyan Missions in the South Seas should devolve upon the Australasian Conference at the expiration of ten years.

On the motion of Mr. DAVIES, of Goulburn, seconded by Mr. G. W. BARKER, it was resolved by a large majority:—

"That this meeting, having heard the proposal of the secretaries of the Parent Society with reference to our missions in the South Seas, resolves—

"1st. That we willingly admit it is most desirable we should release the Parent Society from any further demands on our account as speedily as possible.

"2nd. That whilst we deeply sympathise with the Parent Society in its present circumstances of debt and difficulty, and whilst we pledge ourselves to employ every means in our power to diminish the expenditure and increase the income of the society, that we may as soon as possible make our missions self-supporting; yet,

"3rd. Considering the depressed commercial state of the colony, and the increased expenditure required in the present critical state of affairs in Fiji, this committee is not prepared for the present to accept the proposal of the Parent Society, made through its secretaries."

It was unanimously resolved that the Conference be requested to appoint a deputation to visit Fiji, Samoa, and the Friendly Islands, and report on the general management of our missions to the executive committee at next Conference.

The Rev. G. BROWN and the two native assistant ministers, having addressed the assembly on the Samoa question, it was resolved,—"That this committee records its conviction that the missions of the society in Samoa ought to be sustained in full efficiency."

In the afternoon, the Rev. J. Egglestone, Treasurer of the Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund, brought up the balance-sheet, which showed the fund in a very satisfactory state. Thanks were voted to the treasurer, who accepted office for the ensuing year.

The TREASURER read the report of a committee appointed by the last Conference, to consider various matters relating to the fund and future claimants on it. Valuable information on data furnished by the committee had been supplied by an actuary, and a revised scale of allowances was presented, and, after discussion, accepted, but remitted to the same committee for yet further consideration and more satisfactory adjustment of claims. Unanimous thanks were voted to the committee for their past services.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.—EIGHTH DAY.

Several notices of motion were received, which will be duly made.

The Secretary read a letter from the Council of the New South Wales Political Association for the suppression of intemperance, addressed to the assembled Conference, which was cordially accepted, and, on the motion of the ex-President, handed to the Rev. J. Dare who was directed to prepare a suitable reply.

The ex-President also presented a communication from the president of the "Prince Alfred Band of Hope and Temperance Juvenile Literary Society," which was cordially received, and, on the motion of the Rev. J. WILKINSON, handed to the Rev. J. Dare to prepare a suitable reply.

The afternoon session was occupied with earnest inquiries into the state of the work of God in our societies. The SECRETARY reported the numbers in society throughout the colonies. The numbers show an increase of 1546, with 8952 on trial.

The Conference having been requested to consider the state of the interior of the colony, suffering under protracted drought, with a view to appoint a day of special prayer, the Conference directed that special prayer for rain be offered next Sunday (31st) in all our chapels and congregations.

The Conference rose at 5.30, to resume on Monday morning, Saturday being devoted to an excursion to the Zigzag, to which, by the kind hospitality of several gentlemen, they have been invited.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.—NINTH DAY.

The morning was occupied by the examination of the candidates, A. Parsons and A. Rutledge, who have completed their probation, and who, with others whose probation terminated at the last Conference, but were not then publicly ordained, will be presented for ordination this evening in Wesley Church, Chippendale.

In the afternoon the Conference returned to the final reading of the "stations" of ministers for the ensuing year.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.—TENTH DAY.

The Conference having considered the recommendation of the Missionary Committee on the day of annual service, that a deputation be appointed to Fiji, to ascertain its requirements in the present crisis, and to proceed to the Friendlies and Samoa; on the motion of Rev. R. Amos, the Conference resolved that the Missionary Secretary (Rev. S. Rabone), with Rev. J. Watkin, be the deputation.

The whole day was occupied in considering the stations, with a view to finally fix the appointments of ministers, and on the motion of the Rev. J. COPE, the third final reading of stations was confirmed.

The following is the result of election by ballot of chairmen of districts:—Sydney, H. H. Gaud; Bathurst, J. B. Waterhouse; Maitland, G. Hurst; Goulburn, W. Curnow; Queensland, Isaac Harding; Melbourne, J. S. Waugh; Geelong, J. Watsford; Castlemaine, W. P. Wells; South Australia, W. L. Binks; Tasmania, W. A. Quick; Fiji, F. Langham; Friendly Islands, S. W. Baker.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.—ELEVENTH DAY.

The Morning Session resumed at 9.30; the President conducting praise; the Rev. J. Dare offering prayer.

The previous day's minutes were read and confirmed.

The Conference proceeded with its usual questions in order. The resolutions referring to connexional funds were reaffirmed. The Conference acknowledge with thankfulness the ready cheerfulness and liberal support which the various connexional funds had met from each district in the Australian colonies; and rejoiced in this as additional proof of the attachment of the Wesleyan Church to the connexional principle, the maintenance of which is so essential to its stability and usefulness. The undermentioned are the members of Connexional Committees for the ensuing year:—

SYDNEY DISTRICT.—H. H. Gaud (Chairman), S. Rabone, B. Chapman, J. H. Fletcher, W. J. Davis, W. Piddington, W. Clarke, W. Kelynack, W. Fidler, G. Woolnough, J. W. Dowson, R. Caldwell, Richard Sellors, W. Hill, 2nd; with Messrs. G. W. Allen, W. B. Haigh, T. Cowlishaw, J. Dawson, T. P. Reeve, T. Rowe, E. Vickery, J. Vickery, J. Wearne, G. H. Barker, Dr. Moffitt, J. Golledge, W. Henson, J. Ducker (Richmond)), Rev. R. Mansfield.

BATHURST DISTRICT.—All the ministers in full connexion in the district, with Messrs. J. C. White, E. Webb, J. Parker, jun., R. W. Conway, W. Kellett.

MAITLAND DISTRICT.—George Hurst, George Pickering, John Bowes, G. Martin, J. A. Nolan, W. Wilson, W. E. Bourne, G. Lane, A. Rutledge; with Messrs. J. Bowden, J. Falkner, Thomas Moffitt, J. W. Allpass, G. Jarman, R. Belford, O. O. Dangar, J.P.; J. Page (Grafton), J. L. Tebbutt (Murrurundi).

GOULBURN DISTRICT.—W. Curnow, J. Clifton, J. N. Manning, W. Pincombe, C. Stead, E. D. Madgwick; with Messrs. W. Davies, R. H. Blatchford, H. Saxby, T. Southwell, J. J. Waddell, J. E. Peane.

THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.—TWELFTH DAY.

The Conference inquired into the arrangements made in the several colonies, and the money raised to send the Gospel into the neglected portions of the interior. It was resolved that while existing circuit operations must be vigorously sustained, the Conference deems it highly important that each circuit of the connexion should do all in its power to augment the resources placed at the disposal of the Church for prosecuting this desirable object. Further information on this subject may be gathered from the annual report of the New South Wales Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society, the income of which is £2000 and upwards; the annual report of the Victorian Districts' Fund, whose income is ; the annual report of the South Australian Home Mission Fund, income £600; and the annual report of the Tasmanian and New Zealand District Funds.

A motion recommending the distribution of the funds of the Victorian Districts Fund, on the basis of ministers in active service rather than members in society, was referred for consideration to the districts concerned, to be reported at the next Conference.

Inquiries were made into the state of the Chapel properties and trusts; the various committees in the several colonies and districts were revised and approved. As all properties are held in trust for the use of the "Conference of the people called Methodists," they may "appoint to perform all acts of religious worship in them;" applications to sell any property are annually referred to the Conference. Many applications coming under this head were heard and sanctioned.

The Conference resolved that in all undertakings in Chapel Building, a sum not less than two-thirds of the entire cost shall be raised by subscription, including the collections at the open services, in order that the undertaking may not prove oppressive or embarrassing; but strongly urged that whenever it is practicable all the chapels be erected free of debt.

The Conference heard with great satisfaction that a new and elegant chapel had been erected at Launceston, Tasmania, at a cost of over £6000, and presented by the society in that place for the uses of the body, entirely free of debt.

The great liberality of the society, in the Adelaide (North) Circuit, was acknowledged by the Conference in building and presenting to the Connexion the "Draper Memorial Church" in that city, at a cost of £4500. Other instances, less signal, but equally generous, were gratefully recorded, in which handsome sums had been contributed towards liquidation of debt or improvement of property. The Conference strongly recommended to trustees that they insure each of the connexional properties against the risk of loss by fire.

The annual inquiries into the affairs of the several book depôts established in connection with the Wesleyan Book Room, City Road, London, for the sale of Wesleyan literature, engaged the attention of the Conference. The district reports were read and adopted. The several stewards were awarded thanks for their able management, viz., Rev. S. Rabone, Sydney; J. C. Symons, Melbourne; W. L. Binks, South Australia; and their reappointment approved. The sales recorded were as follows:—Sydney, £3000; Melbourne, £3400; Adelaide, £1565.

The several colonies contribute to the demand for current literature. The *Christian Advocate* is published in Sydney once a month, and enjoys a circulation of about 700 copies. The *Wesleyan Chronicle* is published in Melbourne, and sends out 2000 copies monthly. The *South Australian Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* is published monthly in Adelaide, and Tasmania sends out a penny monthly paper. The attention of the Conference was called by the Rev. J. S. Waugh to a valuable Hand-book of Theology, compiled by the Rev. B. Field, and recently published in Melbourne by the Wesleyan Book Depot, of which it expressed high approval, and hoped that it would be largely circulated and greatly beneficial to the youth of our societies. The thanks of the Conference were presented to the Rev. C. W. Rigg, for services rendered by him in the preparation of his valuable compendium of Wesleyan discipline.

On the motion of the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, the Conference unanimously requested the Rev. James Watkin to employ his leisure in collecting and arranging such reminiscences and memorials of Methodism, in the colonies and mission stations, both of a personal and historical character, as may be deemed worthy of being preserved in a permanent form, with a view to publication in due course.

"B. CHAPMAN, secretary."

The nomination of the Conference to the office of President at the next annual Conference, to be held in Adelaide, 1870, was taken. The result of the election by ballot is as follows:—

Rev. S. Wilkinson	1
T. Williams	1
J. Watsford	8
B. Chapman	15
G. Hurst	18

The Rev. G. HURST, in acknowledging the election, confessed himself deeply affected, and almost surprised by the honour the Conference had conferred upon him—the highest honour in the power of the Conference to confer. He had not sought it, certainly was not looking for it. He accepted it as a proof of confidence in his integrity; and assured the assembly that its interests should not suffer in his hands, whilst he hoped that, should the English Conference confirm the nomination, the event of his year of office would amply justify the wisdom of the votes.

The Adelaide district meeting having unanimously invited the Conference to hold its session of 1870 in their city, it was unanimously resolved that the Conference hold its next annual session in the city of Adelaide, to commence on Thursday, January 20th, 1870, at 10 a.m. The Stationary Committee to meet on Wednesday, 18th. The Missionary and Connexional Committees to meet on Thursday, January 27th.

The Rev. H. H. GAUD brought up the letter of instructions to the deputation appointed by the Conference to visit the Polynesian Missions, which was read, and, after discussion, adopted.

The Committee of Privilege, annually appointed to guard the interests of the body in the various colonies, were revised and passed by vote.

The Conference, in the course of the afternoon, received recommendations from districts relating to matters of local importance, or on such as had been remitted to them for consideration. The Melbourne district recommended that the Rev. H. Symons, who has leave of absence for one year, with a view to visit England, be the representative of this Conference in the next session of the British Conference; after discussion, it was resolved that this Conference does not deem it necessary to appoint a representative to the parent assembly, and that it does not lie within the province of a district meeting to make such recommendation—the matter being one to engage the Conference solely. The several representatives gave in the recommendations of their districts in reference to the proposed plan for Annual and General Conferences, remitted to them by the Melbourne Conference of 1868. Some of the districts recommended that there be no change of the present plan, on which the annual assembly is held in rotation in Sydney and Adelaide, Tasmania, and Melbourne. Others favoured annual colonial conferences. Revs. J. S. Waugh and T. Buddle spoke in favour of some central colonial assembly that would obviate the absence of ministers from their circuits for so long a period as the present arrangement requires. The motion of Rev. J. S. Waugh—that the plan be remitted to the missionary secretaries in London, for suggestion or modification, as may be thought necessary—was lost by a large majority, after an animated discussion, in which the Revs. W. Curnow, Piddington, Turner, Wilson, Cope, and others took part.

The Conference rose at 5 o'clock p.m., on motion of adjournment to 6.30 p.m., that the remaining recommendations of district may be considered, and its business speedily closed.

Before rising, the Conference resolved that, as Brother Symons has permission to visit England, we record our hope that the objects contemplated by his journeying thither may be gained; and we cordially commend Brother Symons, during his sojourn in England, to our fathers and brethren, as a worthy, active, and successful minister of Christ in connexion with the Australasian Conference; and that this resolution be forwarded to the authorities in England.

The subject of a Central Theological Institution has year by year engaged the attention of the Conference, and been remitted to the several committees of the Jubilee Fund, one object of which was the founding of such an establishment. The want has become so pressing and widely felt that nearly all the districts recommended immediate measures.

The Rev. J. H. FLETCHER, President of Newington, thought that as the connexion had not, as yet, been able to compass the project of a central institution, it remained for them to utilise their present educational institutions in the various colonies, with a view to secure within them "theological training" for students preparing for the ministry. Many candidates had already been under his care, some at their personal expense; but it was felt necessary to define the relation of students for the ministry to the institution and to the connexion, and to provide for supervision and discipline. The following is the plan recommended by the Sydney district meeting and accepted by the districts of New South Wales. On the motion of the Rev. H. H. Gaud it was accepted by the Conference, subject to such modification as was found necessary to adapt it to the several local institutions.

"PROVISIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

"That this Conference very cordially approves of the following resolutions in reference to a Provisional Theological Institution, originally designed for New South Wales, which have been submitted for the consideration of this Conference, from the Sydney District, and modified to meet circumstances of various colonies:—

"1. It is expedient to organise a provisional theological institution for the Australian Wesleyan Church, in connection with our collegiate institutions.

"2. That only candidates who have been accepted by the Conference shall be recognised as students in this Institution.

"3. That the management of each local branch of the Provisional Theological Institution as to its *finances*, be under the direction of the respective councils or committees of the Colleges now existing in the several colonies; and as to the *education* and *discipline* of the students, under the direction of a committee in each colony, comprising the chairman of districts within the bounds of the colony, the ministerial members of the respective College committees or councils, with the addition, in the case of New South Wales, of the General Secretary of Missions *ex officio*.

"4. With reference to the *support* of students. They will be expected—for the present at least—to bear the whole, or part, of the cost of their *board* and *residence* themselves, if they shall be able. But to supply deficiencies, and to make the training as efficient as possible, the council or committee of each College shall be authorised to receive the interest of *Jubilee moneys* contributed for a theological institution, and to collect subscriptions. Students intended for the foreign missions, who are unable to bear their own expenses, will be supported by the Missionary Society.

"5. Students may be received into the institution from any colony, provided their expenses are borne by themselves or by the colony from which they come.

"6. Students shall be required to sign an agreement, upon entrance, similar to that required at our theological institution in England.

"7. Students shall, if possible, be allowed to remain for a period of not less than two years.

"8. The question shall be asked every year in all the District Meetings, 'Have we any recommendation to make in reference to the theological training of candidates for our ministry?'

"9. A report of each branch of the Provincial Theological Institution, both as to its finances, and as to the character and improvement of the students shall be presented every year to the Conference through the annual meeting of the district in which such branch is situated."

A lengthy and vigorous conversation ensued on the recommendation that the Conference declare itself on the question of worldly amusements, in which Revs. Rigg, Dare, Buddle, Piddington, and Martin took active part. It was by each regretted that there were so many influences assailing the youth of Christian families and of the societies generally, which effectually dissipated religious impression, and checked the course of religious inquiry. The Conference reaffirmed its resolution of 1865, and directed that special reference be made to the subject in the annual pastoral address of the Conference to the societies.

FRIDAY MORNING, 5TH FEBRUARY.—13TH DAY.

After the previous day's minutes had been read and confirmed, the PRESIDENT announced it was imperative the Conference should close that day.

The Rev. G. DANIEL brought up the tabulated Sunday School schedules. Much important information was supplied in reference to the management of this important branch of Church enterprise. It was found that, on the whole, there was not that supply of Church members from this source that might be expected from its influence and teaching.

With a view to the more efficient management of these institutions the Conference resolved, on the motion of the Rev. J. BICKFORD, "That the chairmen of districts be directed to bring before the next annual district meeting the rules for the management of the Wesleyan Sunday-schools, printed in the English minutes of 1868, for any suggestions that may be better adapt them to the state of the schools in these colonies, and that superintendents of circuits be directed affectionately to recommend them to the adoption of the committees and teachers' meetings of those institutions."

A motion, having reference to a special service for the benefit of Sunday schools during session of the district meeting being negatived by vote of the Conference, the Rev. J. H. FLETCHER said that he thought it would be well not only to remember the children in Sabbath schools by some special service for their benefit, who indeed were jealous of any neglect, and amply repaid attention. He thought we should also remember the many interesting young people in our congregations who were familiar with the truth preached, but did not yield themselves to its authority, though perhaps not altogether unwilling to do so. There were many of them, he thought, might be persuaded, and were not unworthy to take the first step towards open religious decision by coming to the Lord's table. On their behalf, he would move the following resolution:—"This Conference recommends that a sermon should be preached every year in each district, during the session of the district meeting, addressed specially to young people who have been brought up in Wesleyan Methodist families and Sabbath schools, urging upon them the danger and guilt of religious indecision, and the duty and privilege of church membership with us; and that the chairman of the district should select the preacher early enough in the year to allow of due preparation."

The report of the Newington Collegiate Institution was accepted by the Conference, and hearty thanks awarded to the Rev. J. H. Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher for their able and effective management. The report of Wesley College, Melbourne, was presented by Rev. J. Dare, and accepted by the Conference; warm thanks were voted to Rev. J. S. Waugh, and Mrs. Waugh, for their zealous conduct of that institution.

The Rev. J. G. MILLARD presented report of Prince Alfred College, Adelaide, which was opened in the Lecture Hall of Prince-street Church, on 18th January, 1869, with twenty-eight pupils, and every promise of success when the proposed building shall be completed.

The report of Horton College, Tasmania, was presented by the deputy of the President who had left Conference; thanks were awarded to Rev. A. A. Quick, for his effective management of that establishment.

On the motion of Rev. J. H. FLETCHER, the Conference resolved "that it is matter of regret it should have been found necessary to close Wesley College, Auckland, after being 20 years in operation; and expresses its hope, that the Committee of Management may soon be able to reopen it as a Wesleyan institution; and it also records its conviction that the sum of £100, borrowed from the Trust funds of Wesley College, by the trustees of Pitt-street Church, should be refunded as soon as possible."

The Rev. W. J. K. PIDDINGTON moved, and Rev. W. CURNOW seconded the following resolution:—"That this Conference, sympathising with its ministers and people in the colony of Queensland under the peculiar and pressing difficulties attending their efforts to establish our Church in that colony, recommend that a collection be made in all our churches during this year in aid of the funds of the Queensland Wesleyan Home Mission Society. The amount of such collection to be forwarded to the treasurers of the society, and expended under the direction of its committee."

The Conference granted the application of the South Australian District meeting, to send to England for three young ministers; and a similar application by the New Zealand North District, to send to England for two young ministers, was acceded to.

The Rev. T. BUDDLE read before the Conference the "Annual Pastoral Address to the Societies," prepared by request, which was adopted, on the motion of Rev. J. BICKFORD, and will be printed in the published "Minutes of the Conference," and, according to rule, read out before the Societies throughout the colonies at an early date.

The Rev. J. H. FLETCHER read the letter annually addressed by the Conference to the Parent Assembly in England, which was adopted unanimously.

Before closing Conference complimentary votes were passed to those who had been actively engaged in the service of the Conference.

After singing the Doxology the President offered prayer with much fervour that God would bless the labours of His servants and preserve them alive and in health; and not them only but all who laboured in other departments of the great vineyard.

The Conference closed with the benediction at 5.30 p.m.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE city has at present a full share of public amusements—two theatres and a circus open nightly, irrespective of a concert *troupe* at the School of Arts, and occasional musical entertainments at the Temperance Hall and other places. The Prince of Wales Opera House boasts of the strongest dramatic company in the colonies, including Miss Joey Gougenheim, the cleverest genteel *comedienne* on the Australian boards; and Mr. Bartlett, a rising and talented actor, who is deservedly popular. Miss Colville, who is destined to achieve a first-class reputation; Miss Carey, Mrs. Jones, Miss Corcoran; Messrs. Stuart O'Brien, Andrews, Welsh, Leopold, and Douglas, who would do credit to any company, are also retained. Mr. Hoskins, a veteran actor of English and colonial celebrity, holds the management and occasionally plays one of his best characters. The latest novelty has been Brough's new burlesque "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," which was produced in a manner unsurpassed by anything seen on the colonial stage, and has consequently proved very attractive. The Hussey troupe played a successful engagement at "The Prince" for two weeks, ending on last Saturday night, and are now performing at the School of Arts prior to proceeding to Melbourne. At the Victoria Theatre, Madame Duret, Miss Cooper, and Mr. Leroy, are doing the leading business. Mr. C. Young and Mr. Mansergh have been engaged, and will shortly appear. Melo-dramatic business, with Madame Duret in a round of her favourite characters, has been the principal attraction. A new burlesque is underlined. Signora Devoti and Bertolini, and Signora Vitali, have returned from a short visit to the Southern districts, where they gave some concerts with moderate success. An effort has been made to collect an opera troupe for a tour through these colonies, but up to the present it is only an effort, and not likely to amount to anything. The people's concerts at the Temperance Hall are increasing in popularity, affording as they do, a cheap evening's amusement, and an opportunity of hearing the best compositions creditably executed. The band of the 50th Regiment gave another moonlight concert on Monday evening, in aid of the funds of the Sydney Infirmary, and were well patronised. Mr. Gassner, the talented leader of the band, has rendered so many services to the Sydney public that a complimentary concert has been tendered to him by the leading residents. It will take place this evening, and, from the influential names on the committee list, will doubtless be a success. Madame Bishop has returned to Melbourne from New Zealand. Messrs. Lenton and Smith's Japanese troupe are expected here from Auckland per Hero (s.).

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.
(PER MAIL STEAMER GEELONG.)

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

BARTON AND MELHADO.—The business done in the share market this month has been below the average, both in the number of transactions, and in amount of capital invested. The principal inquiry has been for debentures of all kinds, but the supply has been limited to Government securities. The Australasian Steam Navigation Company has advertised for tenders for £50,000, for five or seven years, at the option of the tenderer, but as these are for the purpose of paying off a similar amount, maturing on the 1st March, no part of the increasing capital will be absorbed by this means. Banks: New South Wales Bank shares have been almost stationary at £44 10s, including five months dividend; we look, therefore, for an advance in the ensuing month. Commercial have advanced 30s per share, and are sought after at £57 10s. Joint Stock have slightly advanced since the dividend—price now £9 7s 6d. City have also slightly improved to £12 2s 6d. New Zealand and Union remain the same—the former at £17 5s, and the latter at £48, both with an improving tendency; the dividend on the Union has been declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, as before. Steam: Australasian are nominally the same, allowance being made for the dividend of 20s per share; we quote £19, but there is no present demand. A capital report was presented at the meeting. After payment of the dividend, there remained £35,923 at credit of profit and loss and the insurance fund. Hunter River have improved to the extent of the dividend, which has just been declared at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, as before. Illawarra have slightly improved, price now £3 per share. Insurance: The only sales have been of Pacific and United at a reduction—the former of 3s, and the latter of 2s per share; now 50s and 22s 6d respectively. Miscellaneous: The Gas Light Company has increased the dividend from 12½ to 15 per cent per annum, leaving £2619 at credit of profit and loss, with a reserve of £18,000. No sales have been made of any account since the meeting, but an advance of perhaps 10s per share might be realised, say to £12 per share. The only transaction in coal shares has been Bulli at £12. Before the arrival of the London mail Peak Downs Copper shares had declined from 37s to 34s, but the home market showing that "a very extensive demand had been experienced for all descriptions of copper, and that prices had advanced with sales far exceeding the rate of business for a long time past—many purchases being on French account, and that Australian copper had been sold at from £80 to £84, cash," several sales of the shares have been made at prices gradually increasing to 37s 6d for large, and even to 40s for small parcels. At the meeting the dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as before, the report showing that a large amount of copper was waiting conveyance to the port. Treasury bills and debentures are in demand at full rates.—February 25.

LENNON AND CAPE.—Our report of the share and debenture market for this mail presents no new features of interest; and the only material alteration to record is an improved feeling towards bank stock, and an advance in the value of Peak Downs Copper shares. Banks: New South Wales have realised £41¾ and £44½, and are not obtainable under the latter rate. Commercials are in demand at an advance on late rates of £57 and £57 10s. Australian Joint Stocks are in better favour, selling at advancing rates of £9 5s, £9 7s 6d, £9 10s, since last report. Citys are firm, with but few offering; £12 and £12 2s 6d have been readily obtained. Bank of New Zealands have realised £17 5s, and are well held. Union Bank—we note a sale at £48; an advance on this is readily obtainable. Gas: This stock is in great favour, and considerable advance on last quotations is offered, without bringing sellers. A small parcel of the new shares was sold at £6 is cum dividend. At the half-yearly meeting on the 10th an increased dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared, £3000 added to reserve fund, now amounting to £18,000; leaving £2619 6s 5d undivided profits carried forward. Steam: Business in these securities continues limited, and there is an indisposition to invest freely. Australasian Steam have realised £19 5s, and £19 for small parcels. At the half-yearly meeting on the 29th ultimo, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared; the customary per centage was carried to depreciation and insurance accounts; the latter now stands at £35,132 17s 9d. Hunter River New Steam at £8, £8 5s, and £8 10s have found purchasers; at the half-yearly meeting on the 23rd instant, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, £1970 18s 2d written off value of property, and £500 added to insurance account, now amounting to £3000, leaving undivided profits £2205 12s 2d. Illawarras have realised £3. Insurance: These securities continue depressed and neglected, the only sales reported have been in Pacifics at £2 10s and £2 12s 6d, and Uniteds at £1 2s 6d. Mining: Coal shares have not been dealt in, and are not likely to improve while the present ruinous competition exists. Peak Downs shares were dull at the commencement of the month, selling at 32s, 33s, and 34s. Since the arrival of the mail, with telegraph advices of a considerable advance in the copper market, fair parcels have changed hands at 37s 6d, and a small lot of preferentials at 40s. Debentures are without alteration. They continue scarce, and realise full rates. Some fair parcels of New South Wales 5 per cents., due 1898, have changed hands at 102 and interest; Queensland 6 per cents, due 1891, have realised 107¾ and 108 and interest; City of Sydney 6 per cents., ten years' currency, have been taken up to the extent of £5000, at 102¼; local companies' debentures are principally held for investment and have not been offering.—February 25.

W. CHATFIELD.—The amount of capital invested during the month has been small, from want of saleable stock. Stocks most in demand are Commercial Bank, Australian Gas Company, and Government Debentures. Meetings: The following half-yearly meetings have been held since my last report:—Australasian Steam Navigation Company, dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.; Peak Downs Copper Company, dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year; Western Kerosene, progress report; Australian Gas-Light Company, dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, with bonus of 2½ per cent.; Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. Banks: Commercials are very scarce and in request: the few that have offered changed hands at £57 and £57 10s. Bank of New South Wales were rather heavy the early part of the month, and were sold at £44 and £44 5s, at which the market has been cleared, and nothing under £44 10s is now accepted. Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have sold pretty freely at £9 7s 6d. City Bank at £12. Bank of New Zealand at £17 5s, and Union Bank at £48. Steam: Steam shares are heavy; the only sales to notice are Illawarras at £3, Hunter River New at £8 5s, and small parcels of Australasian at £19 5s and £18 15s. Insurance: In these stocks there is very little movement. Pacifics have sold at £2 10s, and Uniteds at £1 2s 6d. Gas: This is a favourite stock, and very few shares come into the market. The only sale to notice was of new shares, with dividend, at £6 is. Mining: Coal mining shares are not in request; the only transaction to notice is a sale of Bulli at £12. Peak Downs Copper declined the early part of the month, but have since recovered and passed their former value—sales have been effected at from 32s to 40s. Debentures: Debenture securities are unaltered, and very scarce.—February 25.

J. MULLENS.—There has been a moderate demand for investments during the month, but the changes in price are unimportant. The stocks on which dividends were paid last month have mostly fallen to the extent of the dividend accrued. Debentures maintain late rates, and are saleable and scarce. Half-yearly Meetings: The half-yearly meetings held last month, too late for notice in my report, are as follows:—The Australian Joint Stock Bank declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum. The reserve is now £14,800, and the chairman of the Board announced that no further losses were to be apprehended from any source whatever. The Australasian Steam Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. The Insurance fund is now £35,000. The Clarence River Company has paid the usual dividends of 10 per cent. on preferential, and 2½ per cent. on old stock. The Wallsend Coal Company paid only 2½ per cent. per annum. The Peak Downs Copper Company paid 10 per cent. as usual. The Gas Company met on the 8th February, and declared a dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The meeting of the New Hunter Company was held yesterday, when the usual dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. Banks: Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have been in good demand at £9 7s 6d, and the market is now bare of stock. Bank of New South Wales shares are now firm at £44 10s, with only a moderate supply. City Bank shares have been saleable at £12, and holders now ask 2s 6d advance. Commercial bank shares are scarce, and wanted at quotations. There is now a moderate demand for Union Bank shares, but there are but few parcels offered for sale. Steam Companies: Australasian Steam shares have been dull since the meeting, but I have sold some parcels during the last few days at £18 10s. New Hunter shares have also been quiet, most holders looking for a better rate. Illawarra shares are rather more lively and command a shade better price than of late. Insurance Companies: Late losses continue to depress these stocks, and sales made have been at a reduction, as will be seen on reference to the price current. Mining Companies: The only move has been in Peak Downs Copper shares, in which the improvement in the London copper market has caused a spurt. There are now buyers at 36s, sellers 37s 6d. Miscellaneous Companies: There is nothing to note but scarcity of Gas shares, for which I quote advanced rates. Debentures: Government Debentures continue scarce and saleable at quoted rates. A small parcel of City of Sydney debentures has been taken up at £102 5s. The Australasian Steam Company has called for tenders for £50,000 at 6 per cent., on the 20th instant, to replace the same amount due on 1st March next, which were issued at 7 per cent. per annum. Debentures (all with interest added): New South Wales Government, 1892 to 1898, 102; interminable, 96; Queensland Government, 1891, 107¾-105.—February 25.

PROPERTY CIRCULARS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—This market has been active during the month, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted; our sales have been well attended, and, though we cannot quote any alterations in prices, the whole of the really eligible lots offered attracted considerable attention and realised satisfactory prices. City properties maintained their position, and when well situated command considerable competition. Very few suburban properties are in the market. Residences with improved grounds would meet with purchasers. Everleigh, part of the Hutchinson estate, in the suburbs, near the boundary of the city, was offered by us at auction last week; nearly the whole was readily sold at fair rates. The house realised £2500, and 90 of the building allotments from 30s to £3 3s per foot frontage. We have more inquiry for country estate, especially for land in the county of Cumberland, as stock depots for the Sydney markets. Among the lots disposed of by us since last mail are—Barker's Wharf, Darling Harbour, near foot of Bathurst-street, £3800. Shop and dwelling, Nos 68,122, William-street, Woolloomooloo, £1375. 2 shops and dwellings, 108 and 110, Cumberland-street, £1025. Eveleigh House, with about three acres of ground, Chippendale, £2500. The Retreat, about 1300 acres, with cottage residence, Bringelly, £3500. Allotment of land, corner of Bridge and Elizabeth streets, £714, or £24 per foot. Orangery, orchard, &c., 6 acres, with cottage, Marrickville, £650. 4 small houses, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, near South Head Road, £620. 2 houses, 447 and 449, Crown-street, Surry Hills, £335. 15 allotments, Eveleigh Estate, Abercrombie-street frontage, £818 8s, or 47s to 53s per foot. 3 allotments, ditto, Holden-street, £482, or 30s to £2 per foot. 11 allotments ditto, Eveleigh-street, £613 18s, or 40s to 61s per foot; 36 allotments ditto, Edward-street, £992, or 30s and 31s per foot; 12 allotments ditto, Thomas-street, £385, or 30s to 40s per foot; 50 acres of land, Parish of St. George, £106 5s; 420 acres of land, at Wollombi, £450; 548 acres, part Hughes' 1096 acres grant, Port Macquarie, £158; allotments, Enmore Road, Newtown, £3 per foot; ditto, South Kingston Estate, Newtown, 20s per foot.—February 25.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—A fair amount of property has changed hands within the past month, and in some few instances considerable competition has been elicited. The inquiry is perhaps scarcely so brisk as it has been; at the same time any property in the city, favourably situated, commands attention, and can be at once disposed of at fair market rates. In suburban property we note no change. Country property remains unaltered, the only inquiry being for good grazing farms. Among our recent sales we report the following:—Allotments land, Foster-street, Haymarket, at £5 per foot; block of land, 20 acres, Bark Huts Estate, Liverpool Road, at 30s per acre; block of land, 18 acres, Newtown, for £4000; 4-room stone cottage, Denison-street, Woollahra, £160; 4-room stone cottage, Fourth-street, Woollahra, at £180; block of land and weatherboard cottage, Bay-street, Double Bay, £400; 3 blocks land, 186 acres, Seven Mile Beach, at 20s per acre.—February 25.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—Wool: The last news from England advising the close of the November-December series of sales is, without showing any marked improvement generally, of a more cheerful character than the previous month's report, but as yet it has not had any effect on this market; indeed, at to-day's sales prices instead of shewing any improvement ruled rather more in favour of the purchaser than at the auction of the previous week. The quantity catalogued for the five weeks amounted to 5150 bales, of which 2877 passed the hammer, the balance being held over, or shipped on owner's account—prices are nominally the same as last month's. Since our last report four ships have finished loading, and gone to sea, carrying 13,077 bales; making with previous shipments to this date a total of 57,300 bales of the clip 1868, 1869, sent forward for sale. It can yet hardly be guessed at, as to what will be the quantity of this present clip; but so far as opinions can be formed on the matter, it is estimated that there will be a *decrease from* the number of bales sent forward last year, whilst it is admitted on all sides that owing to the immense losses of sheep from drought and other causes over this and a large portion of the neighbouring colony, there cannot fail to be a very considerable reduction in the quantity of wool for export next clip, a circumstance which, combined with the firmness displayed in the close of the recent London sales, will, we have no doubt, act principally in favour of those growers who are disposed to send their next clips to market got up with more care than has usually been taken with them. Tallow: At the four public sales since our last report, the total number of casks offered was 872, of which 776 were sold under the hammer at prices scarcely equal to the lowest of last month's rates. The fall in the London market has not yet perceptibly affected ours, the supply during the past week or two having been light, and all required for local manufacture. We quote prime beef tallow at £36 to £37 10s; inferior and medium from £31 to £35 10s; mutton from £37 to £39. Hides have been in fair supply, about 6800 having been catalogued and sold at auction during the month. For first-class heavies, the local tanners have competed actively, and prices on the whole remain at about former quotations—say medium to good, 12s to 14s 6d; prime to extra heavy, 15s 6d to 22s 6d.—February 25.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULARS.

BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—Stations: The business actually done in station properties since the commencement of the New Year shews but little improvement on the transactions of the previous six months. We have, however, noticed rather more inquiry for some weeks past, but whether this has arisen from the belief that these securities have now touched their lowest limit, and that thus there is at the rates asked a fair margin for profit; or that the late rains have given more confidence to investors, we are at a loss to say; from whatever cause it has been evident that inquiries during the past fortnight have been more numerous than for some months back, giving hopes of an improved feeling as the beneficial effects of the breaking up of the drought becomes more general; which together with the improvement in the price of wool, and the more remunerative prices obtainable for fat stock, will, we think, all tend to restore confidence in pastoral investments. We are advised of a sale of a Liverpool Plains Station, lightly stocked, at an extreme price, and another on the Barwon at full rates. We have ourselves sold the Cooma and Thuradulba stations, in the Liverpool Plains district some 4000 sheep and 900 head of cattle, book muster, for the lump sum of £3000 cash, and have placed some other properties under offer, with every prospect of concluding sales. Store Cattle: Owing to the difficulty of collecting and travelling cattle, purchasers have not been disposed to operate. We, however, look for a marked improvement both in price and demand as soon as grass and water become more plentiful. Store Sheep: Store wethers of suitable ages for fattening have been in limited demand, but buyers decline giving more than 4s to 5s per head for first-class sheep delivered on or about Liverpool Plains. We have no inquiries for female sheep, no quotations for which can be given.—February 25.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—This market remains without any transactions to report, and though advices are to hand, which give the cheerful intelligence that the long and severe drought has broken up in many parts of the colony, as well as Queensland, without terminating in a flood, as has not been unusually the case of late years, buyers do not seem disposed to come forward, unless some estimate can be formed of the number of sheep which have been rubbed out during the late excessive dry weather. Another circumstance also affects the market so far as sheep stations are concerned. It has now been undoubtedly proved, that with the reduced price for wool, and no outlet for store stock, sheep properties (except owning good fattening pastures within reasonable distances of market, or possessing sheep of very choice breed) can hardly be made to pay on the present system of shepherding, and rates for wages, carriage, &c., it has therefore become necessary to adopt a new plan, either to fence in runs, and divide in paddocks, or turn out the sheep altogether—in the latter case, merely having boundary-riders for the sake of keeping the sheep within a reasonable scope of country. The first of these plans has been found to answer admirably, but of course is attended with considerable expense, fencing costing from £8 to £40 per mile, and the second is now being largely put in practice in many parts of Queensland, and its success or otherwise is being watched with great anxiety. These remarks apply more particularly to Queensland properties, so many of which are out of all reach of a market, and are even sometimes only with great difficulty supplied with rations and stores. Inside stations though hitherto neglected for the better country further out, are now likely to become more saleable, as many of the distant runs now carrying sheep will have to be worked with cattle, or left to their original possessors—the blacks and kangaroos. Well known cattle stations in New South Wales are actively inquired after; and those on the Clarence and Richmond River, belonging to the late Mr. Clark Irving, now in the market for absolute sale, are commanding much attention.—February 25.

HARRISON AND JONES.—Stations: There are already some signs of improvement under this head; buyers who have been holding off for some time past, awaiting the termination of the drought, are coming forward, and in a short time we hope to be able to report a decided change for the better; it is, however rather too early as yet to look for any marked improvements. One of our constituents has sold the Tarrawan station, Liverpool Plains, with 5200 sheep, at £2700; one-third cash. Fat Cattle: No prime cattle have been offered during the week, the generality being from middling to inferior; we noticed one mob, fair useful cattle, which averaged £5 16s 5d; best yards have gone as high as £8 in some instances, although there is no actual advance in the prices, those of last week have been fully maintained. Quotations: Best bullocks, £6 5s to £7 15s; middling ditto, £3 5s to £4 15s; best cows, £5 to £6 10s; middling ditto, £2 10s to £4. Fat Sheep: The quality of the sheep for the last few weeks has been very indifferent, none that might be called prime having been offered; really good sheep would sell well, and would return a satisfactory price; we only know of one flock offered this week, consisting of 1170 head, which were quitted at 6s. Inferior sheep are quite unsaleable. Quotations, prime heavy wethers, 8s to 9s 6d; middling, 5s 6d to 7s 6d. Store Cattle: Our various Southern correspondents are unanimous in their inquiries for store cattle, but as yet we have but few on the road, and we expect there will be a scarcity when the demand fully sets in, when we look for improved prices. We still feel it difficult to find suitable drafts to the northward to meet the requirements of buyers. Quotations, bullocks, good (South), £3 to £3 15s; mixed sexes (South) £2 10s to £3. Bullocks, (North), £2 10s to £3; mixed sexes (North), £2 to £2 10s. Store Sheep: There is no movement in this market worth noticing, nor do we look for much improvement for the next three months, when we may expect some activity. Quotations—wethers 4s to 4s 6d, maiden ewes 5s to 5s 6d, breeding ewes 3s to 4s.—Feb. 25.

SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

W. BROWN.—The labour market is numerously attended by married and single men applying for town and country employment, as domestic, farm and dairy servants, station hands, and generally useful men. There is also an adequate supply of most classes of mechanics for current requirements, and persons of education suitable for situations as governesses, tutors, clerks, &c., are numerous, but not much inquired for. The demand for men servants is limited, and is principally for gardeners, farming men, and grooms. The supply of female servants is insufficient for town and country wants. The ruling rates of wages are as follows, viz:—Compositors (*Sydney Morning Herald*) is 1d per 1000; ditto (*Empire*), 10d ditto. With board and lodging or but room and rations, per annum: Carpenters and blacksmiths, £50 to £70; rough carpenters, £35 to £40; married farm and domestic servants, £45 to £50, grooms, coachmen, and gardeners, £35 to £50, farm and garden labourers, £26 to £30; servants and bushmen, £30 to £35; ploughmen, stockmen, and shepherds, £30 to £35; shepherding families, £45 to £65; boys for farms and stations, £16 to £20; female servants, £20 to £30.—February 25.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' REPORTS.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company took place on the 29th January. The report for the six months ending 31st December shows net earnings for that period amounting to £15,040 0s 5d; balance from last account, £1784 13s 1d; total, £16,809 12s 6d. From this sum a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, after payment of which there will be a balance of £809 13s 6d to credit of new account. The insurance fund has been increased to £35,132 17s 9d, and the depreciation account to £10,630 2s 10d. The ship property belonging to the company is now valued at £362,507; works at Pyrmont, freehold and leasehold property, irrespective of materials, stores, and coals, represent a sum of £129,806 11s 4d.

On the same day the Peak Downs Copper Company held their half-yearly meeting. The report states that 3858 tons of ore have been raised from the Company's mine during the half-year ending 31st December, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining carriage, only 484 tons have been dispatched. The amount received on account of copper, in the shape of proceeds and advances, amounted to £37,985 15s 10d. After writing £5418 19s 9d off the value of the mine, and paying all working expenses, &c., there was a credit balance of £8424 15s 10d, from which a dividend and bonus equal to 10 per cent. per annum was declared, and £3424 15s 10d carried to next account.

The report of the Australian Gas Light Company, adopted at the half-yearly meeting held on the 10th February, shows that during the six months ending 31st December the gross receipts amounted to £18,859 14s 6d., and the expenditure to £9169 19s 5d., leaving a net profit of £9689 15s. 1d. which, with £1719 3s. 2d. carried forward from previous account, and £386 4s 3d profit on new shares sold, left £14,795 2s 6d available for distribution. Out of this sum it was resolved to pay a dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; £3000 was added to reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £18,000; £231 14s 7d. was ordered to be divided amongst the holders of certain shares, and £2619 6s 5d was carried forward to next account.

The half-yearly report of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, adopted at the meeting held on the 18th February, shows net profits for the six months ending 31st December, £411 6s 7d, which, with £399 13s 2d, balance from last account, left undivided profits amounting to £810 19s 9d. It was resolved to carry £500 to reserve fund, and the balance, £310 19s 9d to new account.

The usual half-yearly meeting of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation was held at Morpeth on the 23rd instant. The report shows that after deducting £2220 19s 1d for repairs to vessels during the past six months, there was at credit of profit and loss amounting to £5220 18s 2d. It was resolved to place £1970 18s 2d to depreciation account, £500 to insurance account, and the balance £2750 to payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The insurance account now stands at £3000.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

MANSLAUGHTER.

William White and Daniel Byrnes, were indicted for that they did, at Sydney, on the 24th day of January last, feloniously kill and slay one Peter Toner.

The prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were defended by Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Driver.

The case for the Crown was conducted by the Solicitor-General.

The main facts of the case were as follows:—The deceased, Peter Toner, was walking across Abercrombie-street, at 6 o'clock, on the 24th of February, when he was ridden over by a young man on horseback and so fearfully injured that he died a few days afterwards. There was evidence to shew that the man who rode over Peter Toner was riding very fast with another person also mounted. The case for the Crown was, that there had been "a race," and that the man who actually rode over the deceased was the prisoner White—the elder of the two prisoners—the party riding the race with him at the time being the prisoner Byrnes.

The witnesses for the Crown were Mary Toner (the wife of the deceased), John Toner, who was with deceased when he was so fatally injured, and Mr. John Bryant, who saw all that took place. The other witnesses were Johannah Myers, William Rourke, and Dr. W. James Guthrie Bedford.

It was proved by the evidence of Mrs. Toner that the injury received by the deceased had caused his death. The witness Toner was with his friend and namesake at the time, and saw what happened, but he could not distinctly identify the prisoners as being those parties who were riding together when Peter Toner was run over. Mr. John Bryant also saw the same event, and recognised the prisoners. The accused parties (White and Burnes) started together from the corner, and went off in a full gallop at once. It was White who was nearest to the deceased when deceased was knocked down. The youngest lad had passed deceased when deceased was struck. The man White was thrown violently forward, and, having with difficulty recovered himself, went on. Deceased had been drinking, but was not drunk. The body of the injured man was taken away in a cart. White came back after the mischance, and seemed both sorry and alarmed. Mrs. J. Myers's evidence was unimportant. W. Rourke (the constable) proved the arrest of the prisoners. White said "he had run against Toner (the deceased), and knocked him down; that he was very sorry for what had happened, but could not help it; that he could not pull up his horse." Dr. W. J. G. Bedford, of the Sydney Infirmary, described the nature of the wounds received, and stated that death had resulted therefrom. Deceased told witness (Bedford) that he was struck on the breast by the horse as he was turning round.

Mr. WINDEYER submitted that there was no conclusive evidence of there having been any racing. They were riding fast, but were not "jockeying their horses," or doing anything that would go to shew that they were racing. It had been shewn that the lad Byrnes had actually passed deceased when deceased was struck. Under the ruling in the case of the King v. Mastin and Mastin (Carrington and Payne's Reports, vol. vi.), he submitted that Byrnes, the younger of the two accused, was entitled to his discharge.

His HONOR said that was a case for the jury to decide. It was a matter of evidence whether there was, or was not, any racing at the time, and as to the other fact alleged.

The learned counsel thereupon addressed himself to the defence of both of the accused, strongly contending that there had been no racing, only a somewhat too rapid riding. It was daylight. It was in a street in which there was a pathway for foot-passengers, and not many people about. The lamentable event had happened through misadventure; the accident would not have happened had not both of the prisoners been drunk. There was no such recklessness proved as would justify a verdict of manslaughter. He submitted, on the legal grounds he had already stated, that the prisoner Byrnes was entitled to his discharge.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied. This was not a case of mischance, but one of wilful negligence. The deceased was killed whilst engaged in a lawful act—namely, walking along the street. The prisoners, when he was so killed, were galloping along the street, which was at any time an unlawful act.

The learned JUDGE summed up.

The jury retired to deliberate, and, on their re-appearance in court, returned a verdict of guilty against White, and not guilty as to the prisoner Byrnes. The jury recommended the prisoner White to mercy.

RAPE.

George M'Sperrin was placed in the dock to stand his trial for that he did at Sydney, on the 27th day of December last, assault and ravish one Sophia Jane M'Sperrin.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. William Roberts.

The case for the Crown was conducted by the Solicitor-General.

The particulars of this case, the trial of which lasted for about five hours, are wholly unfit for publication.

Mr. WINDEYER, for the prisoner, made a long and able defence, discrediting the evidence of the unhappy girl, and insisting that the whole story was a mere tissue of falsehoods, concocted by the girl and her mother, the prisoner's wife.

Mr. O'Reilly, of George-street, being called by the counsel for the defence, gave the prisoner a very high character—one that extended over seventeen years. He stated that the prisoner was equally respected by others known to witness.

Mrs. Head also gave similar evidence in support of the prisoner's character. She, moreover, mentioned the rather material fact that on the day referred to she heard no outcries or noise proceeding from the prisoner's house, which was near her residence. She went up to the house in the afternoon—tried the door, and found it shut inside. She looked through the key-hole and saw no one.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied, and in so doing pointed out that the hypothesis adopted by his learned friend inevitably involved the supposition that a much more unnatural crime must have been committed by the wife and daughter if they had conspired together to take away the life of the prisoner. He pointed out how the girl's evidence had, on one important point, been corroborated by one of the witnesses for the defence, and he commented, at some considerable length, upon the evidence of the principal witness, insisting upon the obvious truthfulness of all her story. He strongly vindicated the particulars of the evidence of the girl, and defended her testimony generally from all the suggestions which had been put forth against it. He was there to see that justice was done. If they believed the girl's evidence they must find the prisoner guilty.

His HONOR summed up.

The jury retired to deliberate; and, on their re-appearance in Court, after some considerable interval, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner (who appeared to feel his position most acutely), thanked his Honor and the jury, and was discharged—protesting his innocence of the crime for which he had been tried.

SECOND COURT.

Before Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

PERJURY.

William Walsh was arraigned for having, on the 15th of December last, at the Metropolitan District Court, Sydney, before District Court Judge Simpson, committed wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Butler conducted the case for the Crown. Prisoner was defended by Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Joseph Leary.

The case arose out of what had been sworn to at the December sittings of the Metropolitan District Court, in the case of Lindsay versus Walsh. Walsh swore he had never signed his name to a document which purported to be an acknowledgment from Walsh that he had received a loan of £5 from Lindsay. He swore also that he had never borrowed such a sum as was thereby referred to; but Mrs. Lindsay swore that she had frequently heard him distinctly acknowledge that debt. Walsh, at the District Court, declared the memorandum produced to be a forgery. The case of the Crown, however, was that it was *not* a forgery, but his actual signature. Hence the previous decision at the District Court, and the committal of Walsh for perjury.

The case was proved for the Crown by Mr. G. S. Yarnton, Thomas Mayhew, Mary Lindsay, and a girl named Sinclair. There were several witnesses for the defence, who gave the accused a very excellent character.

Mr. SALOMONS addressed the jury for the defence, and Mr. BUTLER replied for the Crown.

His HONOR summed up.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

FRAUDULENTLY CONTRACTING A DEBT.

Henry William Bradford was charged with fraudulently contracting a debt, and pleaded not guilty. The accused was defended by Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. S. C. Brown. Mr. Butler conducted the case for the Crown.

The defendant was charged under the 73rd clause of the Insolvency Act, with having fraudulently contracted a debt. The case for the Crown was supported by the evidence of Mr. Archibald Campbell, Mr. John Birrell, Mr. John G. Hay, Mr. David George Aitken, and George Organ.

The jury retired to deliberate, and on their reappearance in Court, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, returned a verdict of not guilty.

His HONOR said he concurred in the verdict, although he fully believed all that was set forth by the witnesses for the prosecution. The accused was thereupon discharged.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The *Yass Courier* reports that a robbery was committed at Hovell's Creek on the 19th instant, by two armed men, who had their faces disguised with black crape. Full particulars of the robbery have not yet reached us. Certain parties are suspected, and the police are active in pursuit.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—February 25.

Urania, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Thompson, from Warrnambool 20th instant. Hardy, agent.

James Aiken, ship, 958 tons, Captain J. Walsh, from the Downs 24th November. J. Frazer and Co., agents.

Mary and Edith, barque, 454 tons, Captain Webb, from Adelaide 3rd instant. Captain, agent.

Spec, brig, 220 tons, Captain Eury, from the South Sea Islands. R. Towns and Co. agents.

James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Blich, from Cleveland Bay 13th instant, via Gladstone, Bowen, and Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. M'Millan, Mrs. Masor, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Shinwin and family. Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. Alleyne, Messrs. Stewart, Mason, W. Stacpole, J. Buckland, Father Lonergan, A. Francis, J. Beech, T. Butler, Murray, Ward, Alleyne, Townsend, and 106 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—February 25.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.
Dashing Wave, for Shanghai.
Sobraon, for London.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 26.

Mary Miller, for Shanghai; Young Australia, for New Caledonia; Boomerang (s.), for Gladstone; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—February 25.

You Yangs (s.), 660 tons, Captain Clarke, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Miss Fatham, Mrs. Sheehy, Mr. and Mrs. Shely, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Aplin and servant, Messrs. Davy, Burgess, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 25.

William and Ann, from Gerringong, with 100 kegs butter, 35 pigs, 6 cases eggs, 1 coop poultry: West Hartley No. 1, from the Bellinger River, with 30,000 feet timber, 300 bags maize, 42 bags oysters, 1500 staves; Peaben, Alchymist (s.), from Brisbane Water, with 20 casks bananas, 8 cases oranges, 2 casks tallow, 5 hides, 8000 feet timber, 20,000 laths, 4 bundles skins; Bellinger, from the Tweed River, with 36,000 feet timber; Woniora (s.), from Bulli with 2?5 tons coal; Yarra, Louis and Miriam, Jane Fox, Alert, Spray, Surprise, from Newcastle, with 1125 tons coal, 50 tons copper; Centurion, from Jervis Bay, in ballast; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 70 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 6 calves, 3 coops poultry, 28 bags barley, 4 cases eggs; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter, with 40 bales wool, 206 bales hay, 10 kegs tobacco, 1 bale sheepskins, 61 bags onions, 162 hides, 16 bags barley, 2 cases eggs, 10 baskets prawns, 3 casks wine, 6 coops poultry, 25 lambs, 200 sheep, 1 horse, 1 boat, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 25.

Alchymist, Peaben, for Brisbane Water; Bellinger, for the Richmond River; Trio (s.), for the Manning River; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Yarra, Fox, Alert, Surprise, for Newcastle; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Spray, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—February 25.

James Aiken, from London: 54 packages, J. M'Sparth and Co.; 1 package, Mrs. Barney; 1 package, J. B. Mabbet; 100 casks, P. M'Nab and Co.; 30 bales, 50 cases, 25 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 440 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package, R. Towns and Co.; 192 casks, G. Thorne; 4 packages, D. Lazarus; 4 packages, E. Manning; 590 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, C. H. Henderson; 9 packages, E. T. Fels; 6 packages, Flavelle, Brothers; 500 hogsheads, D. Cohen and Co.; 150 cases, E. Breffet and Co.; 5 packages, Jones and Co.; 15 bales, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 50 cases, F. Nosseiter and Co.; 100 cases, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 67 packages, D. Nichol; 4 cases, Parkes and Co.; 23 packages, Wolf and Gorrick; 60 hogsheads, Parbury, Brothers; 100 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 134 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 25 cases, Rev. J. Sunderland; 8 cases, Myers and Solomon; 13 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 2 packages, E. T. Blacket; 70 cases, E. Vickery; 39 cases, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 125 kegs powder, 5 packages, J. Keep; 612 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 663 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 44 casks, 100 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 1 package, Mrs. White; 6 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 1 package, C. Millen; 4 cases, T. Matthewman; 1 case, H. Abronsehne; 2 packages, Traill; 42 cases, T. O'Neill; 1 case, E. Hughes; 2 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 25 cases, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 3 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 30 packages, J. Macintosh; 14 packages, Feldheim, Jacobs, and Co.; 40 drums, Bloomfield and Co.; 61 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 37 packages, J. Carr; 1 cask, Dangar and Co.; 2 casks, W. M'Kenzie; 114 casks powder, 51 packages, Clerk of Stores; 74 packages, J. Hughes; 55 packages, Cohen, Brother, and Co.; 15 packages, Cohen and Levy; 7 packages, W. Drynan; 4 packages, Levy and Mandelson; 69 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 224 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 9 packages, W. Croft and Co.; 16 packages, J. Green; 12 packages, W. H. Paling; 1459 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 218 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 276 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2493 bars 1223 bundles iron, 444 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 12 packages, A. S. Webster; 54 packages, R. Gray; 32 packages, Perry, Brothers; 5 packages, Gould; 112 casks powder, 144 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 200 barrels powder, 200 barrels malt, 1188 packages, Order.

Urania, from Warrnambool: 120 tons potatoes, Hardy.

Mary and Edith from Adelaide: 974 bags wheat, Barker and Co.; 1728 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott; 1985 quarters wheat, Order.

Spec, from the South Sea Islands: 100 tuns cocoanut oil, R. Towns and Co.

James Paterson (s.), from Cleveland Bay: 12 bales wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 48 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 13 hides, 1 hogshead tallow, Mort and Co. From Brisbane: 27 pieces lead, Robinson; 144 bags maize, 17 bundles bags, Barker and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 1 package, W. King; 21 oz gold, Commercial Bank.

EXPORTS.—February 25.

Sobraon, for London: 8223 pieces copper, Peak Down Copper Mining Co.; 41 quarter casks 14 octaves wine, 29 cases gum, 127 bales wool, 19 bales skins, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 cases wine, M. Bayley; 27 cwt. old canvas, Broomfield and Whitaker; 12323 bags wheat, 145 bales wool, 30 cwt. old canvas, R. Towns and Co.; 17 bales wool, Harrison and Jones; 350 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 119 bales wool, H. Moore; 13 bales wool, Want and Simpson; 8 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 28 bales wool, 60 bales cotton, 1 case shell, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 30 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 bales cotton, 189 bales wool, Irwin and Turner; 10 bales wool, Dalgetty, Blackmore, and Co.; 197 bales wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 64 bales wool, T. Holt; 78 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 207 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 40 bales wool, E. S. and A. C. Bank; 28 bales wool, A. and W. Busby; 34 bales wool, Busby and Greigson; 11 bales wool, Gibbs, Ronald, and Burnett; 19 bales wool, J. Gillespie; 78 bales wool, C. W. Gardiner; 82 bales wool, Icely and Son; 195 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 57 bales wool, 3 packages whalebone, D. Cohen and Co.; 33 bales wool, D. Cooper and Co.; 68 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 241 bales wool, 10 bales cotton, E. Vickery; 175 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 50,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 5262 oz. 7 dwts. gold, Oriental Bank; 246 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 89 bales leather, 1 bale hair, 1 case grindery, Saddington and Sons; 29 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 424 bales wool, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 147 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 74 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 28 cases essence of meat, H. Beit; 60 bales wool, Goldsbrough, Burt, and Co. Recapitulation: 3615 bales wool, 74 bales cotton, 10 bales skins, 12,323 bags wheat, 8223 pieces copper, 57 packages wine, 57 cwt. old canvas, 29 cases gum, 28 cases meat, 10 boxes sovereigns (£50,000), 5 boxes gold (5262 oz. 7 dwts.), 89 bales leather, 6 packages sundries.

Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough: 15 packages wine, 5 packages brandy, 12 packages tea, 10 cases kerosene, 10 boxes soap, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 6 quarter-casks brandy, 10 cases whisky, 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case tobacco, 9 packages tea, 13 packages, J. Hurst and Co.; 1 package opium, 1 case, Tin War; 8 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 keg shot, 20 cases kerosene, 9 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 keg shot, H. Holdsworth; 1 case guns, 25 cases kerosene, 18 kegs nails, 39 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 24 packages boots, 32 bars 29 bundles iron, 5 packages, J. Powell; 2 bags rice, 4 kegs butter, 20 bags flour, 11 packages, H. P. Palser; 45 bags flour, 1 bag meal, Breillat and Co.; 22 bags potatoes, 2 bags onions, Duffin and Son; 2 packages leather, Saddington and Sons; 2 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 1 package, Kohn and Co.; 3 packages leather, T. W. Eady; 1 package, E. Vickery; 2 cases, E. Cohen; 1 case, J. Abraham; 1 case, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 case, Mayers; 60 sacks flour, Beilby and Scott; 2 sacks onions, 14 cases fruit, 1 package, H. Woodward; 26 cases fruit, J. Brown; 28 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 4 cases fruit, 15 bags potatoes, 2 packages, H. Prescott and Son; 12 kegs butter, W. Hezlett; 4 kegs butter, T. M'Caffery; 2 quarter-casks wine, 50 cases brandy, 23 packages tea, 6 bags sugar, 25 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 7 cases fruit, Isbester; 6 packages, J. Keep; 3 cases, Dadswell; 1 case, Tebbutt; 2 cases, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 9 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 5 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 9 cases fruit, 1 package, Solomon; 15 bags potatoes, 2 kegs butter, J. C. Humby; 3 cases, M'Taggart; 2 cases, E. Hughes; 2 kegs butter, 2 cases cheese, F. Smith.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 20 empty hogsheads, 7 casks coffee, Lorimer, Marwood and Rome; 29 shooks, 44 packages, J. Powell; 26 casks cocoanut oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 333 barrels salmon, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30,000 sovereigns, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank; 49 bags maize, Australian Steam Navigation Company; 234 bags maize, E. Lowther; 100 bags maize, Nipper and See; 107 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 300 bags maize, 20 bags oats, G. Rhodes; 49 bags maize, W. Wright; 104 bags maize, D. Brown; 172 bags maize, 58 bags barley, R. Campbell; 35 sacks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 20 bags seeds, Hall; 100 bags rye, W. H. Davis; 15 lengths pipe, P. N. Russell and Co.; 14 packages resin, Hebblewhite; 1 package, Woods and Co.; 2 stoves, W. Ariell; 2 cases fruit, Harnett; 2 cases fruit, 5 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 10 bags oysters, J. Brown; 1 'bus, Clyde; 22 bags oysters, W. Kimber; 11 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 35 bags oysters, P. James; 18 bags oysters, 38 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 30 cases fruit, Robertson; 38 empty hogsheads, Mann; 173 bags maize, J. Wiseman; 84 bags maize, Nipper and See.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 3 baskets prawns, J. Lawler; 135 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 60 empty hogsheads, P. Mann; 4 cases, Glass Company; 1 safety, Thomas Moore; 16 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 21 bags oysters, P. James; 1 case, D lorey; 2 cases, Miss Steel; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 20 bags oysters, 6 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 package, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 136 bags maize, G. R. Nicoll; 30 bags maize, R. Veseys; 18 bags oysters, G. Clark; 334 boxes maizena, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 box, William Bayliss; 26 cases fruit, Woodward; 105 bags maize, R. Campbell; 5 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 7 bags oysters, Pollock.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Mary Miller, and Frisch, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Young Australia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Gladstone, Bowen, and Cleveland Bay.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Rangatira (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The Mails by the Royal Mail Steamship GEELONG will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th day of February, 1869, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets), posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m.

Late Letters.—For the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on Saturday, the 27th February, as follows:—

At the General Post Office, whether by Marseilles or Southampton, up to 8 a.m.; late fee, 6d.

Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s.

S. H. Lambton, Secretary.

Custom House.—Entered Outward, February 25: Union, barque, 361 tons, Captain Birkenshaw, for Hongkong; Sunshine, barque, 225 tons, Captain Probyn, for Hongkong; Rangatira (s.), 460 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne.

Charters.—From Newcastle for Shanghai, Magellan, Jan Peter, at 34s. For Bombay, Anne Royden, Hyderabad, at 35s. From Sydney for Shanghai, Frisch, Spartan, Huntley Castle, at 28s. For Hongkong, Yang Tsze, Sunshine, at 15s.; Felix Bernabo, Union, not quoted.

A brig, supposed to be the Phillis, from Adelaide, with a cargo of wheat, was signalled to the southward last night.

The Kate Conley.—The new barque built at the Macleay River for Messrs. M'Kinlay arrived yesterday, and is a fine specimen of colonial shipbuilding. Her dimensions are 132 feet long overall, 21 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold. She is beautifully sparred, is fitted with double topsail yards, and wire rigging throughout. Should her carrying capacity and speed equal her outward appearance, she will be one of the finest colonial crafts yet launched. We understand she has been drafted specially for her harbours.

Passengers and Specie per R.M.S.S. Geelong.—For Southampton—Mr. Follet, Mr. Harbour, Mrs. Williams, Mr. R. K. Pillar, Miss Pillar. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. S. Murray, Lord Somerville. For Bombay—Mr. Henry Kerr. For Suez—Mr. S. Motharge. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Dibbs. Specie—50,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 30,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 20,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank; 15,000 sovereigns, Bank of Australasia; 893 sovereigns, Mercantile Bank; 820 sovereigns, On Chong and Co.; 1 box gold coin, Sumpkun Tiy.

The Rangatira (s.)—The vessel lately employed by the P. and N. Z. Mail Company being appointed to leave direct for England under steam about 20th March, is rapidly filling up with passengers, and from the numerous applications received from New Zealand, independent of the number of berths already secured, it is expected that she will leave Wellington with over 100 passengers in the saloon alone.

The Late Collision.—A Committee of the Steam Navigation Board commenced sitting yesterday, for the purpose of taking evidence respecting the collision between the Mary Miller barque and steamer Fire King.

The Queen of Nations is nearly a full ship, and sails in a few days; to be followed by the Woolloomooloo. The former vessel will be the last opportunity for shippers of wool to save the May sales. The Sir John Lawrence follows the Woolloomooloo, which vessels have the whole of their dead weight, the Woolloomooloo having on board 100 tuns cocoanut oil, 70 tons tallow, 50 tons copper regulus.

In the imports per Jourdain, there are 20 quarter-casks 100 cases brandy to Cattell, te Kloot, and Co.

The James Paterson (s.) left Cleveland Bay at 7 p.m. on Saturday, 13th instant, and arrived at Bowen at 6 30 a.m. on Sunday; left again at 3.15 p.m. on Monday, for Gladstone, and put into Keppel Bay at 2 p.m. Wednesday, through stress of weather; left at 8 a.m. on Thursday, and arrived in Gladstone at 1 p.m. same day; left Gladstone at 6 a.m. on Saturday, and arrived at the bar at 1.15 a.m. on Monday; was detained for tide till daylight, and arrived at the wharf at 7 a.m. on Monday, and left again at 4.20 p.m. on Tuesday, and arrived alongside the Company's wharf, Sydney, at 11 30 p.m. on Thursday. She had light easterly winds from Cleveland Bay to Bowen, and moderate S.E. winds to the Percy Islands, and strong easterly gales to Gladstone, thence fresh S.E. winds to Double Island Point, and light winds and fine weather the remainder of the passage.

The brig Spec sailed from Hall's Island on the 18th of January, with 100 tuns of cocoanut oil on board, and has had a succession of light winds during the passage from the line. The Lillian, schooner, arrived at Apaiai on the 7th of January. Reports the Tyra, barque, Captain Randell, at Simpson Island. Spoke the brig Waterlily, Captain Pear, off Arrowsmith's Island.

The steamer You Yangs sailed for Melbourne, via Twofold Bay, yesterday afternoon.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer City of Adelaide put into Twofold Bay, at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, through stress of weather. It was blowing a hard southerly gale.

The James Aiken, a new iron ship, arrived yesterday from London, bringing a very large general cargo. She sailed from the Downs on the 24th November, and passed the Start on the 26th. The Equator was crossed on 3rd January, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th same month, from thence she carried strong westerly winds, making her easting in a parallel of latitude 45 S. She came south of Tasmania, and is six days from the S.W. Cape. Messrs. J. Frazer and Co. are the agents.

The Sobraon, for London, was taken in tow by the Breadalbane, tug, yesterday afternoon, having been detained by the tide, and cleared the Heads at 5.30 p.m. with a moderate N.E. breeze.

The Mary and Edith, from Adelaide, the 3rd instant, reports a succession of head winds throughout the passage.

Messrs. W. Frith and Williamson are the owners of the Fanny Small, reported wrecked in the China Seas.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 24.—Armistice, barque, Irwin, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Jan Peter, barque, Molesen, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Maggie, brig, Arnold, from Napier.
February 24.—Adeline Burke, Blake, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Sea Nymph, barque, Day, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Catherine Jane, barque, Heath, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Mary Frances, barque, Lawrie, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Solomon, barque, Carter, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Nil Desperandum, brig, Tonner, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Alexandre, schooner, Jenkins, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Wallaroo, barque, Whiting, from Wallaroo.
February 24.—Bosphorus, barque, Wara, from Wallaroo.
February 24.—Fane, brig, Fox, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Hydrabad, ship, Jones, from Melbourne.
February 24.—San Francisco, schooner, Schermberg, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Yarrow, brig, Clausen, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Rialto, barque, Hodge, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Patten, from Melbourne.
February 24.—Planter, barque, Lawrie, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

February 24.—Cassina, barque, Dalziel, for Adelaide, with 320 tons coal.
February 24.—You Yangs (s.), Clarke, for Melbourne via Sydney.
February 25.—Kadina, ship, Blanch, for Wallaroo, with 950 tons coal and 1500 spokes.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 24.—Drover, Lurline, Martha, Don Juan, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

February 22.—Alpha, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

February 22.—Fairy Rock, for Newcastle.

PORT DENISON.

ARRIVAL.

February 7.—Marion Renny, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—February 25.

964 bags wheat, H. H. Beauchamp
13 packages furniture, T. and J. Skinner
50 barrels rosin, 20 drums soda, P. Logan
1047 bags wheat, Hardie and Mitchell
17 cases furniture, 200 kegs nails, 67 cases pickers, Jacobs
130 tons potatoes, 121 bags wheat, R. J. Hardy
6 cases books and stationery, W. Maddock
60 bales and 900 bags, Colonial Sugar Co.
1 case buttons, F. B. Palmer and Co.
107 casks crystals, Jones and Co.
2 packages drapery, W. Whiting and Co.
2 bales bags, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
1 package pipes, Jacobs and Co.
1 case stationery, Union Bank
258 bags wheat, J. Campbell and Co.
25 bales bags, 8 cases saddle-trees, 100 quarter-casks vinegar, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd
200 cases beer, J. Black and Co.
32 crates earthenware, J. Isaacs
100 demijohns vinegar, Feez and Birrell
291 bags rice, Catrell, te Kloot, and Co.
3 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
300 cases kerosene, A. Tange and Co.
61 cases champagne, 15 hogsheads 46 quarter-casks 1681 cases brandy, 232 cases oilstores, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.
15 hogsheads 30 quarter-casks brandy, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
40 cases cigars, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
40 bags pepper, A. Fairfax and Co.
1 case hosiery, Thompson and Giles
10 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
1 case haberdashery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
500 bags flour, Montefiore and Montefiore
250 bags flour, Barker and Co.
12 packages biscuits, Wright, Barber, and Co.
9 bars iron, O. B. Ebsworth
25 barrels salmon, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
2 cases underclothing, E. Brodey.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

February 24.—Joshua Bates, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

February 24.—Reigate, for London; India, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

February 24.—Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

February 24.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

February 25.—Nile, from Fremantle.

DEPARTURES

February 25.—Malcolm, for Sydney; Exonia, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

February 25.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Queensland:				
Bowen	SE. Fine			
Clermont	SE. Fine			
Waverley	SE. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	SE. Fine			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	SE. Fine			
Gayndah	W. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	29.838		W. Fine
Toowoomba	SE. Fine			
N. S. Wales				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Grafton	W. Fine			NE., light. Fine
Glen Innes	WSW. Fine			W. Fine
Inverell	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26.789	68·	W. Fine
Tamworth	W. Fine			W. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	N. Fine			NE. Fresh, hazy
Newcastle	NW. Fine			ENE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			W. Fine, hot
Sydney	W. Fine			W. Fine
South Head	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Wollongong	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Kiama	E. Fine			E. Fine
Mt. Victoria	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bathurst	W. Fine	27.750	62·	W. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Forbes	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Fine, cool	29.680	66.5	W. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine			W. Fine, clear
Moulamein	NE. Fine			NW. Fine
Balranald	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Euston	NNW. Fine			SSW. Fine, clear
Wentworth	Calm. Cloudy			W. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine			W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine.			Calm. Fine
Araluen	NW. Fine			SE., gale. Fine
Moruya	NW. Fine			SE., gale. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bombala	NW. Fine			NW. Like storm
Cooma	NW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Eden	Calm. Fine			S., gale. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			E. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	WSW. Fine	25.265	53·	WNW. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, cool	29.234	64·	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Victoria.				
Melbourne	WSW. Showery	29.951	57·	
Queenscliff	WSW. Squally	29.93	58·	
Cape Schanck	SW. Overcast	29.55	60.	
Cape Otway	SW. Fine, clear	29.660	61·	
Portland	SW. Squally	30.030	63·	
S. Australia				
Guichen Bay	S. Stormy	30.022	64	
Adelaide	S. Overcast	29.959	62.8	
M'Donnell Bay	S. Fine			

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Feb. 25.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 45s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 3" East 1861

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

February 24th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Wind. Velocity	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29.870	71.0	47	W.			0	0.00	5.0
P.M. 3	.860	75.2	42	E.N.E.	0.8	15	0		
„ 9	.946	70.3	69	E.N.E.	0.7	12	3		3.5
Mean.	29.892	72.2	52.7		0.8	13	1.0		4.3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0.271.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum.......... 79.1 | Sun—maximum 121.0
Minimum .... 64.1 | Grass—minimum 57.2

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71.3.

Total rainfall from January 1st to February 25th=8.21 inches. Annual average of the preceding ten years=49.97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
February 25th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Tempera. in shade	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade	Rain.
Sydney	155	29.853	71.4	64	W.N.W.	0.1	0	79.1	62.9	0.00
Newcastle	109	29.744	71.7	65	N.W.	1.0	0	77.5	64.0	0.00
South Head	267	29.697	68.7	78	N.E.	0.2	0	82.0	57.8	0.00
Kiandra	4640	25.317	53.5	67	W.S.W.	9.0	2	62.2	32.8	0.00
Deniliquin	416	29.599	61.5	56	S.	9.0	0	79.5	54.6	0.00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY 26TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	5.45	6.41	Last quarter	4th
Moon	6.49 p.m.	4.41 a.m.	New Moon	11th
Mercury	4.53 a.m.	5.43 p.m.	First quarter	20th
Venus	4.21 a.m.	5.48 p.m.	Full Moon	26th
Mars	6.4 p.m.	4.24 a.m.		
Jupiter	8.49 a.m.	8.21 p.m.	Moon's age, 14.5 days.	
Saturn	11.37 a.m.	1.35 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 8h. 8m.; p.m., 8h. 32m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday.

Messages were received from his Excellency the Governor, announcing the Royal assent to the Cook's River Road Lighting Bill, and Clift's Coal Leasing Bill, and enclosing recommendations of the Cattle Disease Bill and the Sheep Disease Bill.

A petition from Armidale in favour of a new line of road to Grafton was presented by Mr. Cooper.

In Committee of the Whole, a resolution affirming the desirability of introducing a bill to continue and amend the Cattle Disease Prevention Act was agreed to; and the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

In Committee of the Whole, a resolution affirming the desirability of introducing a bill to amend the Diseases in Sheep Act was moved by Mr. Forster.

In answer to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Forster said it was intended, as far as possible, to apply the machinery of the Scab Act to the prevention of catarrh in sheep.

Mr. Piddington complained at the Government frittering away the time of the House over these measures which were of no practical utility.

Mr. Wilson thought it would be a great mistake to legislate upon the subject of catarrh. It was next to impossible to prove positively its existence, and any legislation must be the source of constant annoyance, as it showed itself more or less in various parts of the colony, every year.

Mr. Morrice asked why fluke, and foot rot, and the other diseases of sheep were not legislated on.

Mr. Mays reminded the Government that in this matter they were dealing with a subject of the deepest concern to a most important interest of the colony; and thought that at this late period of the Session the question had better be allowed to stand over.

The resolution was agreed to, and the bill referred to was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

In Committee of Supply a vote for £120,000 was taken to pay the services for the month of February. On a vote to cover this supply being proposed in Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Piddington entered very fully into a consideration of the financial position of the country. The Government ought not to ask for this expenditure until it had shewn there were Ways and Means to meet it. As it is now £400,000 would have to be borrowed in order to cover the current expenditure. The Treasurer had last year, when in Opposition, laid down the doctrine that the Committee ought not to vote money which the House had not to grant; and he pressed that opinion upon the attention of the hon. gentleman now that he was in office.

Mr. Samuel had answered these attacks so often that he had nothing to add to what he had said before.

Mr. Burns insisted that it was due to the House, when a vote for so large a sum as £120,000 was asked for, that the Government should explain how it was expected to procure the money.

Mr. Robertson hoped that hon. members would leave the discussion of these matters for the present. He had already said that it was not the intention of the Government to move in the matter this Session; but early next session the whole subject would be entered upon, and the Government would be prepared with a financial scheme by which it would stand or fall.

Mr. De Salis remarked upon the unpromising aspect of our finances, and he believed that an amendment of the Land Act was the only thing by which the position of the country could be put upon a proper footing. The most important interest in the colony was suffering severely from the late drought, and the fall in wool, and he feared that the revenue for the year would be very far below the estimate. Things were anything but promising, and all the difficulty had been brought about by the present Government rushing in and undertaking a responsibility which they were not capable of meeting.

The resolution was agreed to, and the bill for the month's supply was brought in and read a first time.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On the proposed vote of £57,400 for minor roads, Mr. Forster, in answer to Mr. Farnell, explained the plan pursued by the Government in fencing roads through proclaimed lands.

Mr. Burns moved the omission of the item £1000 for a road from the Macleay to the Bellinger; asserting that the Bellinger was this year receiving more attention than its importance deserved.

Mr. Farnell pointed out that this was a very unimportant district, so unknown that it was not to be discovered in any of the statistical registers. The amount of money asked for on such a road as this would be entirely thrown away.

Dr. Lang supported the item; and Mr. R. Stewart thought it should depend upon the quantity of land taken up there whether the money should be voted.

Mr. Forster defended the necessity for the road, which was the commencement of a continuous coast road from the Hunter to the Clarence. There were upwards of a thousand persons interested in the road.

After a protracted discussion, the amendment of Mr. Burns was negatived by 25 to 14. A subsequent motion for reducing the amount to £500 was made by Mr. Burns, and was negatived without division.

With reference to the next item of £1200 for formation of streets and lanes, Mr. J. Stewart, commenting on the impropriety of the Government subsidising the Sydney municipality when that Corporation received rates from the houses on the streets from the moment they were erected. He moved the omission of the item, but the motion was negatived by 31 to 4. The whole amount was voted.

On the vote of £656 for the Necropolis at Haslem's Creek, some conversation ensued with regard to the non-performance of his duties by one of the clergymen, as well as with respect to the cemeteries established in the vicinity of Sydney. Mr. R. Stewart insisted that the Balmain cemetery was absolutely required, whilst Mr. Lucas denounced it as a nuisance, through having been established in the midst of the holdings of a number of mechanics and others who had purchased small properties with their savings. Mr. Lyons drew attention to the petition from the residents of Petersham against the Balmain cemetery, and mentioned that the clergyman whose neglect was complained of was not the clergyman of the Church of England. Dr. Lang thought some alterations of the present system adopted at Haslem's Creek were absolutely necessary. The amount was then voted.

For medicine and medical attendance to Aborigines, £500 were voted.

On the proposed vote of £2897 for miscellaneous services, some of the items were briefly discussed, but no amendment was carried. Mr. Forster withdrew the items for clearing and fencing a cemetery at Bellinger River, Dubbo, Grenfell, and South Head, and for the purchase of a cemetery at Waverley, amounting altogether to £1422. Mr. J. Stewart called for two divisions in reduction of the item £100 for Parramatta Park, both of which were decided against him by large majorities. The balance, £1475, was voted.

Under the charge of the Secretary for Public Works, £4180 were voted for the Department of Public Works.

On the proposed vote of £3050 for the railways general establishment, Mr. J. Stewart moved the omission of the item £800 for Commissioner of Railways.

Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Samuel pressed upon the House the necessity for the appointment of a Commissioner, as all Governments had come to the conclusion that no Minister could give the constant attention which this office required. Mr. S. Brown feared that this proposal for a new office gave but a poor promise of retrenchment on the part of the present Government. A lengthy discussion ensued upon the advisability or otherwise of appointing a Commissioner for Railways; the result being that the omission was carried by 30 to 11. With this omission the amount was voted.

For Railways: Works in Progress, the sum of £6324 was proposed. An attempt was made to omit the travelling expenses of the valuator £100. This proposal was negatived, and after some debate, the House resumed, and progress was reported.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past 12 until 3 o'clock this day.

The great and almost exclusive topic of the month has been the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh. He left us there, and there he will find us. Nor do we expect it will be soon withdrawn from discussion. The Prince is now at our doors, and we have not the decorum to terminate a dispute which must be disagreeable. His mediation for the life of O'Farrell was a graceful and not unreasonable intercession. It was worthy of a son of the Queen.

The strong assertion of Mr. Parkes that officers of Government believed in the existence of a conspiracy, and that he himself believed that a murder had been committed to conceal the plot, was a defiance to his personal opponents. A Committee of the Assembly decided by a party vote that his assertions were false and his inferences groundless. By a vote equally tinged with party, the report was ordered to be expunged from the records as irrelevant and malicious. The question of conspiracy was left undecided, and nothing was resolved but that Mr. Parkes and certain officers of Government *believed* what they said. We have given the most careful attention to every feature of the case, and arrive at the conclusion that nothing has been found to prove that a conspiracy to take the life of the Duke existed, and that nothing has been shown to prove that it did not exist. A prolonged effort to trace the threads of a conspiracy has not succeeded in finding the faintest footmarks of an accomplice, or establishing a personal communication between O'Farrell and the Fenian organization. But this leaves untouched his own statements. He asserted that he was one of ten, and that he was appointed to do the deed by a very formal instrument. But no trace has been found of these persons or their correspondence, and their meetings and actions are unknown. On the other hand, O'Farrell, before his death, declared all his previous imputations to be false, and left his confession as the last act of his life. There are many persons who, however, disbelieve his confession, from an invincible distrust of such documents, and more especially of the channel through which it was made.

The question of conspiracy, of course, closely connects itself with the prompt execution of the extreme penalty. The law of this colony was an exception to the laws of England, and so placed O'Farrell's life at the mercy of the Executive. The same crime committed elsewhere would not have been a capital offence. The rejection of the mediation of the Duke, and the quick process and execution, could be defended only on the supposition of great public danger. The criminal, though not legally insane, was evidently in unnatural excitement. If the agent of a conspiracy, the severest penalty of the law was, perhaps, the right one. We thus see how the question of conspiracy must be of great importance in deciding the fitness of punishment in the inevitable judgment of history.

It is admitted that whether or not conspirators existed, they were not of this colony, and had left it; but there was much disaffection. We have a population drawn partly from Ireland, and of the lower classes, who brought to this colony an hereditary hatred to England and to everything bearing the British name. They are not a large party, but they form, everywhere, a loud-talking and difficult element of colonial life. They are not content with citizenship, but they are ambitious of faction. Thus, the visit of the Duke stirred up the latent fires, and they expressed in fierce and savage words this hostility. Their declamations commonly were not noticed or repeated, and their obscure publications rarely passed their own circles. But when the hand of an assassin struck the blow, it was not unnatural to connect the words spoken with the deed done. Thus many excused, justified, applauded disaffection and murder, but they were not parties to the assassination, more than men of similar opinions all the world over.

This unhappy event has been productive of great mischief. A colony cannot safely admit these hostile divisions. The results of colonization have been to associate in various forms the opposing sects and nationalities, and too often to bring every question within the fatal circles of party hate. The weaker will go to the wall, and patronage, place, and local influence will be all perverted by the inexorable spirit of faction. Many are interested in prolonging this strife, and they are not unlikely to be successful. The influence of political animosities which divide the United Kingdom is of course everywhere felt. People recently settled in colonies are more moved by the events of home, than those that pass in their neighbourhoods. Then colonial neighbours are incapable of sympathising with their national predilections, and they therefore consort together to talk of old grievances. In fact save the occasional intercourse necessary for common affairs, they live sequestered from all but their own creed and country. This, in ordinary times and while confined to sentiment, is of little importance to the colony. But at such times as the year past the depth and breadth of this alienation are seen. Before, it existed but was unnoticed, and a permanent hostility came to be thus attributed to a temporary cause. We have no doubt the Fenian sympathisers mistook the opinions of the disaffected Irish people. They interpreted an ancient sentiment too strictly, and thought the substantial advantages enjoyed by them as colonists were less sedative than they are. The growth of a population not bound to any national party, save Australian, will one day divert patriotism into new channels, and the Irish race will, like the Scotch, retain only the home relations, which recognise, without obtruding, their peculiar origin. This, however, is a work of time, and too often an exercise of patience.

The sole business of the present session of Parliament, which is still dragging its slow length along, is nominally the passing of the Estimates. Yet, really, it has been almost a subordinate part of the proceedings since we reported progress last month. Some of the votes have been passed. They have been submitted to the usual criticism,—that criticism consisting in pouncing down on some particular items as being excessive by a few score of pounds. And in nearly every case the estimate has been apologised for and successfully defended. This has happened, too, although nobody takes the responsibility of fathering the Estimates. For the late Government treats them now as the proposals of the present Administration, while the Government shirks all censure by alleging that they are the Estimates of the previous Government, which have only been altered by pruning down all proposed increases, and which there has not been time to subject to a thorough revision. A systematic reorganisation of the expenditure is still a thing to be done; and, as promises cost nothing, the Government has promised to try really very hard to effect retrenchment.

But if there is to be no effective retrenchment this session, so neither has there been any fresh taxation. Everything is a makeshift just now. We can manage easily to tide over till next session, and then some change is to be expected.

The Government stands pledged to try and abolish the ad valorem duties, and restore the free trade character of our tariff. But how to do this without squeezing some fresh money out of the pockets of the taxpayers is the problem for the Treasurer.

Some light may be probably thrown on the course to be pursued by the discussions which are imminent on the questions of intercolonial free trade, and Customs' union. A Conference of Delegates appointed by each Government is to take place shortly, and is to take the whole matter into a careful consideration, and it has been further suggested that there should be a conference of members of the different Chambers of Commerce. There is at present not only no uniformity of opinion on the subject, but there is no clear conception of the results that would follow to each colony, and to all from the proposed change, while there is plenty of mutual suspicion that deep designs are entertained to aggrandise some colonies at the expense of others, under cover of plausible and popular professions. The colony of Victoria is exhibiting a somewhat unwonted zeal in favour of co-operation with its neighbours; and, having regard to the protectionist proclivities of that colony, some suspicions are entertained of a desire to drag the other colonies into a partial acceptance of an elementary protectionist policy so as to prepare the way for a future expansion of it as the demand for revenue increases.

We have before us the example of the United States of America where the conflict between free trade and protectionist interests had something to do with aggravating other causes of dissension. With this warning before them, it will not be for the colonies of Australia to establish any apparent union which shall contain within it the growing germs of discontent and disunion. Yet on the other hand, the longer the colonies stand apart, the greater will be the difficulties in the way of their commercial consolidation, unless some very strong external compulsion forces them together. This question is not simplified by the fact that our united territories run through several parallels of latitude, and afford scope for the productions both of the torrid and the temperate zones. We have a north and south in climate, and we must, therefore, inherit all the consequences, social, industrial, and political, that grow out of the circumstances of our physical geography. The problem before us is to combine the necessarily various elements into harmony, and to prevent any distinct and dangerous separation of parties and interests. We have also to consider our dependent position as colonies, and the limitations which the treaty obligations of the mother-country impose on us.

It is hardly to be expected that the discussions about to commence will result in any immediate agreement of opinion or community of action. Probably no one expects them to do so, and the conferences will be little more than preliminary efforts to clear the ground, and get rid of secondary and unimportant topics, and to present the questions at issue in a simple form. The public mind will take some time to get educated on the topic, and no Ministry will have the boldness to propound any policy which is materially in advance of the general comprehension and appreciation.

The internal condition of this colony has been much improved since last month. The long drought—one of the severest we have had since the interior was settled—has broken up; and rain sufficient for immediate purposes has fallen. In this climate, and at this season of the year, the change is magical. Burnt and dusty plains become mantled with a green sward; and the lean and hungry stock soon give proofs of the change in their provender. The slight improvement, too, in the wool market has induced our sheepfarmers to believe that they have seen the worst, and though they cannot count upon such high prices as there have been, they can see their way to such a steady improvement in the quality of their fleece as will make what they send to market more readily saleable. The lesson administered has been a very severe one; but there has been no mistaking the tenor of it, and there is every reason for believing that the quality of the wool of this colony will henceforth shew a steadily upward tendency.

The Duke of Edinburgh is once more in Melbourne, and in a week or two is expected in Sydney. The Royal commands, however, to the effect that there shall be no ostentatious and expensive reception, will be obeyed. The Legislature has just enforced obedience to these commands by limiting the expenditure the Government is authorised to make to little more than £1000; and as the greater part of this will be absorbed by the cost of the horses and carriages to be placed at the disposal of his Royal Highness, there will be little left for general display. The reception given, however, will be none the less hearty because it is informal, and the people of this colony will be well pleased to see amongst them once more one who was cruelly wounded on their shore, and on whose recovery they expended so much genuine thankfulness.

The Parliament.—The report-in-chief of yesterday's Parliamentary proceedings will appear in the *Herald* of to-morrow; the necessity of giving a lengthy republication of the meeting with reference to the "Polynesian Labour Question" in Queensland in our summary for England, together with the extended Parliamentary *resumé* for the month, compels its omission.

Supreme Court.—In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11. Motions and petitions. Master's Office.—10.30, Re M. Bowman, minutes; Malcolm and others v. Harris and another, for defendants to bring in state of facts and charge as to real estate, &c., and defendant's discharge. 11, Wyld and another v. Caldwell, adjourned examination.

Congregational Church, Waterloo.—A tea and public meeting to celebrate the third anniversary of the opening of this church took place on Wednesday evening. The church was crowded both at the tea and the meeting which followed. The Rev. Thomas Roseby occupied the chair. A very satisfactory report was read by the treasurer, Mr. Foskett. Prosperity appeared to have attended the church ever since it was opened. Its financial affairs were in good condition, and the state of the church itself was very encouraging. The meeting, which was one of a most animated and interesting character, was addressed by the chairman, and also by the Rev. S. C. Kent and Mr. William Bradley, and one or two other gentlemen.

Suicide.—The City Coroner held an inquiry, at his office, yesterday, respecting the death of a man named Thomas Bevan. Francis Behan stated that he kept a lodging-house in Bent-street; deceased went to lodge with him ten or eleven weeks ago; deceased told him his name was Thomas Bevan, and that he had a wife living in Bristol, England; he also said that he came from England to New Zealand as chief officer of the ship Margaret Campbell, and came to Sydney in the same vessel; the captain of the vessel informed him (witness) that he had to discharge deceased in consequence of drunkenness; the pocketbook produced was the property of the deceased; it contained a "master's" certificate which he had seen in the possession of the deceased, and which had been issued in favour of "Thomas Bevan;" it appeared from that certificate that deceased was born in Bristol in 1811, and that at the date it was issued, June, 1855, he had been fourteen years a master mariner; for the first seven or eight weeks after deceased went to live with him, he was in the habit of drinking brandy, and was continually drunk; for the last fortnight or so deceased drank colonial ale, as his money was running short; deceased pawned several articles to get drink; in consequence of his drinking habits he gave him notice to leave his premises, and on last Friday morning he left with his luggage, and he saw no more of him; whilst living at his place deceased frequently jumped out of bed in the night and screamed out; two or three days before he left he said if he could get hold of the captain he would shoot him and shoot himself afterwards; he was a cheerful man up to about three weeks ago, when a great change took place in him; he used to sit down and mutter to himself, and not speak to any one. Constable Keane stated that between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, in consequence of information he received he went to the residence of Mr. John Tait, at Randwick; he saw Mr. Tait and another man leading a man towards the gate; he spoke to the man; the man made a sign and sat down on the ground; he carried him on to the road, and then observed dry blood on his hands; on removing a black neckerchief from the man's neck he saw that his throat had been cut; there was a large quantity of dry blood about his neck and shirt, but no blood was coming from the wound; the man was unable to speak, and he procured a cart and conveyed him to the Infirmary. William Davis stated that he was in the employ of Mr. John Tait, of Randwick; between 7 and 8 o'clock last Sunday evening he saw the deceased on Mr. Tait's premises; deceased was coming round the front corner of the house in the direction of the wicket gate leading to the stable yard; he asked him what he wanted; the man endeavoured to speak, but could not articulate; he then pointed to his mouth; he asked him if he wanted a drink of water, and he nodded assent; he took him into the kitchen and gave him a cup of hot tea; deceased then walked away, and was apparently intending to leave the premises when he either fell down or lay down; he went up to him and told him he could not remain there; the man made signs with his hands, but did not speak; a constable was then sent for. Dr. Schuette, house physician at the Sydney Infirmary, stated that on examining the deceased he found a cut of about three inches in length in front of the neck; the cut divided the larynx, which was filled with coagulated blood; the man was never able to give any information of himself; the cause of death was injury to the throat, followed by exhaustion; the wound had all the appearance of having been self-inflicted. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

Library and School of Arts, Newcastle.—In September last, the Borough Council, in connection with the School of Arts Committee of the city of Newcastle, invited designs for a building suitable for the above purposes, to be erected at the corner of Hunter and Wolfe streets; and after due deliberation, they have chosen that of Mr. B. Backhouse, architect, of Sydney. The plan is arranged for the erection of the structure in three distinct portions, so designed that when completed they form one important building. The accommodation consists of a large entrance hall, committee room, staircase hall, large hall 40 feet by 80 feet, and 26 feet high, on the ground floor; also large business premises in Hunter-street. On the first floor are public library (a handsome room), 60 feet by 28 feet, and 15 to 16 feet high; museum and class-rooms on a floor; over a portion of the latter rooms are additional class-rooms and other conveniences. The appearance of the buildings will be very striking in execution, and they will form an important addition to the public edifices of Newcastle.

Death from Sunstroke.—A labouring man, while breaking stones on the Randwick Road, a little beyond the toll-bar, dropped down yesterday afternoon. The police promptly conveyed him to the Infirmary, but almost as soon as they arrived there the poor fellow expired. It was supposed by some that he had fallen down from exhaustion, but from the circumstances the more probable cause of death was sunstroke. His name and place of residence are unknown.

Brigade Adjutant's Parade.—There was a large muster of the men belonging to the suburban companies yesterday evening in front of the Volunteer Barracks, where they were formed into five companies. They were joined by the Highland Brigade. After having been proved they filed off towards the Inner Domain, where they again formed into companies. They spent some time in going through various manœuvres, as well as in firing volleys of blank cartridge. The evening was one very well suited for a parade night, and the men could not have been far short of 600. No little inconvenience was caused by the coming up of a "southerly buster," which blew the dust about in a rather unpleasant manner. There was also a large detachment of the Naval Brigade on the ground during the evening.

Vicious Horse.—Mr. Clark, the coach proprietor, of Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, received severe injuries from being knocked down by a horse on Wednesday afternoon. The horse was being harnessed by Mr. Clark to a vehicle for the purpose of accustoming him to go in harness, and while doing so the horse, which has for some time past shown signs of "wickedness," reared and struck Mr. Clark, knocking him down. Mr. Clark has received a severe cut on the head, and on one of his arms, as well as a bruise in the side. Mr. Clark lay insensible for some time, and was conveyed to his own home, where he is now progressing as favourably as can be expected. The horse afterwards ran down William-street, but after a short run he was secured, having inflicted no further damage.

Export of a Ton of Gold from Auckland.—The *New Zealand Herald* of the 16th instant states that the Siam, which sailed for London on Tuesday last with a full cargo of colonial produce, took with her also 2000 lbs. weight, or nearly a ton of gold, a portion of the produce of the last ten weeks' work at the Thames. As the New Zealand Bank did not send its gold by this vessel, there will be, we understand, from 6000 to 10,000 ounces obtained during the same period remaining unshipped.

Complimentary Moonlight Concert.—We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the moonlight concert announced to take place this evening in the Outer Domain, as an acknowledgment of the philanthropic services of M. Gassner, the bandmaster, and the band of her Majesty's 50th Regiment. The concert, as will be seen in reference to our advertising columns, is under the patronage of the leading persons of this community, who are desirous that some testimonial should be presented to M. Gassner prior to his departure from the colony, as a recognition of the many enjoyable hours contributed by the band of the regiment now about to leave Australia; and who have managed, also, to combine with this enjoyment a large amount of practical good in contributing to the funds of the benevolent institutions of the city an amount something over £1000. The concert this evening will surpass its predecessors in musical excellence, as the 50th band will be supplemented by the excellent band of the Volunteer Rifles, under Mr. D. Callen. As this will be the last of these moonlight concerts, and as it is as it were a farewell of the old 50th to New South Wales, we feel assured the attendance will be worthy of the occasion.

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THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER GEELONG.

FROM 29TH JANUARY TO 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE annual general meeting of the Destitute Children's Asylum took place at Randwick, on the 29th ultimo, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson in the chair. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present. A report was read and adopted, and officers appointed for the current year. His Excellency the Governor was present, and distributed prizes to the children.

A little boy, named Robert Butts, wandered away from a bush camp, near Wagga Wagga, on the 15th ultimo. On the 23rd the remains of the poor child were found at Leitch's waterholes, and having been gathered up were decently interred.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Australian Library and Literary Institution was held on the 29th ultimo. The institution was found not to be in a very flourishing state.

We had rain in Sydney on the 30th ultimo; but hot and sultry weather supervened until the Thursday evening following, when there was a considerable fall of rain, which continued more or less during the night.

A vagrant stabbed an old man, named M'Grath, in an inn, at the Haymarket, last Saturday night.

Flying foxes are very numerous and destructive just now round Sydney.

The general Court of the New South Wales Freemasons' Orphan Society was held at the Hall, on the 28th ultimo, when the reception and adoption of the treasurer's and auditors' balance sheet and report were adopted, and officers elected for the current year.

The bodies of two children, named Cupitt, were recently found drowned near Limestone, in the Western district. The sole witness of their death was an idiot.

A woman, named Pyne, at Mudgee, was fired at and wounded by an assassin on the night of the 28th ultimo. A man, named Charles Williams, alias "Jemmy the Barman," has been arrested on suspicion.

The frigate Sibylle has returned to Noumea, in New Caledonia, from France, after a voyage of ninety-four days.

Last Saturday afternoon the clerks and commercial travellers in the employ of Messrs. J. Frazer and Company, of Barrack and York streets, in this city, presented a testimonial and address to Mr. John Frazer on his retirement from business.

On Saturday last there was a terrific thunderstorm at Mudgee. A woman, named Rayner, was killed by the lightning, and her husband and two children much injured.

On Saturday last the gentlemen connected with the department of the Legislative Assembly presented a testimonial to Mr. Charles Tompson, on his retirement from the office of Clerk to the Legislative Assembly.

About ten days since a man employed on the Mulgutheri and Carabobin station (while shepherding on the Mulgutheri Plains, and within half a mile of Cadow station) was struck on the top of his head by lightning, which passed down his side into his boots. His hat, shirt, trousers, and boots were torn to pieces. Small pieces of his clothes were picked up several yards away from the place of his death. His dog was also killed at about three yards from him.

Some very fine samples of New South Wales sugar were on view at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale rooms. They are the first specimens of the produce of Mr. Bell's plantation at Port Macquarie, and all what are known to the trade as counter sorts.

The annual Horticultural Society's Exhibition was opened at the Botanical Gardens on Wednesday last. It was considered little (if anything) inferior to former displays. It remained open on the following day.

On Wednesday evening last, the officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, E. C., entertained Mr. A. T. Holroyd, their Grand Master, at Courvoisier's, Hotel de France, in George-street.

Last Wednesday afternoon, a successful illustration was given in the Government Domain, of the possible services of Dick's patent, portable, self-acting, fire-engine,—an admirable extinguisher of fire, better known in Europe as the "Extincteur."

FROM 5TH FEBRUARY TO 12TH FEBRUARY.

A man, named John Goggin, died, last Thursday week, from a fall into a cellar underneath a merchant's store, in this city.

Great distress prevails amongst the agricultural population in the district of the Upper Hawkesbury, especially on the Colo River.

It has been suggested that some public encouragement ought to be given for the wholesale destruction of snakes, and that the municipal authorities might fairly be called upon to take that matter in hand.

During the whole of the past week there has been a heavy fall of rain in the coast districts and in the interior. The drought may be considered to have fairly broken up. The Government appointed the 13th instant as a Day of Prayer for Rain, but (if observed at all) it must now be rather as a Day of Special Thanksgiving.

The principal vinegrowers at Bathurst are opposed to the Oidium Bill, and it is also viewed with but very small favour by the Sydney Horticultural Society, and the vinegrowers of the Hunter.

A petition has been presented by the inhabitants of the parish of Petersham against the so-called Balmain Cemetery, which they describe as being a "nuisance."

An auriferous quartz reef has been discovered on the run of Mr. J. N. Ryan, of Burrowa, near Yass.

A girl, named Caroline Hicks, was, on the 4th instant, killed at Woodville, on the Paterson River, by a dray accident.

A densely thronged public meeting was held, last Monday evening, in the Temperance Hall, to take into consideration the desirability of petitioning the Queensland Parliament to review and amend its policy with respect to the importation of Polynesian labourers. The Mayor of Sydney presided.

Moore College, Liverpool, is no longer to receive an annual subsidy of £150 from the Anglican Church Assembly at Victoria.

Several valuable specimens of platinum were exhibited in Cooma on Tuesday last, having been got at the Umaralla. The platinum was in large lumps and quite free from any foreign substance.

The fossil remains of a large animal have been discovered on Mr. Andrew Loder's station. They are those of the Diprotodon, the head almost perfect, three feet long. Mr. Loder intends to present the specimen to the Australian Museum.

A fire occurred at Hay, last Tuesday night, which destroyed two large stores. Estimated total loss, £6000.

On Saturday, 30th ultimo, a fire occurred at the gaol at Port Macquarie, which was only saved from total destruction by the untiring exertions of the people of the town, who were aided by the pilot's crew and a few of the prisoners.

A curious ornamental adjunct to a shop window, in the shape of an aquarium, is now to be seen at the dining-rooms of Mr. Holland, in Pitt-street.

FROM 12TH FEBRUARY TO 19TH FEBRUARY.

The movement in favour of some suitable monument to the memory of Captain Cook begins to make satisfactory progress. Parties, however, are rather divided; some being for a city clock-tower, and some for a statue only. There was a large meeting at the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening last, at which Sir Alfred Stephen presided.

At West Maitland a strong feeling has been manifested against the Oidium Prevention Bill, now before Parliament.

A heavy southerly gale set in on Friday, the 12th instant, and continued for many hours. A very high sea was rolling on the coast. Some damage was sustained by the shipping. One schooner (of 40 tons) foundered near Redhead. During the week (since Tuesday last) it has, for the most part, been tolerably fine weather.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* states that the Rev. Dr. Steel has raised £1200 in the Northern districts for the Presbyterian College.

Saturday last, the 13th instant, was appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer for rain, but the rain having fallen plentifully it was but little observed.

On the 14th instant the skeleton of a man, with a double barrelled gun by his side, was found by the blacks, near Grafton, on the Clarence. It is supposed to be the body of Charles Waltz, of Ulmarra, who, about fifteen months ago, when about to be arrested, seized a gun and ran into the bush, and, it is believed, shot himself.

A man at North Wagga Wagga, on the 10th instant, was attacked in his sleep by a native cat, and severely bitten in the neck.

The body of a suicide, named Dr. Plomely, was found last Tuesday afternoon in the bush, at Petersham, where the unhappy man had apparently strangled himself.

The St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Bill has at length passed through both Houses, after having met with much opposition.

Three hundred thousand sheep left the plains, near Bombala, for the Snowy Alps, to look for feed. It has been said that sheep will not bring one shilling per head on terms.

On Saturday last a boy, named George William Basnell, lost his life at Spring Flat, on the Western district, in the attempt to save the life of his little brother, who had fallen into a waterhole. The child was saved, but the brave little lad was unhappily drowned.

On Wednesday last, at the Water Police Office, Albert Ross Hovell, master of the schooner Young Australian, and a coloured man, named "Rangi," were committed to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of having, in the month of October last, near Api, in the New Hebridean group, murdered three natives of that group.

Colonel Waddy, of H. M.'s 50th Regiment, was gazetted Major-General on the 5th of December last. It is understood that the 50th Regiment will embark on board the Himalaya, on the 6th March next, for England.

It is reported that two American seamen, who had lodged a complaint of their captain and his officers, have been illegally sent off to California in irons.

FROM 19TH FEBRUARY TO 25TH FEBRUARY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Australian Library and Literary Institution was held in the hall of that institution, in Bent-street, on the 29th instant. It was resolved that the building and books should be offered for sale to the Government for £8000.

Two more meetings have been held in support of the movement for the erection of a statue to Captain Cook. The statue is to be placed near the Australian Museum. The movement is daily becoming more and more popular.

At a public meeting at the Newtown Council Chambers, on the 17th instant, it was resolved that steps should be taken to form a Newtown Company of Volunteers.

Mrs. Pearse, an old and respected inhabitant of Queanbeyan, was accidentally drowned at Canberra on the 11th instant.

The Harwood Island correspondent of the *Grafton Examiner* states that at Woolraddie, Harwood Island, about ten days since, a snake was killed with two perfect heads. This *lusus naturæ* has been preserved in spirits.

Archibald Kennedy, a boy of 14 years, was accidentally killed at Lake George, on the 11th instant, by the falling of a tree.

The river fish, in the neighbourhood of Wagga Wagga, are reported to have been visibly affected by the late dry weather; swimming languidly on the surface of the water, and giving other signs of being "sick," and out of sorts.

The civic authorities of Sydney contemplate giving an entertainment in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, during his visit to these shores.

The Australian Patriotic Association have determined to give a musical and literary entertainment during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The United Building Trades' Union gave "an eight-hour movement" excursion to Balmoral on the 22nd instant.

On Monday, the 22nd instant, at noon, the shop, in George-street, occupied by Mr. R. Thame, fell in with a great crash, and buried five or six persons in the ruins; fortunately all were afterwards got out alive.

A man, named Thomas Williams, died, a few days since, from a fall off a ladder at Collector.

On the 23rd instant, twenty-eight black snakes were killed near a dwelling-house at Botany.

On the 12th instant, a man named Richard Brigdale drowned himself at Armidale.

On the 16th instant, a woman named Mary Yessar was accidentally burned to death at Moonby, near Tamworth.

A seam of coal has been recently found at Butobolar, at a depth of 28 feet.

POLITICAL.

OUR January files contained the information that the Government had tided over the dangers of the Budget by postponing the solution of difficult financial problems to a future period; that the discussion on the reinstatement of the Collector of Customs had terminated in favour of the Ministry; and that the ex-Premier had been unsuccessful in regard to a motion intended to censure the Government for the arbitrary removal from office of gentlemen who had been legally appointed, and against whom no charge was brought, but whom it was necessary to displace in order to reinstate Mr. Duncan. It was also noticed in our last Summary that the committee appointed to inquire into the existence of a conspiracy for the purpose of treason and assassination had concluded its inquiry, and was about to meet to consider its report. The circumstances arising out of this matter furnish the most prominent political topics of the month.

The report and evidence and minutes of the proceedings of the committee, brought up by Mr. Macleay on the 3rd instant, extend over 200 pages of foolscap; the evidence alone occupies 131 pages. Its bulk is owing in a large degree to the style in which the examinations were conducted. Many of the questions are totally irrelevant to the subject of the inquiry, and disclose an animus inconsistent with a careful and impartial collection of evidence with a simple view of arriving at the truth. The committee was composed of ten members. There were three members of the Government now in power (Mr. Robertson, Mr. Samuel and Mr. Forster); three members of the preceding Government (Mr. Parkes, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Eagar) and four non-official members, namely, Mr. Macleay (who, being the mover of the resolution was according to the usual practice elected Chairman of the Committee) Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. S. C. Brown, and Mr. Hoskins. The hon. gentleman last named attended the committee several times, but was not present when the report was adopted. Mr. Martin who had not attended any meeting of the Committee, and who had refused to give evidence before it, was present at the meeting called to agree to a report. The draft report submitted by the chairman is a very elaborate document, containing 32 paragraphs. Various statements made by Mr. Parkes to his constituents are recited, and to these the attention of the committee was directed "with a view to collect all the evidence which could be obtained concerning charges so grave and momentous against the loyalty and character of the country." The committee conducted its inquiry with a view to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the following, which they conceived to be in substance the allegations of Mr. Parkes. 1. Was the intention to perpetrate the murder of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh known to the Government previous to the arrival of his Royal Highness in this country? 2. Were extraordinary precautions taken in consequence of such knowledge? 3. Was the crime of O'Farrell the result of any conspiracy or organisation existing in this country, or, as far as the Government had or have any knowledge, the result of a conspiracy or organisation existing elsewhere? And 4. Was any one, in the guilty secret of such conspiracy, and whose fidelity was suspected by his fellow conspirators, murdered before the attempted assassination of his Royal Highness." The chairman's report contained findings in opposition to all these allegations, and a number of other statements leading to the inference that Mr. Parkes had not acted in good faith, and that he had made assertions which he knew to be untrue. Mr. J. Stewart also moved a draft report. It alluded to the difficulty of arriving at satisfactory conclusions on a subject, "which is in its nature so vague and intangible as that of the secret complicity of individuals in treasonable or seditious designs and proceedings," and which, in relation to the present inquiry, it was "impossible to view at this late period, in the light in which it presented itself to men's minds during the general and unprecedented excitement that followed the attempt to assassinate H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in March 1868." The draft report of Mr. Stewart stated that it had not been proved before the committee that any conspiracy for the purpose of treason and assassination had existed in this community; nor had any evidence been produced to shew that it was ever alleged by a former Colonial Secretary that any such conspiracy existed. It affirmed that evidence had been given by officers whose standing and experience entitled their views to much weight, and by other witnesses, that meetings of seditious persons had been held in the colony. It affirmed that several witnesses had expressed a deliberate opinion that O'Farrell was not alone and unaided in his attempt to murder the Prince, and that there was evidence to show that there were persons who sympathised with his crime. Upon this point the report states:—"The admissions of O'Farrell himself, voluntarily made in the first instance to Mr. Bernard, the chief warder of Darlinghurst Gaol, and to William Chapman, one of the warders in attendance, and afterwards repeated to Mr. Parkes—that he was one of several who had entered into a conspiracy to murder the Duke—have never been rebutted by a single circumstance, apart from the subsequent statement of the criminal a short time before his execution; and this statement, so far from being cleared from the suspicion that attaches to it from the circumstances surrounding its origin, has been placed in a new and less favourable light by the evidence of the Rev. M. J. Dwyer before your committee. This gentleman, who was then Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol, has stated that he did not assist in the composition of O'Farrell's written paper, but he admits that he caused an entire sentence to be expunged from that document. In the expunged sentence, according to Mr. Dwyer's own description of it, O'Farrell solemnly called upon 'those who might sympathise with him, by their love of God and their hope of salvation, not to think of taking vengeance on his account.' The state of thought and feeling which could find expression in such terms, at such a time, appears to your committee perfectly consistent with a knowledge in the same mind of the existence of criminal sympathisers and associates." In regard to extraordinary precautions Mr. Stewart's draft report stated that the inquiry justified the conclusion that the measures adopted by the Government, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and the attempt to assassinate his Royal Highness, were characterised by prudence and circumspection, combined with discriminating vigour, and that those measures were successful in preserving the peace, vindicating the character of the country, and giving satisfaction to the public. As to the murdered man, or as it is facetiously called "the ghost," Mr. Stewart's report stated "no proof has been offered that it was ever alleged as a fact by any person that one or more of a band of conspirators had been murdered. Mr. Parkes, when questioned on this subject, replies:—'I have stated and now repeat, that I have evidence, the genuineness of which can be attested by affidavits, which leaves on my mind the conviction that not only was the attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh planned, but that some person, who had a knowledge of the intended crime, and whose fidelity was suspected, had been foully murdered.' It is understood that this witness felt convinced that some accomplice in O'Farrell's crime had been murdered, from a consideration of the expressions used by O'Farrell himself in his diary. The Inspector-General of Police appears to entertain the same opinion, formed from a consideration of the same expressions. The words used by O'Farrell are:—'There was a Judas in the twelve; in our band there was a No. 3 as bad, but his horrible death will, I trust, be a warning to traitors. Such another, I am confident, is not among the nine.'"

The committee divided on the question as to which of these reports they would adopt. Messrs. Robertson, Forster, Samuel, and Brown were on one side, and Messrs. Martin, Parkes, Eagar, and J. Stewart on the other. The chairman voted for his own report, and it was thus carried. On the 16th Mr. Macleay moved, in the Legislative Assembly, a series of resolutions having reference to the report of the select committee, and affirming that there was no truth in the allegations inquired into by the committee as containing in substance the statements of Mr. Parkes. Mr. Parkes moved an amendment. He denounced the course which had been pursued against him as one prompted by a desire for vengeance; he defied those who would carry such a report, and said he would be content with nothing short of expunging it from the records. On the following sitting, the Legislative Assembly, at five minutes to 4 in the morning, by a majority of 32 to 22, rejected the resolutions of Mr. Macleay. The resolutions of Mr. Parkes, moved by way of amendment, were agreed to on a division of 32 to 22. The announcement of the result was received with much cheering and some counter cheering, during which Mr. Piddington rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, considering the nature of the debate and the decision just arrived at, I beg to propose three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." The cheering was taken up with great enthusiasm by the majority, but some of the minority retained their seats. The visitors in the gallery rose and waved their hats, and joined in the cheering. Outside they collected in a crowd, and on the appearance of Mr. Parkes gave him three hearty cheers. The House by its decision pronounced that Mr. Macleay's report contained numerous "statements and inferences not warranted by the evidence, and was made an instrument of personal hostility against a member of this House, in disregard of the authorised objects of the inquiry, and manifestly for party purposes, and that important results of the inquiry set forth in preceding resolutions, and also other matters of serious moment which ought to have been faithfully represented to this House, had been either set aside altogether, or improperly and prejudicially dealt with," and it expressed in direct terms its disapprobation of the said report, and directed that it be expunged from the proceedings of the select committee. Four hon. members who were opposed to Mr. Macleay's resolutions left the House about midnight (two of them suffering from indisposition), and were not present, therefore, at the division. Three others, who were absent in the country, wrote to say they were in favour of Mr. Parkes's resolutions, so that, if these gentlemen had been present, there would have been opposed to the resolutions of Mr. Macleay—39 in a House of 70, exclusive of the Speaker—one seat being vacant. Although the leading members of the Government voted in committee for this report, which has been condemned by the House, it has not been regarded as a matter in any way affecting the stability of the Government. This division does not seem to have set the matter finally at rest, and there are some who do not think it in bad taste to continually bring forward a subject, the further discussion of which can lead to no good result, and tend only to stimulate political and sectarian animosities.

On Wednesday evening the Government brought down a message, asking for £2000 to provide for the accommodation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during his visit to this colony. It was not intended to make any display or costly ceremony on the arrival of the Duke, but to have regard to a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which discountenanced any expense of the kind. Under these circumstances, it was thought that the Parliament ought not to have been appealed to. There was considerable discussion as to whether any sum should be granted, and if so what would be sufficient. Ultimately a vote of £1050 was agreed to. It was stated incidentally by the hon. the Premier, that the expenditure incurred by the late Government on account of the reception of his Royal Highness in 1868 amounted to about £30,000.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Wilson to limit in certain districts the number of licensed public-houses, and to amend in other respects the Publicans' Act. The licensed victuallers have adopted a petition in opposition to the measure, setting forth that its provisions are arbitrary, unjust, and impolitic. It is not likely that this bill will become law but the subject is one which will force itself upon public attention with increasing pressure.

Considerable progress has been made with the Estimates. A temporary Appropriation Act was passed, so that the salaries of the Civil servants and other liabilities for the month of January might be legally paid. The amount authorised was £124,000, or one-twelfth of the sum voted towards the services of last year. A message has just been brought down to make similar provision for the month of February. Some hon. members desire to precipitate a dissolution.

Mr. Walter Church has been elected member for the Western Gold-fields in the place of Mr. George Thornton, resigned. There were two other candidates—namely, Mr. W. R. Templeton, who retired on the day of nomination, and Mr. Blakefield, who was defeated.

On the 3rd February the Legislative Council adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., a native of Fifeshire, and an old and highly respected colonist, who died on the 1st February.

Most of the business transacted in the Houses of Legislature during the month has been of a local character, such as motions begging for public money in recognition of alleged services, for the abolition of tolls, for the dredging of rivers, the opening of quarries, and the recovery of small debts.

It is said that an attack will shortly be made on the Government by way of censure for having given up certain evidence obtained by a Commission appointed under the previous administration, and which was obtained only under pledge of secrecy.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE "long vacation" commenced with the 1st of January, and is not yet over. Neither of the superior Courts therefore are sitting. The legal work of 1868 has been disposed of—so far as the work of a year has ever been completed *within* the year. That of 1869 can hardly be said to have commenced.

There has been of late a great falling-off in the business of the Supreme Court. This seems to be chiefly attributable to two causes—the extended jurisdiction of the District Courts, and the expenses and delays by which litigation in the Supreme Court is attended. There was at first a strong inclination to have every case of any importance disposed of by the principal tribunal; but this has been checked by the refusal of costs in many such cases. Suitors, too, have began to consider it an advantage that, besides getting a case disposed of more rapidly, they are able, if they think fit, to entrust it to an attorney, who has become thoroughly conversant with every feature of it; instead of being *compelled* to place it in the hands of a barrister, who, when the hour of trial has arrived, may have some other engagement, and may hand his brief to some professional brother who will have barely time to glance at its contents. And then, again, there is a not unnatural dread of the demurrers, new trial motions and other little proceedings—very interesting to lawyers, but anything but pleasing to clients—by which a suit in the Supreme Court may be diversified and prolonged. But the amount of business done in the Supreme Court during the past year has been greater than would at first appear. There have, it is true, been a good many days in which the Judges have had very little to do, but there have been a great many others on which they—and all around them—have had to work very hard. In order to get through the trial of causes, the practice of holding two courts at once has been pursued with tolerable steadiness; notwithstanding the really serious inconvenience which this has at times entailed upon members of the profession. On the Banco side the business is still in arrears. There are many cases awaiting argument, and it has often happened that when a case has been argued it has not been until after considerable delay—and perhaps a reminder or two from the Bar—that judgment has been given. The greatest impediment to the satisfactory conduct of business in the Supreme Court has been, and still is, the unnecessary lengthening of arguments and addresses. There are some gentlemen who have the gift of condensation, but there are others who, if they have any share in this gift, are very careful to conceal it. How this evil is to be checked—if it is ever to be checked—it is impossible to say. It is one that has been long and generally felt. Perhaps there may be some improvement in 1869. The opinion most generally expressed by members of the profession themselves is, that the thing most needed is a little more firmness on the part of the Bench.

The ranks of both branches of the profession have been largely recruited during the past year. But for the increased and increasing demand for the country districts, it would be absolutely impossible for so many new practitioners as are from time to time admitted to hope for anything like remunerative practice. As it is, the competition must be very great. For European practitioners there is, as a general rule, little hope of professional success in this colony, and we would not advise them to seek our shores with any such hope. The young Australians who are called to the bar or placed on the roll of attorneys, and whose educational and professional training is of a very high standard, are quite numerous enough to meet the demand; and they will generally have an influence in obtaining practice with which the professional man fresh from Europe cannot hope to compete.

The Law Institute continues to work well, although quietly. Nothing further has been done to realise the idea of incorporating this body, which was strongly entertained some time since. Two other movements which have started—one for the incorporation of the Bar, and the other for the amalgamation of both branches of the legal profession—appear also to have died out, at least for the present.

RAILWAYS, COUNTRY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

RAILWAYS.

PERHAPS the most important item of intelligence that we have to chronicle this month in connection with the extension of railways in the colony is the fact that steps are being taken to take trial surveys from Bathurst to Orange in the West, and from Murrurundi to Armidale in the North, for which the necessary expenditure was provided by Parliament some time since. A party of surveyors have been sent up to Bathurst to commence operations there, and a party will be dispatched to the North immediately. It will be in the recollection of some of your readers that a short time prior to the late Administration introducing their railway policy (to extend the Southern railway in the direction of the Murrumbidgee) to Parliament, a trial survey was made in order to afford data for the Government for their railway scheme. That survey was very hurriedly made; and it was felt that improvements might be made by carefully going over the line again. Subsequently a surveyor was sent up for the purpose of going over the line laid out between Goulburn and Yass, and this gentleman has just returned to Sydney, having completed the work allotted to him. The results of this further survey are that several deviations from the original line have been made, the length of the line has been shortened, and the works on the new line, whenever the extension shall be carried out, will be much easier than on the line as originally laid down.

With regard to the extensions in progress, very little remains to be done on the Southern extension between Marulan and Goulburn, except the permanent way, and of this work there remains about five miles to be done. All the ballast is ready for putting on, and the contractor, Mr. Faviel, is making all possible speed in laying the permanent way. Simultaneous with this work the necessary trimming is being done, so that the line will be ready for handing over to the Government as soon as the laying of the permanent way shall be completed. The pumping apparatus at Barber's Creek has at length been completed; the works which was left unfinished at Marulan when the line was opened to that place have been completed, and the gate-houses along the extension are all ready for occupation. The building for the Goulburn passenger station has been completed, but has not yet been taken over by the Government, the Engineer-in-chief not having yet certified that the specifications have been complied with; indeed, we understand that the specifications have not been adhered to in some respects, and hence the refusal to give the required certificate. The brickwork of the goods warehouse is ready for the roof, and a commencement has been made in the erection of a carriage shed. A commencement was also made in the work of constructing a turn-table, setting up a pumping engine, erecting workshops, &c., three miles from Goulburn, and the foundations of the turn-table were in when the works were stopped by order of the Minister for Works. This step was taken by Mr. Sutherland, upon the representations of the people of Goulburn, who have been bringing influence to bear upon the Government with a view of getting the site which was fixed upon for the railway workshops, three miles from Goulburn, altered to the site adjoining the Goulburn passenger station. In the first instance, a numerously signed petition was sent to the Minister for Works on the 20th January, and more recently Mr. Alexander, M. L. A., and Mr. Dignam, M. L. A., waited upon the same Minister with a letter from the Mayor of Goulburn on the same subject. It is represented in these documents that the site which had been decided upon as the site for workshops, turn-table, and pumping machinery, was unsuitable from its distance from Goulburn, from the fact that the line would pass over three roads by level crossings, and would, therefore, not only add considerably to the wear and tear of the rolling stock, but would be exceedingly dangerous through the trains passing so frequently over so many roads. The railway labourers, moreover, residing near the workshops would be located a considerable distance from the churches, and their children from the schools. The rates, also, would be lost to the Municipal Council. On the other hand, the land adjoining the passenger station was ample in size, and there was an abundance of fresh water in the immediate vicinity, the reserve being bounded by the Mulwaree Ponds. It was stated, moreover, that when the land upon which the passenger station was built was taken, it was represented that the whole of the works necessary to the railway would be erected upon this land. Mr. Sutherland, having looked through the papers, and listened to all that Messrs. Alexander and Dignam had to urge, stated that the whole matter was now under consideration, and the papers, together with the report of the Engineer-in-chief thereon, would be laid before the Cabinet before any decision would be come to in reference to the matter in dispute.

This matter was brought under the notice of the Legislature by Dr. Lang, on the 18th instant, when he asked the Minister for Works,—"Whether it is the intention of Government to erect the apparatus for the supply of water for the engines on the southern portion of the Southern Line of railway, and the workshops for the Southern Line generally, at a distance of about three miles from Goulburn?" Mr. Sutherland, in reply, said this matter had been brought under the notice of the Government by the members for the district, but no decision had as yet been arrived at. Immediately afterwards Dr. Lang moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of urging the necessity of having the works that were requisite for carrying out the purposes of this railway within the limits of the town of Goulburn. He maintained that if the Government in this instance established the works for the supply of water for the engines on the Southern line, and erect workshops at a distance of three miles, as was proposed, from the city, it would be just another instance of the same mismanagement in times past. It was highly desirable that the town populations of the interior should be concentrated, and the rural populations scattered over the district.

Mr. Alexander, the member for Goulburn, followed with some explanatory observations, and he urged the importance of having the workshops and turn-table erected on the reserve upon which the passenger station was built.

Turning to the West, Mr. Higgins has made a commencement with the laying of the permanent way upon section No. 5; and as he has the bottom ballast laid for some six miles, there is little doubt but that the work will be pushed on vigorously. A number of men are now laying the bottom ballast down the Zigzag, and others are engaged in trimming the sides of the cuttings, &c. No. 3 viaduct has been completed, and No. 4 will shortly be finished. The embankment to dam back the water near the second reversing station of the Zigzag is well advanced. The only earthwork of any consequence remaining upon this section is No. 50 cutting, a short distance beyond the Morangaroo tunnel, and about a mile and a half from the western end of the contract; and it is stated that all the excavation will be taken out of this cutting in about a month from the present time. The lining of the Morangaroo tunnel has, from the nature of the work and the length of the tunnel, been a long time in hand. The work is now approaching completion. It may be remarked that the whole of the stone used in the lining of this tunnel was sent down through a shaft, by means of which the whole of the excavation was got out. The lining of No. 4 tunnel is almost completed. Upon section No. 6 Mr. M'Cauley is making very satisfactory progress. Two's of the cuttings are through, and the whole of the others are well advanced. All the top ballast, except for about 800 or 900 cubic yards, is ready for laying; the whole of the culverts are in, and the fencing is finished, except where gaps have been left for the workmen, teams, &c., to get on to the line, and that portion of the section which passes through the town of Rydal. A gang of men is now engaged in making a necessary diversion of the road in the town of Rydal, and as soon as that work is completed the last cutting, before entering Rydal, will be finished. Good progress is also being made by Mr. Blunt (associated with Mr. Williams) on section No. 7. During the past month gangs of men have constantly been employed upon twenty-four cuttings, the number of cuttings upon which a commencement has been made being forty-five. Twelve of these are finished, except the trimming. The quantity of earth removed from cuttings upon this section to the present time is about 150,000 cubic yards, which with 14,500 yards from side drains, &c., make a total of 164,500 yards. The excavation for the foundations of thirteen culverts has been got out, and three culverts,—one of 3 feet, one of 8 feet, and one of 12 feet diameter—have been finished. The bricklayers are delayed for want of bricks, it being almost impossible to prepare bricks fast enough. The fencing is up for a distance of between three and four miles. Upon No. 8, twelve cuttings are in progress. Here, again, there has been delay in consequence of the difficulty of getting bricks made fast enough to supply the bricklayers scattered through the section.

Mr. Cummings, who represents a Western constituency, recently asked, in his place in Parliament, the Minister for Public Works, the following questions:—"1. When will the Great Western Line of Railroad be open for public traffic to Solitary Creek? 2. When will the Government fix on the site for a railroad station at Kelso? 3. Will the Government arrange for the completion of the line to Kelso Station, at the time No 8 section is finished, so as it would be open for public traffic? 4. When will the Government commence the survey of extension of the Great Western Line of Railroad from Bathurst to Orange?"

Mr. Sutherland in reply, stated that the railway would be opened to Solitary Creek probably in September next; that the Government would fix upon the site of a railway station at Kelso before inviting tenders for the remaining short extension of the line from Raglan into Bathurst; that the line to Kelso would be finished as soon as No. 8 section would be completed, and that the Government would send up surveyors to commence the survey between Bathurst and Orange, during the present month.

Mr. Lucas, who also represents a Western constituency, recently asked the Minister for Works,—"1. Whether the railway station and goods warehouse, on the Great Western Railway, for the terminus of the Mudgee and Great Western Interior traffic, has been decided upon? 2. Is the abovementioned terminus to be on Piper's Flat, and, if so, where? 3. Have tenders been called for a station and goods shed for the Mudgee terminus? 4. Will it be a condition of the contract that the station and goods shed be completed by the time Mr. Higgins has contracted to finish his No. 5 contract?"

To these questions Mr. Sutherland replied: To the 1st, yes; to the 2nd, yes, near the end of the contract; to the 3rd, no; and to the 4th, yes.

With reference to the Great Northern Railway, there is nothing of a very satisfactory character to chronicle, if we except the fact that Mr. Macquarie, the contractor for section No. 5, has commenced operations upon different parts of his section, and is pushing on the works most vigorously. Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford have laid the rails over the whole of the extension from Singleton to Muswellbrook, but a very large quantity of boxing-up remains to be done. The contractors have been unavoidably delayed in the performance of their work through the breaking-down of their engine, &c.; and the engine they have in use at present is continually getting out of repair through some peculiarity of the water used. This is not the only engine in which the water used in the boiler has a precisely similar effect. Upon No. 4, Messrs. Amos and Co. are reported to be making indifferent progress. They complain that they cannot get bricks fast enough to keep their bricklayers employed. As stated above, Mr. Macquarie has commenced very fairly upon section No. 5. He has men employed upon twenty-eight cuttings, and a considerable number of men engaged in the manufacture of bricks. The building for the passenger station at Muswellbrook is almost finished, and fair progress is being made with the goods shed. The extension of the Morpeth branch from the station into the town is progressing very slowly.

Upon two occasions during the past month an engine has got off the line in the North. With regard to the first, a local paper, the *Maitland Mercury*, published the following:—An accident, fortunately unattended with loss of life, or serious destruction to property, occurred on the Great Northern Railway. It appears that the goods train from Singleton to Newcastle was proceeding on its way, had just passed the Woodford platform, and was going down the decline in the direction of Hexham, when the engine, from some cause which does not seem to be exactly ascertained, jumped off the rails. The driver shut off the steam and applied the break with all promptitude, but the heavy train had acquired so great an impetus that it was forced along for about a quarter of a mile, breaking the greater part of the "chairs," in which the rails are secured, for nearly that distance. Fortunately none of the carriages were thrown off the line, and the engine itself sustained but little damage. Information of the occurrence was transmitted to Newcastle as quickly as possible, when Mr. Beeston lost no time in organising a working party of about thirty men, whom he sent down with all despatch to repair the disaster that had occurred. These men were working all night, with such effect that the line was clear and traffic was resumed on Wednesday morning, in such good time that the first train from Newcastle was detained very little more than half an hour, and therefore passed the train from Singleton at East Maitland, instead of the West, as usual.

Touching the second occurrence, our correspondent at Newcastle wrote as follows:—"The passenger train from Maitland narrowly escaped a very serious accident at Wallsend Junction, in consequence of the engine getting off the line, and running against the embankment. Fortunately the train was going very slowly at the time, which allowed the engine to keep an upright position, also the tender and carriages. The shock was not felt very severely by the passengers, although much alarm was shown before they could be released from the carriages. As soon as it became known at Newcastle an engine and carriages were sent to bring the passengers, which arrived about an hour after time. A large gang of men were soon on the spot, under the superintendence of Mr. G. Bewick, inspector of way and works, and by 2 o'clock the next morning the line was cleared for the goods train to pass."

Referring to the traffic on the railways, several deputations have recently waited upon Mr. Sutherland to complain of existing arrangements, and to urge him to make alterations in the rates; but in each case the complaint has been about the goods rates, and not the rates charged for passenger traffic. One of these deputations consisted of master brickmakers, who consume a large quantity of billet wood, and they complained that while road metal was charged only 1s. 3d. per ton for carriage over a longer distance than their billet wood was carried, the wood was charged 3s. 6d. Mr. Sutherland admitted that the rate was altogether too high for billet wood and too low for metal and some other things; but as the last alteration in the rates for goods' traffic was only made in August last, and as frequent alterations were injurious to the traffic, he thought he should not be able to make any alterations until the line was opened to Goulburn, when he intended to obtain the sanction of the Government to many changes which his experience had shown him to be desirable.

Another deputation presented a petition from the stockholders of Sutton Forest, which petition set forth that about 3000 head of cattle for the Sydney market were fattened annually in the neighbourhood of Sutton Forest, and that a considerable amount of revenue would be realised by the Government, by carrying these cattle to Sydney, if the charge were made sufficiently low as to induce stockholders to send their cattle to market by rail, instead of driving them down the road as at present. It was stated that if the charge for carrying cattle per truck were made as low as the present charge for the carriage of sheep per truck, the whole of the stockholders would send their cattle by rail. Reference was made to the good and convenient yards that had been constructed by the Government at Sutton Forest, and it was stated that these yards would be largely used by the stockholders if the charges for carrying cattle by railway were lowered. Mr. Sutherland said this matter was now under his consideration, his attention having been previously directed to it, but he did not see his way clear to make any alteration in the tariff until the extension to Goulburn was ready for opening. The construction of yards for the custody of cattle prior to sale, had also engaged his attention. At present there was a yard for sheep on the branch line of railway to Darling Harbour; and he had thought it would be advisable to have yards for cattle also, where the cattle brought down by rail could be taken, and on certain days in the week sold, and then removed direct to the abattoirs. With such appliances—quick transit of cattle from the country, the use of yards to take them to for sale, and the telegraph ever at the disposal of the stock-holders and their agents, the Sydney cattle market need never be overstocked, as cattle could be brought down as required. Under such an arrangement, moreover, the people of Sydney would get, what they could never get when the cattle were driven a long way to market, the proper fat and flavour of the meat. It is to be hoped that the improvements thus shadowed forth by the Minister will speedily be carried out.

There has just been issued from the Government Printing Office a very convenient pocket edition of the information required by railway travellers. It gives the time tables, the rates for coaching and merchandise traffic, and the by-laws. It is a very handy *vade mecum* for all who are the customers of the Government. New editions of the handbook will be issued after every alteration.

COUNTRY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

A SHORT time before the late Government retired from office, they, upon the petition of the people of Parramatta, put upon the Estimates the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of deepening the water of the Parramatta River, so as to enable the ordinary river steamers to get up to the Parramatta wharf as they were accustomed to do years ago, before the river had silted up so much. When the present Government came into office they struck out this item for the purpose, as they allege, of effecting economy, and because they thought that, as the people of Parramatta could avail themselves of the railway, it was not the duty of Parliament to expend the public money in keeping open the navigation of the river to enable the steamers of private persons to compete with the railway, which was constructed out of public money. An attempt has recently been made to restore the item to the Estimates. The motion for going into committee to consider the desirability of addressing the Governor to place the sum on the Supplementary Estimates was agreed to, but in committee the motion, after being very fully discussed, was rejected by 21 to 14. An elaborate plan, prepared in the office of the Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers, showing the nature of the proposed improvements, and in which the cost of the same was estimated at £66,000, was submitted to the committee. It was contended by hon. members in favour of the motion that they did not require such works as the plan referred to provided for, and that £8000 would be amply sufficient for the purpose required. It was also pointed out that the river was the natural highway for a large number of people who resided in the district on the north side of the river, and that they could not make the railway available either for themselves or their produce; but a majority of the committee decided against the wisdom of carrying out the proposed work.

The reclamation of land at Blackwattle Swamp and the effective drainage of the same, with a view to getting rid of what is often an intolerable nuisance, embraces a prospective improvement in which the citizens rather than the country people are interested, and it may not be thought to come properly under the head of "country works," but as the locality in question is on the outskirts of the city, and the work will be carried out by the central Government, it might very fairly be included in this article. The necessity of the proposed improvement has been urged upon successive Governments, and at length there is some hope that the required work will be commenced,—whether they will ever be completed is another matter. The sum of £10,000 was be placed on the Estimates for this work by the late Government, and as the present Government take the same view of this matter that the late Government did, the amount has been retained, and probably ere this reaches the public eye the amount will have been voted by the Legislative Assembly. There exists at present Executive authority for expending £2000 in commencing the work, in anticipation of the vote of Parliament; but, before anything can be done, an agreement must be entered into with the Pyrmont Bridge Company, whose property is in the immediate neighbourhood, or, it is said, they will have a claim for compensation. Since our last Summary, a deputation from the Glebe municipal council waited upon the Hon. the Minister for Works, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of proceeding, as speedily as possible, with the reclamation of the Swamp. The gentlemen comprising this deputation were—Mr. G. G. W. Allen (Mayor of the Glebe), and Messrs. Mansfield, Harwood, Simpson, Thornley, Brown, and Munro, aldermen of that borough. They explained the object of their coming, and strongly pressed for the completion of the work in question with all possible rapidity, upon sanitary and other grounds, which had already upon many previous occasions, and in many ways, been put forward. The Government, it was stated, was quite alive to the necessity for the improvement asked for, and was prepared to carry it out as vigorously as possible so soon as the £10,000 placed on the Estimates for this purpose should be granted by Parliament. But there were other matters to be considered and disposed of ere this could be done. In the first place it would be necessary that the present opening of the Pyrmont bridge should be widened so as to admit large barges with the silt to be used for filling up the shallow water. Arrangements would have to be made for this purpose, and the work of widening the bridge would cost about £500. The silt raised by the dredge in Darling Harbour would be used for the filling. About 800 yards a day were being so raised, which at present was disposed of by depositing part of it at the Government gardens and carrying the remainder out to sea. Another and more difficult question was as to the claims in relation to water frontage. If the work of filling in was proceeded with ere an adjustment was made of their claims, they might hereafter become troublesome. It was considered by the Government that, as the object of the work was to abate a nuisance from which the owners of land abutting on the present shallow waters were suffering, the latter ought to abandon all claim to compensation for the loss of this frontage by the filling in; or, in other words, that they would be far more than compensated for this loss of frontage by the work itself. The third matter for arrangement was as to drainage and sewerage. The discussion of these various subjects between the deputation and the Minister for Works was much aided by reference to splendid plan, prepared in the office of the Engineer-in-chief for Habours and Rivers, showing the present state of all that part of the city and its vicinity, and the improvements to be carried out there. Unless this work is speedily and properly carried out, there is little doubt that we shall have to pay the penalty in some frightful epidemic, and the lives of, perhaps, thousands of our citizens.

The West Maitland Bridge is almost completed; the girders were finally launched into place about a month since. The contractor is now fitting in the bed plates for the roller gear, and when this is completed he will commence at once to lay the timber deck. Mr. Musson, the contractor for the approach to the bridge, has screwed down the piers, and riveted up the girders ready for fixing in place.

Mr. Mather has obtained the contract for the Moruya Wharf, and he will have the materials ready for shipment in the course of a week or two. It has been usual hitherto to construct works of this kind of colonial timber, but this will be of iron; in fact the site presented some objections to the use of timber, the bottom being of rock which would have required heavy copper bolts to secure the piles down in place; iron has been therefore substituted, and the cost has proved, as was anticipated, to be little more than a timber wharf. There are many advantages which iron possesses over timber; one is the almost indestructible character of the material; and another very great advantage is that iron piles want no looking after, save the matter of painting now and then. It has been found that with sheathed timber piles the copper is always requiring patching, and, if neglected, the worm gets into them and they are soon destroyed.

Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. are building two hopper barges, each of 120 tons, for the use of the steam-dredge Pluto.

Mr. J. Campbell, the member of the Legislative Assembly for Morpeth, recently got an idea into his head that the Government intended to hand over to a local municipality the iron bridge built by the Government at Pitnacree, near East Maitland, and in his place in Parliament he moved the following motion:—"1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is unadvisable for the Government to hand over to any corporate body whatever, any public works of a reproductive character, such as bridges, &c., which have been constructed by borrowed money. 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor." Mr. Campbell having stated his reasons for moving the motion, the Minister for Lands, Mr. Forster, rose and expressed a hope that the hon. member would accept his assurance that the Government did not contemplate taking the course which the hon. member reprobated. There was no intention to hand over the Pitnacree Bridge, and he was not aware that any corporate body had applied to the Government to take that course. The motion, with the consent of the House, was subsequently withdrawn.

WEATHER AND CROPS, PASTORAL.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE month of January expired with a continuance of the drought and hot oppressive weather which had lasted for many months, parching up the land, leaving it even in favoured districts without the means of sustaining stock, so that the shepherds of the plains necessarily became as nomadic tribes, travelling with their famished flocks into the mountains, or wherever a bit of green food could be found. Of course some of the more provident and more fortunate run-holders thus became sufferers with the rest by large numbers of moving hungry sheep passing over their land and consuming any remains of herbage that had escaped the effects of the drought. Towards the end of the month, however, there were indications of a break-up in the weather. The previous uniform heat gave way to frequent changes of temperature and thunderstorms visited almost all parts of the interior, the north being the last to experience the refreshing showers, and the coast districts being as usual the most favoured. The rainfall, though heavy in some places, was not long enough in continuance to do more than revive vegetable and animal life, supply water for drinking purposes, and sustain vitality in the herbage. But after the lapse of a week of variable but, on the whole, dry weather, heavy thunderstorms from the south-east inaugurated a decided revolution in affairs; the heavy rain clouds discharged abundantly, and were succeeded by a steady fall through several days and nights. To the great relief of all, the most trying drought the country has experienced for very many years thus passed away. From all quarters news of the much coveted rain were received and, notwithstanding that in several places dams were injured, culverts destroyed, and houses temporarily inundated, by the sudden accumulation of waters, checked in their ordinary course by the flooding of their channels, the country's feeling became one of thanksgiving. The grass is springing up fast, and the country again beginning to assume a green and lively hue. Large numbers of sheep depasturing on the roads travelling to, or on the mountains, have received orders to return homewards. As the roads are again becoming traversable, and are likely soon to be well-grassed, a renewal of the cattle trade with the north and west may be almost immediately looked for.

The intelligence from the West shows that the present season has been most prolific in fruit, so much so that it is almost unmarketable, the prices realised being very small. It is feared that the early sown crops of maize have lost all virtue from the long drought, and consequently a meagre yield is anticipated, especially from those crops sown on high sloping grounds. In the Hunter district it is thought the crop will so far recover as to give a fair produce, although the rains were too late to save all the paddocks, while the chance of getting a second crop is rather a poor one. All other crops will be greatly benefited probably including the wine grapes.

PASTORAL.

IN the Western District, although the rains appear to have penetrated pretty generally, there are occasional patches of country that have only partially participated in the benefit. Stock matters are very quiet in this district. No fat beasts are moving to market, and it is doubted whether a hundred could be found. But, south, west, and north the grass is springing up fast, and a revival of the cattle trade almost immediately is anticipated, as the feed on the roads increases. In many places—those least exposed to the raids of travelling stock and which were visited by rains—feed is already plentiful. The further impetus given by the steady and abundant rains must tend to remove all doubts as to the supply of water and pasturage for some months to come.

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PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

Temporary Supply Bill.—The Standing Orders were suspended in order to pass through all its stages a bill to apply the sum of £124 041 18s. 4d. out of the Consolidated Revenue to defray the expenses of the various departments and services of the colony from the 1st January to the 31st January, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Death of the Hon. J. Mitchell.—The PRESIDENT intimated that it was his painful duty to intimate the decease of the late Hon. J. Mitchell.—Mr OWEN moved the adjournment of the House in a most touching address; and the motion was seconded by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, who alluded, with emotion, to his personal friendship with the deceased for forty years past, and to his high qualities in every relation in life.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Superannuation Fund.—Mr. OWEN laid upon the table a return of receipts and disbursements under the Civil Service Superannuation Act for the year 1868; and, in reply to Mr. DEAS THOMSON, said that there would be no objection on the part of the Government to lay upon the table the papers with respect to the Superannuation Fund which Mr. Deas Thomson had asked for.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

New Bills.—A bill to amend and apply the Small Debts Act to the county of Cumberland was brought in by Mr. BYRNES, and read a first time. A bill to prevent the slaughtering of cattle within the city of Sydney was brought in by Dr. LANG, and read a first time. Leave was given to Mr. HART to introduce a bill to simplify the recovery of sewerage rates.

Bridges.—Mr. J. CAMPBELL moved a resolution declaring the undesirability of handing over bridges constructed from borrowed money to corporate bodies. He explained that his object in moving this was to know what the Government intended to do in this matter, for it seemed to him that the Government desired to drive all the traffic off the natural highway, the river, on to the railway. There had been £200,000 expended for bridges other than railway bridges. Where these had been built from the general revenue he had no objection to their being thrown open; but when constructed from borrowed money they ought, as far as possible, to make the building reproductive.—Mr. FORSTER explained that the Government had no intention of taking the course of handing over these bridges to municipalities; and as to Pitnacree Bridge, such a thing had never yet been contemplated. At the same time he thought it would be unadvisable to adopt such a resolution as that now proposed, as it might hamper the Government in matters of importance.—Mr. BURNS thought the object of the motion had been attained by the explanation just given, and that it might now be withdrawn.—After some remarks from Mr. DODDS, the motion was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Boundaries of the City.—A bill to amend the boundaries of the City of Sydney was brought in by Mr. WINDEYER, and was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Treason Committee.—Mr. MACLEAY brought up the report from the Select Committee on Suspected Treason and Assassination; and gave notice, for Tuesday, the 16th February, of a series of resolutions on the subject.—Mr. PARKES also gave notice for Tuesday, the 16th February, of a series of resolutions in opposition to those of Mr. Macleay.

Supply.—The House went into Committee of Supply. On the proposed vote of £14,370 for the department of the Registrar-General, a very lengthy discussion ensued upon the proposal of Mr. BURNS to reduce the salary of the senior examiner of titles from £1000 to £800. Those favourable to the reduction supported it on the ground that the second examiner got only £800 a year, and if that was sufficient to secure the services of one competent person it would be sufficient to obtain another; and also, that the cost of living had so decreased whilst the income of persons in every walk of life, with the exception of the Civil servants of the Crown, had so fallen off, that Government officers ought not to be exempt from the common loss, but should suffer a reduction of income similar to that of the rest of the community. Hon. members in favour of the salary pointed out that Mr. Holden, the officer in question, had given up a lucrative business on the understanding that he would receive £1200 a year, and only scant justice was done to him even at the present time, when he was getting only £1000. The reduction was negatived by 27 to 10, and the amount of the estimate was then voted. There were voted for the Colonial Agent, £1300; for the Observatory, £1650; for the Museum, £500; for Public Instruction, £100,000; in aid of Public Institutions, £4375; and Industrial Schools, £7187. These amounts were voted almost without remark.—On the proposed vote of £1203 for the Workhouse at Parramatta, Mr. J. STEWART moved the omission of the item, his motion being lost by 28 to 7. Mr. J. STEWART moved the reduction of the item by £1200. He urged that the Workhouse Act had been in abeyance two years and a half, and it was scarcely advisable to bring it into operation now, and entail larger expense upon the country. Mr. PARKES explained that this was entailing no additional expense, as the institution was intended for a class of persons that was now sent to the public gaols. Mr. ROBERTSON said no appointments had yet been made, and now was the time for hon. members to make up their minds whether this Act should be brought into operation or not. He had always been opposed to that Act, and though if the money was voted, he should carry it out in all honesty, he had rather that it should be left in abeyance. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, the reduction was put, and negatived by a majority of 29 to 18.

THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

Supply.—The House went into Committee of Supply.—On the proposed vote of £700 for charitable institutions, Mr. PIDDINGTON moved a reduction in the salary of the Inspector of Public Charities, of £100. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which the duties expected from this officer were canvassed, and the causes of his dismissal from the Public Works' department were commented on. The reduction was negatived by 23 to 16, and a subsequent reduction of £50, also moved by Mr. PIDDINGTON, shared the same fate, by the same division. Mr. DRIVER then moved the omission of the item £200 for travelling expenses. The debate on this motion was very long and rambling, the whole subject of retrenchment, and of the possibility of carrying it out being reviewed. The motion was ultimately negatived by 24 to 13. The Chairman then stated the question on the whole vote, and Mr. J. STEWART rising to move a reduction, Mr. HART ruled that, the omission of the item having been negatived, no further reduction could be moved. Exception was taken to this ruling, and, after some discussion, the matter was referred to the Speaker. Again the matter was discussed, and the SPEAKER ruled that the reduction could be moved. On the committee resuming, Mr. J. STEWART moved the reduction of the £200 to £50. This was negatived by 22 to 13. The vote as proposed was carried by 23 to 13. On the vote of £3572 for the Protestant Orphan School, Mr. J. STEWART moved the postponement of this and the following items until certain papers which had been moved for were placed on the table. Mr. ROBERTSON assented to this course, and, after some remarks from Mr. LYONS and Mr. SUTHERLAND, this and the following item were postponed. For the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute the sum of £13,650 was voted. On the proposed vote of £34,281 for Charitable Allowances, Mr. DRIVER moved the reduction of the item £4500 for support of paupers in hospitals, to £4000, stating that he saw no reason why the amount should be increased above that vote for last year. Dr. LANG explained that there had been a large increase of paupers during the past year, owing to the losses by drought, &c. He had given last year 216 recommendations to the Colonial Secretary for the admission of paupers into hospital; while, during the year before, he had given only 116 recommendations. Mr. DRIVER thought this increase of pauperism a powerful reason for effecting reduction in the Estimates. Mr. J. STEWART believed the increase of pauperism was attributable to the ease by which relief was obtained. Mr. PIDDINGTON wished to know whether the Government would pledge itself not to take final action in the matter of the application of the trustees of the Sydney Infirmary for a grant of the land on which the hospital stands, until Parliament has had an opportunity of giving an opinion upon it. Mr. FORSTER promised that any steps which should be taken should be subject to the approval of Parliament. The motion for reduction was withdrawn. Mr. WILSON drew attention to the spread of small-pox in Victoria, and the danger of its introduction into this colony, and hoped the Government would take some certain steps to prevent the evil that was impending over New South Wales. The whole amount was voted. For Miscellaneous Services, a sum of £15,685 was proposed.

The City Sewerage Debt.—In connection with the first vote of £10,000 in aid of the City of Sydney funds, Mr. PIDDINGTON drew attention to the immense tax that was levied on the General Revenue by the City Council, since it owed the Government now £117,117 for interest alone.—Mr. ROBERTSON, in answer to questions from Mr. PIDDINGTON, said he thought that some arrangement ought to be made with the City Council to close this interest account.

Supply.—In the Department of the Administration of Justice, there were voted £6576 for the law officers of the Crown; £12,933 for the Supreme and Circuit Courts; £7990 for the Sheriff's Department; £1469 for the Insolvent Court; and £11 021 for the District Courts; £13 464 for Quarter Sessions; £3425 for coroners' inquests; £100 was voted for the Court of Claims.

FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

New Bills.—A bill to repeal the Workhouse Act of 1866, and a bill to amend the Municipalities Act of 1867, were brought in by Mr. S. BROWN, and read a first time.

Small Debts Recovery.—Mr. BYRNES moved the second reading of the Small Debts Recovery Amendment Bill, explaining that the object of the bill was to extend the power of the magistrate to deal with small debts up to £30, instead of £5, as at present, and to apply that to all the county of Cumberland except Sydney.—Mr. S. BROWN opposed the second reading, objecting to these matters being dealt with by magistrates, whilst there were so many District Courts for which the country paid such large sums annually.—The motion was carried by 25 to 7.

Newspaper Postage Act.—Mr. J. STEWART moved a resolution affirming the desirability of repealing the Newspaper Postage Act of 1864. He did not regard the postage charge as a tax, because the newspaper could be obtained with paying the postage and therefore it could not be a tax; nor did he object to the charge as exorbitant, for the charge was very reasonable; but he found fault with it as being inconsistent with the general policy of the country. Here the Government had assumed the duty of educating the public, and amongst all the educational machinery in the land nothing was more useful than the newspaper Press. On this ground it was most unwise to limit the diffusion of the newspaper Press. By way of showing the advantages conferred upon nations by the newspaper Press, he drew a parallel between those countries in which newspapers were numerous and those in which newspapers were hardly known; and dwelling upon the wide diffusion of ignorance in the country, insisted upon the necessity of disseminating through the Press proper ideas upon all matters of public importance. He concluded by answering some of the objections which he presumed might be raised against the repeal of the postage rate.—Mr. SAMUEL appreciated all the advantages of the newspaper Press quite as much as did the hon. member who moved the resolution. At the same time he could hardly see the consistency of the hon. gentleman who supported for three years a Government which held on to this postage rate, and who during that time made no effort to get rid of it, and who now came down when a Government to which he was opposed was in office, and moved for its repeal. This matter ought to be left in the hands of the Government; for no matter how desirable it might be to repeal the charge, this was certainly not the time in which to do it.—Mr. BURNS was addressing the House when it was counted out.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Treason Felony Bill.—On a division of 18 to 16, Mr. DRIVER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Treason Felony Act of 1868.

Payment of Members.—Mr. R. STEWART moved that, on Tuesday next, the House would go into committee, to consider the propriety of compensating country members of future Parliaments, by paying them 20s. a day each during the session. He admitted that the payment of members was opposed to English principles, under which it was understood that the honour of representing one's fellow-countrymen was quite sufficient to compensate for any expenses. But, notwithstanding this feeling, the English people had adopted the principle of the payment of members in the case of the Legislatures of the American colonies, prior to their separation. After their separation from England, the payment of members had been kept up by the Congress in the United States; and to show that these States were worthy of being taken as an example for us, he quoted from a recent speech of Mr. Robert Lowe. The great advantage of payment, however, would be, that it would cause a great regularity of attendance by members. It was necessary to the colony that this, more than anything else, should be secured, for what we had suffered from most severely, had been the absence of what might be properly called country legislation. Mr. ROBERTSON had always voted for the payment of members, and would always continue to do so; but he could not vote for this motion, for if one lot of members were paid, the other lot ought to be paid also. All the officers of the State were paid for their services, he could see no reason why the representatives of the people should be the only exception.—Mr. PIDDINGTON contended that no comparison could be drawn between the payment of Government officers and payment of members of this House, because the former were Executive officers, and had executive duties to perform very different from those of a representative, which were voluntarily assumed. He agreed, however, that if one class of members was paid, all must be paid, and that they could not pay members of this House without paying those of the other Chamber also. At the same time, he denied that Mr. Lowe had, when, in his speech he alluded to America, made any reference to the payment of members, his observations having been directed to the necessity for a reconstruction of the House of Lords. The hon. member concluded by quoting from Jennings's work on America, by way of showing that that country was by no means a good example to follow in the matter of payment of members.—Dr. LANG expressed himself as favourable to the payment of members, and said he could now support the proposal, because, as this was the last Parliament in which he should take his seat, he would not be accused of voting for his own interest. He took exception to the quotations from Jenning's work. Such books were usually written with some special object, and must consequently be looked upon with great suspicion. But putting the United States out of the question, the payment of members was adopted in Canada, whilst the propriety of introducing it was now being discussed in Victoria. He thought, seeing that Ministers were paid, there was no reason why members should not be paid also. With such provision there would be far less scramble for place than we had now, and the Opposition would be in a far better disposition for going on with the business of the country. But beyond all this was the circumstance that the area of choice of the constituencies would be extended, for men unable to support the expense of a residence in Sydney would be able to offer themselves when an income was given.—Mr. J. STEWART was sure that other alterations would be required if this one was adopted. There would require to be shorter Parliaments, perhaps annual parliaments; then, if members were paid for attending, they must be fined also for absenting themselves. Then, again, the cost of paying all, for if one were paid all must be paid, would be very great,—far greater than the country could at present bear. Seeing that there were so many things to be considered he thought the House would do well to avoid coming to any definite conclusion on the subject.—Mr. HOSKINS insisted that country members suffered very unfairly by having to leave their homes and face great expense. Owing to this, there were too many of the members of Assembly who were Sydney residents, and who by their number gave an undue influence to the city and suburbs. There was not a fair proportion of really country residents, nor would there be until the country constituencies could make their selections amongst themselves by the residents having the means given them of living in Sydney.—After some remarks from Mr. DE SALIS and Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. J. STEWART replied, and the motion and amendment were put and negatived; the latter by 34 to 13, and the former by 37 to 8.

Water Supply for the Gold-fields.—Mr. SUTTOR moved that the House should on Tuesday next go into committee to consider the advisability of voting £1000 for the expenses of an officer to report upon a water supply for the different gold-fields. He said that, in order to work our mines to advantage, such an officer would be able to go round and collect information, so as to give the House some valuable suggestions at its next meeting. Our gold-fields were very extensive, and all that was required to make them bear a large population was a permanent water supply.—Mr. FORSTER should not oppose the present motion, but he must not be understood as pledging himself to support the proposal when in committee. The present was a new subject, and one of very great importance, and he was not prepared to say that the miners as tax payers were not entitled to some consideration of this kind.—Mr. HOSKINS was afraid the amount was too small, but as the Government did not oppose the motion, and as the Assembly generally seemed favourable to it, he hoped that if more money was found necessary it would be provided. As an instance of the distress caused by the absence of water, he pointed to Grenfell, in the west, and to the Rocky River, in the north. Not only would a supply of water save all this misery, but the works would, as in Victoria, be so far remunerative as to pay a good interest on the money spent in procuring it.—Mr. DE SALIS and Mr. RODD spoke in favour of the motion, and after a few words in reply from Mr. J. SUTTOR, the motion was put, and carried.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Permissive Liquor Law.—A bill to limit the number of public-houses in certain districts was brought in by Mr. WILSON, and was read a first time.

Supply.—The following sums were voted:—For the Treasury, £9156; and for Stamp Duties, £1545. On the proposed vote of £30,776 for the Customs department, Mr. J. STEWART moved the omission of the item £900 salary for Collector of Customs. This was negatived. Mr. MATE moved the reduction of the salary of the sub-collector at Moama, from £400 to £250; in order that the salaries of all these officers on the border should be put upon the same footing. Mr. SAMUEL explained that this officer was at the head of this branch of the Customs department, and holding a responsible office, his salary had to be higher than that of the other officers. The proposed reduction was ultimately negatived by 23 to 20. Mr. J. STEWART moved a reduction of the salary by £100. Mr PHELPS pointed out that the advantage of having these officers was that correct accounts would be kept, so that the Government would know, at the end of the five years, for which our agreement with Victoria had been made, how much per annum we were really entitled to. This reduction was carried by 21 to 20. Mr. MATE moved the reduction of the estimate for the Border branch by striking off £350, the salaries of searchers and night watchmen. These men were not at all wanted, as all the goods which came up were bonded, or else were passed on to other Customs stations. Mr. SAMUEL pointed out that we were bound by our treaty with Victoria to guard against smuggling; and unless we did this we should give Victoria an excuse for withholding payment of the amounts agreed upon. Mr. R. STEWART and Mr. DIGNAM pointed out that we were paying officers for protecting the Victorian revenue, and that Victorian goods were constantly coming across our boundary without paying the higher duty which was charged in New South Wales. After some discussion of the terms of the Customs treaty between Victoria and New South Wales, the proposed reduction was negatived by 22 to 17. Mr. R. STEWART moved a reduction of the estimate by striking off £250, the salary of the second Customs' officer at Albury. The committee divided, and the numbers were 18 to 18. The motion was carried by the casting vote of the chairman. In the Inland Bonded Warehouses, the votes of £250 each for bonded stores at Yass and Goulburn were omitted. With the reductions above enumerated, the amount of the estimate was agreed to. The sum of £2895 was voted for colonial distilleries and refineries; £21,665 for the Printing office; and £51,350 for stores and stationery. On the proposed vote of £1418 for Gunpowder Magazines, Mr. LUCAS moved a reduction by omitting the item £175—salary of assistant foreman, Goat Island. This was negatived by 19 to 13. After some conversation, the vote was taken as submitted. For the Health and Immigration officers £830 were voted, Mr. SAMUEL stating that all vessels coming from Melbourne would be boarded before being allowed to come up to Sydney. For the Quarantine Station, £900 were voted; for the Shipping-master's department, £1470; and for the Glebe Island Abattoir, £880; £24,455 was voted for Harbour, Lights, and department. The sum of £400 was voted for life boats. On the motion for voting £31,747 for miscellaneous services, Mr. BURNS moved the omission of the item, £200, for a Queen's Plate. This was negatived by 22 to 7.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

Supply.—The House went into Committee of Supply. On the vote £11,957 for the Department of Lands being proposed, Mr. J. STEWART called attention to the fact that the survey of land cost the country £97,000 a year, whilst the revenue was only £541,000 per annum; making the cost of survey nearly 20 per cent. of the collection. It was the most expensive and extravagant establishment of the Government, and at the same time the least efficient and the least satisfactory in every respect.—Mr. FORSTER said that all these matters would be taken into consideration at the proper time. In answer to Mr. Windeyer, he said that the Under-Secretary for Lands might retire at any moment he thought proper; and, in answer to Mr. Piddington, that the retiring allowance would be two-thirds of £800 per annum.—Mr. PIDDINGTON commented upon efforts at retrenchment made some time back by Mr. Forster, when that hon. gentleman brought in a bill to reduce and equalise the salaries of responsible Ministers of the Crown. He pointed out that the income of persons of every class had been very much reduced of late years, and concluded by moving the reduction of the salary of the Secretary for Public Lands from £1500 to £1200 per annum.—Mr. LUCAS objected to making a reduction in the salary of one Minister, whilst the salaries of the others remained at the same figure. He would vote for a general reduction in Ministers' salaries, but not for cutting down one salary.—Mr. FORSTER had never been open to censure for what he had done in this matter; but on the present occasion he should not record his vote on either side if a division were called for.—Mr. BURNS believed that these salaries of Ministers could only be dealt with satisfactorily by bill. Any reduction which was to be made should be uniform in all the salaries.—Mr ROBERTSON deprecated any reduction of this salary, because by lowering the salary the House would lower the status of the Secretary for Lands. Until the salaries of the Judges had first been dealt with, it would be unjust to touch that of the Minister for Lands.—After a lengthy discussion, in which Mr. WILSON, Mr. ISAACS, Mr. DE SALIS, and Mr. PARKES took part, the reduction was negatived by 39 to 5, and the vote was taken as proposed.—For the Survey of Lands, £67,341 were voted, after some remarks upon the gradually increasing expense of the department, and after several minor amendments had been moved and negatived. For rent and Commission £4300 were voted; and £14 682 for the occupation of land.

Immigration.—On the proposed vote of £1180 for immigration, Mr. FORSTER, in answer to a question, said this amount had been placed on the Estimates so that the House should know what they were voting, and that one vessel was expected with immigrants.—Mr. BURNS alluded to the absolute absurdity of keeping up the staff of officials merely to provide for the reception of one ship load of immigrants. He moved the reduction of the vote by £1000.—Mr. ROBERTSON thought it would be unwise to disband the immigration staffs until the House had decided upon the system of immigration that should be adopted in future.—Mr. PIDDINGTON being favourable to a proper system of immigration, could not consent to abolish a department which might be wanted.—Mr. PARKES conceived that, even if an immigration policy were adopted by the Government, the department would not be brought into work during the present year. If it were, provision could be made for it on a Supplementary Estimate.—Mr. SAMUEL was not prepared to say that the whole of this amount would be required during the year.—Mr. FARNELL alluded to the necessity for adopting a system of immigration, in order to give vitality to the community, and to turn the tide of affairs, which was now certainly at a very low ebb.—Mr. FORSTER recommended that the amount should be voted as asked for. The probability would be that it would not be required; but by voting the money the Government would not have its hands tied.—After some remarks from Mr. BURNS, Mr. FORSTER consented to withdraw the estimate.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

Assessment of Unoccupied Land in the City.—It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, that the House should on Friday next go into Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of introducing a bill to enable the Sydney Municipal Council to assess unoccupied land.

City Boundaries.—Mr. WINDEYER moved the second reading of the Sydney Boundaries' Amendment Bill. He explained that the object of the bill was to include, first the water reserve, next the "No Man's Land," and last the Paddington Municipality, within the municipal boundary of Sydney. With regard to the first of these, it was intended to prevent this reserve from being cut up by roads through it, which had been claimed by the Waverley Municipal Council. As to the next, it was a piece of land on Black Wattle Swamp which threatened to become a nuisance, and of which the Municipal Council of the Glebe would not take charge. With regard to the annexation of Paddington, this was proposed at the express request by petition of nearly three-fourths of the ratepayers of that municipality.—Mr. S. BROWN would not object to this bill, if it were limited to the annexation of "No Man's Land" to the city; but without further inquiry he should not be disposed to annex to Sydney a municipal district properly appointed and in full working order. More time was required for consideration, and he moved the adjournment of the debate to Friday next.—Dr. LANG suggested that the matters referred to ought to be considered in select committee before being dealt with by the House.—Mr. WILSON dwelt upon the absolute necessity of at once dealing with the "No Man's Land," before disease was generated there. It was also incumbent on the Legislature to prevent the formation of roads through lands on which depended the water supply of Sydney.—Mr. FORSTER regarded the bill with suspicion, from the hasty manner in which it was sought to deal with it. As to the annexation of Paddington, the Municipalities Act provided the means of doing this in a better and more regular way than that now proposed. He thought the better plan would be to send the bill to a select committee.—Mr. LUCAS recommended that the bill should be read a second time to-day, and ordered for committal on Friday next, so that in the interim objections from Paddington or elsewhere could be sent in, if it were thought necessary. He objected to these descriptions of boundaries as given in bills, unless they were accompanied by plans.—Mr. FARNELL objected to giving to the City of Sydney any extension of boundary until fully assured that he was not doing injustice to other parties. The descriptions of the boundaries in the schedule was also both faulty in the extreme.—Mr. HART reminded the House that there were now two Municipalities objecting to the bill; and that there was an action at law pending, with which this bill would materially interfere. It was impossible to go on with this measure without further consideration and information, and he therefore proposed that the bill be referred to a select committee.—Mr. WINDEYER assented to this amendment, Mr. S. C. Brown's motion of adjournment having been withdrawn. After some further discussion the amendment was agreed to.

The Vine Disease Bill.—Mr. NOWLAN moved the second reading of the Vine Disease Prevention Bill. He stated that he had brought this measure forward, not of his own motion, but at the request of a large number of vinegrowers who had met together in public meeting at the Exchange. The bill had been framed by these gentlemen, and he had been requested to take charge of it. He stated the objects of the bill and pointed out the necessity of doing something to prevent the spread of this disease.—Mr. FORSTER thought the House had gone far enough in this kind of legislation, and considered it doubtful whether this bill would do more than introduce trouble, without giving the vinegrowers any real protection. As it would be unadvisable to act without having some fuller information than was now before the House, he moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. This amendment, being assented to by Mr. NOWLAN, was put and carried.

Water Supply to Gold fields.—The House went into committee to consider the propriety of recommending a vote of £1000 for an inquiry into and report upon the best means of procuring a permanent water supply for the gold fields.—Mr. J. SUTTOR, in moving a resolution affirming this propriety, dwelt upon the extent of our gold-fields and the necessity for securing a water supply for their effective working. He believed the £1000 asked for would be amply sufficient, as the work could be done by the district surveyors. All that would be required would be to decide whether the supply should be from dams on the table land, or from rivers being brought in to the gold-fields.—Mr. FORSTER said that this proposal had the approval of the Government; but he regarded the resolution as a suggestion to the Government. If it had been intended as a direction, it would have been accompanied by more information, and should have been initiated in a select committee. He recommended that the resolution should be negatived, and that the matter should be left to the Government, he pledging himself that inquiry should be made into the matter as fully as if the resolution had been carried.—Mr. WILSON was convinced that it only wanted a good supply of water to render the gold-fields of New South Wales the most productive in the world. No harm could be done by carrying this resolution, as it would be an authorisation to the Government for any action they might take.—Mr. ROBERTSON pointed out that, if the resolution were carried, the Estimate could not be brought in till next year, and thus all the recess would be lost. Whereas, if the matter were left in the hands of the Government, steps would be taken at once, and materials would be collected, so that the whole subject could be submitted to the decision of Parliament during next session. He moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and recommended the hon. mover to accede to this course.—Mr. W. SUTTOR thought it would be better to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, and advised the withdrawal of the motion.—Mr. J. SUTTOR would certainly not withdraw the motion. There had been too much delay over this matter already.—After a lengthy discussion of the subject, Mr. Robertson's amendment was negatived by a majority of 17 to 7. The resolution was then put and carried.

TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

Treason Committee's Report.—Mr. MACLEAY rose to move a series of resolutions based upon the report of the select committee on the reputed existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination:—"First, that there was no evidence to show that the Government were aware of a plot to murder the Duke of Edinburgh prior to H. R. H.'s arrival in the colony. Second, that there is nothing to show that any precautions were taken by the Government to preserve his Royal Highness's life. Third, that there is nothing to prove that the crime of O'Farrell was the result of a conspiracy. Fourth, that there is no evidence of the murder of a confederate of the plot. Fifth, that the resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary for the Colonies." He explained that he had taken, as the most convenient course, the plan followed in the House of Commons, of moving resolutions based upon the report of the Select Committee, rather than the adoption of the report itself. The report referred to so many matters, not strictly connected with the subject, that the minds of hon. members would be drawn away from the questions they were specially called upon to consider. He had found it less objectionable to take this course, because there was on the paper another motion on the subject of this report, which would bring up the whole subject, when he would be able to enter upon and defend the whole of his report. Until then he should confine his remarks to showing that the evidence warranted the adoption of this resolution, and that there was no truth in the statement made by Mr. Parkes, which, if correct would have seriously compromised the character of this colony. It became all the more necessary to inquire into these statements, from the fact that they were made by the then Colonial Secretary, and came in that way with the mark of authority. He explained that he had placed Mr. Parkes's name on the committee, because that hon. gentleman had stated that he courted inquiry into the matter. Instead of fulfilling his pledge of giving the fullest information, that hon. gentleman had not assisted the inquiry, and had not only himself been insolent and defiant to the committee, but had also endeavoured to induce others to do the same thing. An attempt had been made to prove that the inquiry had been carried out as a political matter, and that the report had been made out solely with the view of injuring Mr. Parkes. There was no foundation at all for such an assertion, for Mr. Parkes's matter came in only incidentally. Certain statements detrimental to the colony had been made by that hon gentleman, and if such statements were untrue, it was of much more importance that the country should be cleared, than that the hon. member for Kiama should be shielded. Quoting the statements made by Mr. Parkes, first in the House in answer to a question on the 21st April, 1868; and afterwards at Kiama, and subsequently at Jamberoo. He said that these were the statements into which the committee was appointed to inquire. In this they had met with difficulties of no ordinary character. Mr. Parkes, though a member of the committee, instead of giving information, showed himself anxious to give as little as possible. They had also been anxious to obtain information from Mr. Martin; but that gentleman, though three times summoned, had refused to attend and give evidence. The reason for this refusal was easily understood, for the hon. and learned gentleman had taken every possible public occasion of making statements directly the opposite of those made by Mr. Parkes. At present he should confine his attention to the four matters involved in four of the resolutions he had just moved. The committee had been appointed not for the purpose of finding out whether a Fenian conspiracy existed in the colony, and they were, therefore, not called upon to pronounce an opinion upon the subject. With respect to the different points embodied in the resolutions, he quoted at great length from such portions of the evidence as bore upon them. It could not but be admitted that the committee had failed to get any evidence to warrant the belief that a Fenian organisation or conspiracy existed in the colony. He did not say there had been no conspiracy, but that there was no evidence of such a conspiracy, and that was all that was necessary to show. The real point at issue was, whether any credence was to be placed in the statements made by Mr. Parkes; and he contended that the evidence was all against its truth. Looking at the evidence, he begged hon. members not to regard this as a party matter, but to give a fair and honest verdict upon the facts.——Mr. PARKES, in rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He declared that he was not answerable for this matter being dragged before the House, or for the party and sectarian feeling which was thus sought to be continued. He should, however, confine himself to the real subject before the House, and that was the report. The resolutions were nothing, they were the cloak under which something like the stamp of authenticity might be given to the report. The member for Murrumbidgee knew that it would be no use to move the adoption of the report, because it was so thoroughly steeped in party feeling throughout, that as many as ten members of the House could not be got to vote for it. The attempt was to get something on record referring to the report, so that hereafter it might be made a handle against him. The resolutions had been moved, and he contended that no reasons had been shewn for adopting them, or for the House going out of its way to say that there was no evidence of the existence of any conspiracy. And when the member for Murrumbidgee asked the House to pass the resolutions in order to vindicate the character of the country, the hon. gentleman had assumed an office that no man in the colony would be likely to delegate to him. They had not yet sunk so low, or lost the instincts of their fatherland, as to seek their vindication at the hands of the member for Murrumbidgee. We wanted no such indecent meddling to make our character good before the world. He should go into the report rather than into the evidence, and from that he should endeavour to show that it was in no way creditable to the hon. member for Murrumbidgee to crush a member of this House in order to carry out a party object. Beyond this, he thought the report a singular and most unprecedented document. All other committees had proceeded at once, without alteration, in the spirit of the resolution appointing them, and their report had been the results of their inquiries; but this committee, with unparalleled insolence, informed the House what it considered itself appointed to inquire into, that being something altogether different from what the House imagined the subject to be. On this resolutions had been moved, without any reason or arguments being given in their support. To meet these resolutions, he should move the resolutions of which he had given notice, as an amendment upon them, as follows:—"The report of the select committee appointed on the 15th December, 1868, to inquire into the existence of a conspiracy for purposes of treason and assassination, presented by the chairman on the 3rd instant, contains numerous statements and inferences not warranted by the evidence, and is made an instrument of personal hostility against a member of this House, in disregard of the authorised objects of the injury, and manifestly for party purposes. 2. That the evidence shows that several principal officers of the Government,—who, from their official position and experience, were best qualified to form a correct judgment of the occurrences, and the state of public feeling during the the time of excitement previous and subsequent to the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh,—were, and are still of opinion, that meetings of seditious persons were held in the colony; that the criminal O'Farrell was not alone and unaided in his attack upon the life of his Royal Highness; and that persons openly sympathised with the attempted assassination. 3. That the evidence shows that rumours of intended violence towards his Royal Highness, more or less definite, were in circulation before the 12th March, 1868; and that some of such rumours have proceeded from sources unknown to the Government at the time, and that, therefore, they supply independent evidence in support of the statements of the official witnesses. 4. That the important results of the inquiry set forth in the preceding second and and third resolutions, and also other matters of serious moment which ought to have been faithfully represented to this House, have been either set aside altogether, or improperly and prejudicially dealt with, in the report. 5. That this House expresses its disapprobation of the said report, and directs that it be expunged from the proceedings of the select committee." After quoting these resolutions, he referred to the report of the committee, and said that he should examine it, paragraph by paragraph. He complained that it had been drawn up very loosely, even though the facts were fairly before the committee; but where the committee disapproved of the evidence, the facts were actually distorted, so as to form an absolutely false assertion. Taking the report, section by section, and comparing the assertions therein made with the evidence given before the committee, showed that the report had no foundation in anything that was said by the witnesses. No matter where the evidence came from, there was every attempt made to break it down and render it valueless, if it did not suit the purposes of the committee; or on the other hand to bolster it up, when it went to a point that was required to be proved, no matter how base the source whence it came. The whole object of the committee had been lost sight of, and nothing was cared for so long as some evidence might be got which would tell against the member for Kiama. He showed that he had received more than one notification of the attempt that would be made upon the Prince's life; but he had neglected to profit by them, never believing that such a crime would ever be attempted. It was only when the crime had been stamped in blood, that there had come back to his remembrance the information which he had before disregarded. He explained the mistake into which he had fallen with regard to the special constables; and warned the House that it was not far such a thing as this that a member of the House was to be made a victim; for the organisation of a section of the community which to-day was brought to bear upon him for his destruction, might to-morrow fall upon some one else. He asked what Mr. Macleay had ever done in the course of his Parliamentary career, except to indulge in unreasoning spite first against one member, then against another, without one single intelligible reason. The only object of the report was evidently to hold him up to public execration as a liar, and he did not intend to submit to anything of the kind. He would accept of no decision of the House short of the expunging of the report from the records of the House. He appealed to the House to do him justice, in the consciousness that he should not appeal in vain, and that this report would not be allowed to remain on the records of the House, to be at any time used against him by malicious persons.—Mr. S. BROWN moved the adjournment of the debate.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Polynesian Labour in Queensland.—Mr. R. STEWART moved the adjournment of the House, in order to point out to hon. members the necessity for some steps being taken to put a stop to the system of South Sea Island slavery which was now going on. In July, 1867, Governor Bowen reported that there were 984 South Sea Islanders in the colony of Queensland; and from papers now before the House it was shown that in the four months previous to February last year 918 additional labourers had been imported. He believed that this number had so increased then that there could not now be less than five thousand of these savages in the colony of Queensland. He conceived that there could be nothing more injurious than this to the character and progress of the colony, whilst it was positively ruinous to the trade of New South Wales with the South Sea Islands. Some steps ought to be taken to check this traffic, and he would like to know what the Government intended to do in the matter. Dr. LANG considered that the importation of Christianised natives might be useful, but that it would never do to import wild and uncivilised savages, who neither understood our language nor the agreements entered into. The fault, however, lay with the British Government, who ought to keep as careful watch over these islands as ever was kept over the African and West coast.—Mr. ROBERTSON said this was a matter in which this Government could not interfere in so far as Queensland was concerned, but there had been a case of alleged murder on the high seas on board a Sydney vessel, and this had been referred to the Crown law officers to ascertain whether the Government had power to interfere.

Treason Committee.—Mr. S. BROWN resumed the adjourned debate on the resolutions of Mr. Macleay, based on the report of the committee on alleged conspiracy for treason and assassination. He complained that Mr. Parkes had, in a long speech, criticised the wording of the report of the committee without favouring the House with any analysis of the evidence on which the report was founded. Taking the matters up from the beginning, he narrated the circumstances connected with the offence committed by O'Farrell; quoted the remarks made by Mr. Martin in moving the address of condolence, and in presenting the testimonial to Mr. Vial; and afterwards read the statements made by Mr. Parkes in the House, at Kiama, and at Jamberoo. These statements of Mr. Parkes were so much at variance with those made by Mr. Martin that he was convinced they had led to Mr. Parkes's withdrawal from the then Ministry. No doubt, the Duncan case had been given out as the ostensible reason for that withdrawal; but, looking at the fact that Mr. Parkes had voted for Mr. Martin's motion on Mr. Duncan's case, there were grounds for believing that there had been some other cause for his retirement. The Kiama statement was attempted to be supported by the diary and conversations of O'Farrell. But he objected to the steps taken to procure the transcript of those conversations by concealing a reporter to take notes of them, and contended that had the diary and the conversations been laid before the jury who tried O'Farrell, as they assuredly ought to have been, the probability was that the result of the trial might have been different. He approved of the plan of moving these resolutions, as such a course was far better than proposing the adoption of the report, which contained so large a number of extraneous matters; and with regard to the complaints which had been urged, that the report made so much reference to Mr. Parkes, he could not see how this was to be avoided, since in dealing with the matter referred to it, the committee was compelled to take the conduct of Mr. Parkes into consideration. Reviewing the resolutions, he pointed out the portions of evidence which bore out the assertions embodied in those resolutions. He denied that the conversations of O'Farrell bore out the Kiama statement of Mr. Parkes, and at the same time he charged Mr. Parkes with culling out from these conversations such portions as were not favourable to his special views. If the House were to give credence to the conversations, the whole of them should have been before the House, for being culled out their value was lost. If the resolutions were true, and there was no attempt made to deny their correctness, why should not the House adopt them? It was not that because the truth happened to press hardly upon the member for Kiama that therefore it was not to be vindicated. It might be that the House would reject these resolutions, but though the report might be expunged, the evidence upon which it was based was before the country, and every disinterested man who read it would say that the resolutions now proposed had been amply borne out. If, however, Mr. Parkes were condemned it would be only after a fair and open inquiry; and not after a secret examination in which the hon. member had no chance to defend himself, and such as he was in the habit of giving to officers under him when he was in power. He cared nothing about the report, for it and the evidence had gone abroad and had done their work; and there was no need of anything further than this to crush Mr. Parkes, if he were to be crushed by any disclosures hunted out by this committee.——Mr. J. STEWART affirmed that the speech of the last speaker reminded him of the report, for it had been an attack upon Mr. Parkes all through, beginning and ending with that gentleman. Beyond this it was nothing more than a series of catches, points, quibbles, and misrepresentations. As to the committee, he declared that it had been appointed for the express purpose of defaming a political opponent, and this was evident from the remarks made by the hon. mover. He objected that, having been appointed to inquire into a statement made by a former Colonial Secretary, the committee had failed to ask that gentleman if he had made any such statement. Neither had he ever known a committee to be conducted as this one had been, the whole aim of one section of its members being to defame the private character of one of the opposing section of its members, and trying to get from the witnesses only such evidence as would fit in with a foregone conclusion. The fact was, that Mr. Parkes was a dangerous political opponent, and the enemy of shams and impostors, and that it had been determined to get him out of the way and to banish him from public life. He had made himself dangerous enemies, and had incurred the displeasure of a very strong and powerful organisation. On this account, he must be sacrificed. One satisfaction was, that hon. members would not allow this wickedness to be perpetrated, and would see justice done.——Mr. GARRETT thought it was but a very paltry consideration whether Mr. Parkes would be injured, as compared with the more important matters which affected the character of the colony. He considered that the committee had done its duty ably, notwithstanding that there were many things which stood in its way, not the least of which had been the refusal of Mr. Parkes to give it any information whatever, when he was the only person who had it in his power to give the information which was required. As to the assertion that the committee had done nothing but attempt to crush Mr. Parkes, it was impossible that the committee could be conducted without continual reference to that gentleman. But besides this, any attempt to crush that gentleman must be futile, for if he had the talent, for the possession of which his friends gave him credit, it would matter little how low he might fall, for his own innate intelligence would soon cause him to rise again. He denied that the Protestants of the colony accepted Mr. Parkes, or any other member of the late Administration as their exponents. The real Protestants were too well aware of the use to which those gentlemen would put them, and were not inclined to be made tools of for a mere party purpose. He denounced Mr. Parkes for having unceasingly endeavoured to sow religious dissensions through the colony, merely for the accomplishment of his own ends, as by dividing the population and setting one sect against another, he secured his own aggrandisement. He concluded by defending the characters of those witnesses who had been attacked by Mr. Parkes, and by assailing the position of those who had been lauded by that gentleman.——Mr. DIGNAM deprecated the introduction of religious sectarian remarks into the debates, and defended the Roman Catholics from the charge of disloyalty, which had been brought against them.——Mr. BURDEKIN would have made no complaint had Mr Parkes laid before the House all the information which had come into his possession. He had not done so; and, in consequence of his statement at Kiama, a strong feeling of discontent had pervaded the country; and, as a consequence, this committee had been appointed. Thus, by Mr. Parkes's own fault it had become necessary to rake up all those matters which had better have been left quiet. After remarking upon the statements made by Mr. Parkes, he denounced that gentleman for abstracting from the Colonial Secretary's office the papers which had come into his possession solely in his official position. He pointed out to the House that by the decision it had come to at that time, it had laid down a very bad principle for the guidance of Ministers in the future. Reviewing the resolutions of Mr. Macleay, he contended that they contained nothing more than a mere statement of facts, not one of which could be denied, and every one of which was borne out by the evidence. In conclusion, he commented on the conduct of Mr. Parkes in employing men of a questionable character, and by the offer of large rewards inducing them to denounce those who might possibly be innocent.——Dr. LANG moved the adjournment of the debate; but the motion was lost by 35 to 23.—Mr. DRIVER remarked upon the unfairness of forcing a division, and shutting out from speaking hon. members whose opinions the public were desirous of hearing; and he threatened to read the whole of the evidence given before the committee. Subsequently, he entered upon the subject, and dealing with the several resolutions, pointed out the evidence which bore upon them, and which in his opinion fully vindicated their adoption.—Mr. CUNNEEN moved the adjournment of the debate to this day.—Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MACLEAY, and Mr. CUMMINGS spoke in favour of the motion, which was put and negatived without division.—Mr. W. CAMPBELL moved the adjournment of the debate, and after some remarks from Mr. LLOYD, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. ISAACS, the motion was put and negatived by 32 to 22.—Mr. MORRICE moved the adjournment of the House, which was put, and negatived without division.—Mr. CUMMINGS declared that he should address the House upon the main question, and then enter at very great length into a variety of topics. He was repeatedly called to order.—The question was then put, and the omission of the words in the original to resolution was carried by 32 22.—The question that the words of Mr. Parkes's amendment be inserted in the place of the words omitted was carried by the same division.—Three cheers were given for the Queen on the motion of Mr. PIDDINGTON, and the House adjourned at five minutes to 4 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Reception of Prince Alfred.—Mr. ROBERTSON, in answer to Mr. MACLEAY, said it was the intention of the Government to submit to Parliament a proposition for making provision for the accommodation of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, during his stay in Sydney.

Compulsory Vaccination.—On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House went into committee for the purpose of considering the advisability of bringing in a bill to provide for compulsory vaccination. In moving a resolution affirming the desirability of introducing such a bill, Mr. Robertson stated the reasons why such a measure was considered necessary.—Mr. MARTIN admitted that the Government were bound to propose such a measure as this to the House; and if he opposed it, it would not be upon any party ground, but because there was reason to believe that vaccination was not so valuable an agent as it had been supposed to be. It was a known fact that great injury had been done to children by vaccination; not that he would say that diseases had been imparted to the children by vaccination, but as the diseases had appeared contemporaneously with the vaccination there were very good grounds for suspecting it. Looked at in this way, it would be most unwise to make vaccination compulsory, as many parents might object to it, and it might be even detrimental to some children. If the Government really required to do good, it would use its best exertions to render Sydney more healthy, by filling up the Blackwattle Swamp, and by moving the Corporation to adopt a more general system of scavengering.—Mr. ROBERTSON pointed out that, no matter what doubts there might be about the perfect efficacy of vaccination, he was quite sure that life was more likely to be preserved with it than without it. It was the duty of the Government to take the course which was thought best for the protection of the public; and vaccination had been proved to be the best palliative for small-pox.—Mr. DE SALIS dwelt upon the advantage of vaccination as a preventive

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against small-pox, and quoted authorities in proof of its efficacy.—Mr. Wilson allowed that the Government had only done its duty in bringing this bill forward; he had, however, lately given this subject his very serious attention, and he had come to the conclusion that it would be most unwise to make vaccination compulsory. He believed vaccination to be a blessing when the lymph was taken from a strong and healthy child; whilst if taken from any other, it would prove only a fruitful source of disease. If vaccination were made compulsory, it would be hardly likely that healthy lymph would be procurable in sufficient quantity, and great mischief would be likely to ensue.—Dr. Lang believed such a bill as this to be an absolute necessity under the present circumstances. Though vaccination was not an infallible specific, it had been shown to be a wonderful agent in palliating the ravages of small-pox.—After some remarks from Mr. Forster, Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Isaacs, the resolution was carried on a division of 36 to 2.

Scab in Sheep.—On the vote of £9595 reduced estimate for the prevention of scab in sheep, Mr. Morrice thought that the estimate ought to be reduced by £9000, for at the present price of sheep it was impossible to keep up this establishment.—Mr. Mayr proposed to reduce the number of inspectors from twenty-two to eleven. The inland inspectors could be done away with, for, however much they might be wanted on the borders of the colony, they were not required in the interior districts. This would give a reduction of £2750.—Mr. W. H. Sutton moved the reduction of the total sum by £5000; and Mr. Mayr withdrew his reduction; but subsequently the proposal of Mr. Suttor was withdrawn. A lengthy discussion of the subject ensued, in which most of the squatting members of the House took part, and denounced the extravagance of the expenditure.

Supply.—£333 for the inspection of cattle was agreed to. The following amounts were agreed to:—For the Coal Fields, £1360; for the Botanic Gardens, £3021; for the Government Domain and Hyde Park, £4420; £57,100 for minor roads.

FRIDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

New Member.—The Speaker announced the return of Mr. Walter Church as member for the Western Gold-fields.

Deepening the Parramatta River.—The House went into committee to consider the propriety of a vote of £10,000 for deeping the Parramatta River.—Mr. Byrnes, in moving a resolution, declaring the advisability of such an expenditure, expressed his firm belief that the whole of the work required could be satisfactorily done for the amount asked for. There would be no difficulty in removing the silt to a sufficient depth to render the river navigable for any vessel that might require to pass up it, and there would be no need for blasting the rocks or going to the expense which the Engineer for Harbours had calculated upon.—Mr. Sutherland explained that on coming into office he had found this item of £10,000 for deepening the Parramatta River, on the estimate of his predecessor, and had struck it off, in the same way as he had done all othe works which could wait. He had previously asked for some information from the Engineer for Harbours, and when notice of this motion was given, he had called for an estimate of the expense of permorning the work. The Engineer had made that estimate, and had calculated that to deepen the river six feet with a width of 150 feet, the cost for the length required, 7000 feet, would be £19,091. Thus, if £10,000 were voted this year, and another £10,000 would have to be voted next year, he thought the finances of the country were not in a position to bear the charge. It was a work that could well wait more prosperous times. Mr. Hart supported the motion, and thought it would only be justice to Parramatta that this work should be done.—Mr. Samuel recommended that they should make boats to suit the small depth of water in the river rather than incur the great expense of making the river suitable for the boats.—Mr. Farnell thought the remarks of the Treasurer about flat-bottomed boats absolutely absurd. As to the expense of deepening the river it need not be greater than the sum here named. It would be quite sufficient for all purposes if the mud were dredged out and the river were made only as deep as it had been four or five and twenty years ago.—A very lengthy discussion ensued, the resolution being ultimately put and negatived by a majority of 21 to 14.

Supply of Water for Gold-fields.—The resolution of the Committee of the Whole for a vote of £1000 for a survey of the gold-fields, with the view to obtaining a supply of water, was adopted by the House.

TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Visit of Prince Alfred.—A message from the Governor, recommending the appropriation of £2000, for the expenses connected with the visit of the Duke of Edinbuigh, was brought down and referred to the Committee of Supply.

O'Farrell.—Mr. Macleay moved the adjournment of the House in order to obtain information on two points. First, he wished to know whether it was true that the Duke of Edinburgh, prior to leaving the colony, had written a letter to the Governor, requesting his Excellency, if he could not justify it to himself to pardon O'Farrell, to reprieve him until a communication could be sent home, and the pleasure of her Majesty should be known. If such a letter existed, the people of New South Wales ought to know it; and he was astonished that a nobleman like the Earl of Belmore should have been instrumental in keeping it so long a secret. The second question had reference to certain public documents which were said to have been abstracted by a former Colonial Secretary. It had been said that an inquiry would be held into the matter, and he should like to know if the inquiry had been made, to what extent this process of filching public documents had gone. Another matter which he required to mention had reference to the evidence of the witness Kean given before the Committee on Assassination. He had received a letter from a person named Carey, referred to by Kean, in which all the statements having reference to Carey were absolutely denied.—Mr. Robertson admitted that such a letter had been written by his Royal Highness, on the 5th April, 1868. It was carefully considered by the Government of the day, and it was thought that it ought not to interfere with the sentence being carried out. At the same time the existence of such a letter was know pretty generally at that time, and he believed was referred to in the newspapers. With regard to the papers which had been removed, they were now all within the reach of the Government, with the exception of the original of O'Farrell's dying declaration, which could not be found.—Mr. Martin thought it remarkable that this question should be brought forward so long after the execution of the criminal referred to. He feared that the hon. member who had so frequently accused Mr. Parkes of exciting religious differences was himself endeavouring, for party purposes, to excite the passions of persons who may have had some feeling for O'Farrell against those who had carried out the sentence against that criminal. There had been no secret about the fact that such a letter had been sent by his Royal Highness, and it was very generally known that such was the case,—so generally, that he had seen fact mentioned in several newspapers. That being the case, there was no necessity to drag the matter forward again, were it not that the hon. gentleman knew that a dissolution was imminent, and that political capital had to be made for the occasion. As to the public documents alluded to, they had been removed by his direction, because he had declined to regard them as public. With the statement of the man Carey he had nothing to do, and left him to be answered by the witness Kean, if he thought proper to do so.—Mr. Forster pointed out that amongst the papers handed over to Mr. Parkes, there were some which, of necessity, must be regarded as public documents, affidavits and orders given by former Colonial Secretaries.—Mr. Garrett offered a few remarks relative to the witness Kean.—Mr. J. Stewart read a letter from Kean, which had appeared in the *Herald*, in reply to a letter read previously by Mr. Garrett. He also stated that from inquiries he had made he had learnt that Kean was an honest hard-working man, never getting into debt or into private squabbles, and in every way of good character.—Mr. Dignam offered a few remarks, and Mr. Macleay having replied, the motion was put and negatived.

Treason Felony Act.—Mr. Driver brought up a bill to repeal the Treason Felony Act. It was read a first time, and, on the motion that it be read a second time on Friday next.—Mr. Martin moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Martin's amendment was negatived by 27 to 19, and the motion of Mr. Driver was put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY.

Reception of the Duke of Edinburgh.—The House went into committee to consider the Governor's message, recommending provision for the accomodation of the Duke of Edinburgh.—Mr. Samuel moved an address, requesting that £2000 be placed on the Estimates for the purpose. The sum was required to provide for the necessary expenses attending the accommodation of his Royal Highness, and not for any display or extravagance similar to that of last year.—Considerable opposition was offered to the proposed vote, and after debating the matter for eleven hours the sum of £1050 was passed.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Sydney intends to summon a meeting of the Synod for the 6th of April.

Tenders have been invited for the erection of a new church at St. Leonards.

Prizes were distributed to the children attending St. James's Sunday-school, on the 31st January.

The annual meetings of St. Philip's Auxiliary to the Church Society and the Parochial Association took place on the 2nd February. The Dean of Sydney presided.

The annual meeting of the Parramatta Auxiliary to the Church Society was held on the 29th January, and of All Saints on the 3rd February.

On the 4th February, a valedictory address and testimonial were presented to the Rev. W. C. C. B. Cave, late assistant minister at St. James's. Mr. Cave sailed in the Parramatta.

The 26th annual meeting of Christ Church Parochial Association was held on the 9th February. The Rev. Canon Vidal presided.

The anniversary of the opening of St. Thomas's, at O'Connell, was commemorated on the 26th January.

The Bishop of Sydney has been visiting the Western district.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The opening of St. Joseph's Hall, Newtown, was celebrated by a tea party and musical entertainment on the 3rd February.

Archbishop Polding returned from Melbourne on the 6th February.

The festival of the schools of the Sacred Heart took place on the 8th February.

A tea party, in aid of the fund for the enlargement of St. Francis' Church, Haymarket, was held on the 8th instant.

Archbishop Polding and the Bishops of Goulburn, Maitland, and Bathurst, issued their usual pastorals at the beginning of the Lenten fast.

A contract for the erection of St. Mary's pro-Cathedral within three months has been accepted. The building is to be of brick, with slated roof, and to cost about £3000.

WESLEYAN.

A complimentary picnic to the ministers attending the Conference took place at the Zigzag, on the Great Western line of railway, on the 31st of January.

Sermons were preached in the church at Waverley on the 31st of January, and a tea meeting was held on the 2nd February, to inaugurate the opening of the new school-room.

An ordination service was held in Wesley Church, Chippendale, on the 1st February. Five candidates were ordained.

On the 7th February, special prayer for rain was offered in the churches of Sydney and suburbs.

The business of the Conference was concluded on the 5th February.

The Rev. G. Hurst was nominated President for 1870.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A new church was opened at Rydal by the Rev. H. W. Sinclair on the 31st January.

The Presbytery of Sydney met in the Scots Church, Church-hill, on the 11th instant, when the Rev. A. C. Smith, late of Rockhampton, was inducted as the colleague and successor to the Rev. Dr. Lang.

The Rev. Dr. Steel has been on a visit to the district of New England, where he has succeeded in raising £1200 towards the establishment of St. Andrew's College.

A tea meeting was held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown, on the 23rd, in connection with the church in that suburb.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Sermons in connection with the second anniversary of the reopening of the Pitt-street church, were preached on the 31st of January, by the Rev. John Graham and the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A., of Melbourne.

Tenders have been invited for the erection of a new church at Windsor.

The twelfth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. S. C. Kent was celebrated by a tea and public meeting held on the 23rd.

The anniversary tea meeting of the church at Waterloo was held on the 24th, the Rev. John Graham in the chair.

BAPTIST.

A tea-meeting was held in the Bathurst-street church, on the 21st, to welcome the return of the minister, Rev. James Voller.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—Saturday, the 13th of February, was appointed by authority of the Government as a day of humiliation and prayer for rain.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of St. Leonards branch of the New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on the 8th February. The Rev. W. B. Clarke presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, the agent of the parent society. Similar meetings have been held at Newcastle, Waratah, and Raymond Terrace.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The annual tea-meeting of this society was held in the Temperance Hall on the 9th of February.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES MITCHELL, M.L.C.

On Monday, the 1st February, at his residence in Cumberland-street, having attained to the great age of seventy-seven years (if he was not even much older), the Hon. James Mitchell, M.L.C., after a comparatively short illness, terminated a long and useful career. The deceased gentleman was born, toward the close of the last century, in Fifeshire, in Scotland, and was educated for the medical profession in Edinburgh and in London. At the early age of eighteen years (it being a period when medical men were by no means as numerous as at present) Mr. Mitchell entered the army as a surgeon, and, in the discharge of the duties so devolving upon him, was present at several of the engagements which took place towards the end of the Peninsular War. He then served in America, and was, it is stated, present at the battle of New Orleans. From America he returned with his regiment to Europe, and arrived just in time to be on the Hospital Staff in Brussels, at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently Mr. Mitchell came out to this colony; and, having been appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon, was placed in charge of the hospital in Macquarie-street, where his professional skill and energetic devotion to his duties gave very general satisfaction. He was afterwards appointed Colonial Surgeon, and held that responsible office for several years. Long after Mr. Mitchell's position ceased to be that of an officer directly connected with either the Imperial or the Colonial Government, his valuable experience was frequently placed at the disposal of the authorities; his application, energy, and intelligence being deservedly appreciated. He was for many years president of the Medical Board of New South Wales, and held other similar positions of trust and of importance. He was associated with the Rev. R. Mansfield as one of the first promoters of the Sydney Gas Company, and equally interested himself in the establishment of the Australian Subscription Library—an institution in which he was elected president for the current year, only a few days previous to his death. He also took a prominent part in the establishment of the Mutual Provident Society, an institution in which his steady support of its interests will long be remembered. It may also here be mentioned, that he owned at one time, an extensive wool-factory at Stockton, near Newcastle, and was, throughout his whole career, distinguished by his anxious desire to promote—as far as in him lay—the due development of the resources of this country. For several years Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Upper House of Legislature, and was there constant in his attendance, but he never took any leading part in politics. Considering his great age—in activity, in cheerfulness, in conversational powers, and in devotion to business, Mr. Mitchell was (until very recently) far superior to many much younger men;—so much so, that it was somewhat difficult to realise the fact that he was personally familiar with scenes which have long since become mere matters of history. Within the last eight or nine months, however, the courteous and hearty veteran began to shew signs of falling health; and being attacked by a very severe cold, some weeks since, his strength seemed rapidly to give way. It was not, however, until within the last few days that any serious apprehensions were entertained by his family. He died on Monday morning last, at 10 o'clock. His funeral (a strictly private one) took place on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past 2; he was buried in the Cemetery at Haslem's Creek. The Hon. James Mitchell was married to Miss A. M. Scott, sister of Captain Scott, the Police Magistrate of this city. By his marriage with this lady the deceased was nearly connected with the family of the late Governor, Sir John Young. Mr. Mitchell leaves one son and two daughters, the eldest of whom is married to Mr. Edward Merewether. The Legislative Council adjourned its meeting on Wednesday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The terrible drought which has long desolated the wide pastures of our far interior, and carried discomfort, anxiety, and want into ten thousand homesteads, was most certainly an evil of gigantic magnitude, such as augured ill for the entire community. In such an emergency—which stared us all in the face not a fortnight back—many ministers of religion, and other members of different forms of faith, were desirous that some day should be agreed upon on which all the people might simultaneously humble themselves before God, and pray for the removal of the danger—for some material mitigation of the impending calamity. Application was therefore made to the civil authorities that an influential sanction might be given to such a united expression of feeling, and the State concurring in the desire so unexceptionably manifested, thereupon invited all to observe a "humiliation day," according to such forms as their conscience might dictate.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the day selected should have been, of all the week, decidedly the very worst adapted for that *consensus omnium* which ought to be one of the most distinguishing and edifying features of such an occasion. Saturday is, and always has been, with the professed Christians of this community, and especially amongst the industrial classes in city, town, and suburban life, the very busiest day of the whole seven—many thousands of families chiefly depending for their subsistence during the remainder of the week upon what they can that day earn. And even with those who are more happily situated it is a day upon which much necessarily must be done that can neither be postponed nor set aside, and to these also the observance of that day would, of course, either be irksome or impossible. The singular shortness, too, of the notice given of in considering the observance of the day, which (in by the Government Proclamation must also not be lost sight of *Sydney at all events*) was far from being what many persons had confidently expected. The continuous down-pour of the rain might, and of course did, very materially interfere with the church attendance, but it can scarcely be pleaded as an excuse for open shops, and a customary transaction of business. It is also quite beside the question to say that the day was neglected because the blessing to be sought for had been freely given before the day came; because if the people had been minded to keep the day appointed, they would certainly have kept it as a day of thanksgiving. Many, doubtless, did so honour it in the comfort and seclusion of their homes, but with many, it is to be feared, all grave and grateful thoughts were over when they heard and saw that the drought was at an end. The congregations in all the city churches that were open on Saturday were miserably thin; in point of numbers, utterly unworthy of the occasion. In all, or nearly all of them, the service, instead of being one for a day of humiliation and prayer for rain, was necessarily a service of thanksgiving; and where there was any set form appointed it had to be disregarded and altered by the minister. In all the principal streets of Sydney only those shops and places of business were shut throughout the day which are usually closed on Saturday afternoons. In the Roman Catholic churches of the city there was no appointed service besides the usual morning prayers which are there daily said, and numerously attended by the laity about this season of the year. In many of the churches of the different Protestant denominations the Thanksgiving service was postponed until Sunday, in order that all might attend. We subjoin a few particulars as to some of the services in churches where the day was kept:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.		
The Cathedral	Bishop of Sydney	Isaiah xxx, 18
	Dean of Sydney	Hosea ii, 8
St. James'	Dean of Sydney	James v, 17, 18
St. Philip's	Canon O'Reilly	Psalm xxxii, 6
Christ Church	Rev. Canon Vidal	Numbers xi, 23
Holy Trinity	Rev. E. Rogers	Psalm xcii, 1
St. Paul's	Rev. A. H. Stephen	Zephaniah iii, 14, 15
St. Barnabas'	Rev. Mr. Barnier	Lamentations of Jeremiah iii, 26
St. Peter's	Rev. G. H. Moreton	Psalm cvii, 33, 35
St. Michael's	Rev. H. S. King	Joel i, 18, 19
St. John's	Rev. T. Haydon	Psalm ci, 1, 2
St. Mark's	Rev. T. Kemmis	2 Chron. xx, 5, 9
	Rev. Mr. Hillyer	Psalm cvii, 33, 34
St. John's, Parramatta	Rev. W. J. Gunther	Hebrews iii, 7, 8
St. James's, Smithfield	Ditto	Amos v, 8
PRESBYTERIAN.		
Phillip-street Church	Rev. A. Thomson	Psalm ci, 1
Scots' Church, Pitt-st.	Rev. Dr. Fullerton	Micah vi.
St. Stephen's	Rev. J. P. Sunderland	Job xxi, 15
St. George's	Rev. W. M'Intyre	Jeremiah v, 23, 25
Scots' Church, Church-hill	Rev. Dr. Lang	Hosea ii, 8
St. Andrew's	Rev. J. Dougall	Micah vi, 9
Palmer-street Church	Rev. J. M'Gibbon.	Jeremiah xiv, 20-22
Pyrmont Church	Rev. R. S. Paterson	2 Chron. vii, 13, 14
CONGREGATIONAL.		
Balmain Church	Rev. Mr. Fraser	Genesis xxvi, 25
Bourke-street Church	Rev. C. Hardie	Psalm lxv, 9, 10
Point Piper Rd Church	Rev. T. S. Forsaith	Job xxxviii, 33, 34
Newtown Church	Rev. S. C. Kent	Isaiah lxv, 24
(THANKSGIVING SERVICES.)		
Pitt-street Church	Rev. J. Graham	Acts xiv, 17
Petersham Church	Rev. T. Roseby	
WESLEYAN.		
York-street Church	Rev. T. Buddle	Address
	Rev. H. H. Gaud.	Ditto
Bourke-street Church	Rev. S. Rabone	Ditto
	Rev. W. Kelynack	Ditto.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is again in Australia. The Galatea arrived at Fremantle, Western Australia, on the 3rd instant, and the public landing took place on the following day. As it was the first visit of the Prince to that part of the Australian Continent, preparations for his reception were made, and an enthusiastic welcome was accorded his Royal Highness. On landing he was received on the South Jetty by his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, and the principal officers of Government, and after receiving an address from the inhabitants of the seaport, which was presented by Mr. Newman, the chairman of the Town Trust, at the foot of the Jetty, he got into a carriage with the Governor and his equerries, and passed through the town on his way to Perth, where he arrived about ten minutes to 3 o'clock. At the head of Mill-street, in St. George's-terrace, were many carriages and a large number of horsemen congregated to join in the procession, but unfortunately the Prince's carriage was driven at so rapid a pace as not only to preclude the possibility of forming any procession, but made the progress along the decorated street more like a helter-skelter race than anything else, and of the crowds who had gathered together to see and greet the son of their Queen, not one in ten had a chance of gratifying their curiosity. The line of route both in Perth and Fremantle, was decorated with flags and streamers, and many decorated mottoes and words of welcome appeared, especially in the capital. The Galatea left Swan River on the 9th, and arrived in St. Vincent's Gulf, South Australia, on the morning of the 15th; the Prince landed shortly before noon, and was driven by Colonel Hamley to Government House. On Wednesday a ball was given in honour of the Prince, at the Town-hall, Adelaide. The Prince, accompanied by Sir J. Fergusson (the newly arrived Governor), Lady Edith, Colonel and Mrs. Hamley, and a large number of officers of the Galatea and 50th Regiment, arrived at 9 o'clock, and remained till a considerable time after supper. There were over 500 persons present. At 11 o'clock on Thursday morning the foundation stone of the Sailors' Home, at Port Adelaide, was laid by his Royal Highness, who contributed £50 towards the funds for the erection of the building; on the following day the Prince and suite attended the Duke's Day Races. The Galatea sailed for Melbourne on the 20th instant, where she arrived on the 22nd; no public demonstration took place, the Duke on landing proceeded to Toorak, the Vice-regal residence, and has since driven about without exciting any display of public curiosity in an intrusive manner—he attended a ball given by the Mayor, in the Exhibition Building on the 25th instant; and will visit Geelong. The Galatea is expected in Sydney on the 11th March.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

There is not a great deal to report this month in reference to the Volunteer Force. Perhaps the most important item of intelligence is the fact that the Estimates for the force have been passed without objection. This is the more important just now from the fact that in Victoria the Government are reducing the expenditure for the Volunteer force very considerably, and in South Australia the Government are taking an extraordinary course—a course which, perhaps, they can justify to themselves, but which to unprejudiced persons at a distance has the appearance of insanity.

During the month Ensign Byrnes, of the Parramatta Company, has left, on leave, for England. Mr. F. B. Hales has been appointed lieutenant of the Bathurst corps; Ensign Dick, of the Hawkesbury Company, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and Captain Dymock, of No. 2 Battery of Artillery, has retired on his rank, and left the colony for New Zealand.

Colonel Richardson resumed command of the force on the 8th instant, having been absent on leave.

Should Major-General Chute sanction the loan of tents from the Imperial stores, there will be an encampment of Volunteers at Easter, when it is expected that a large number of men will spend a few days—or rather nights—under canvas.

Certificates for efficiency for the past year have been issued, and this step has given great satisfaction. Certificates of past services, to count for grants of land, are being prepared.

Badges have been issued to the Volunteers who qualified themselves as marksmen in the recent course of musketry instruction for 1868.

Orders have been sent home for the material for the full dress of the Highland Corps.

A letter has been received from Colonel Ward, by the Secretaries of the Rifle Association, in which he states that Messrs. Garrand and Sons, who will probably have the making of the Intercolonial Challenge Shield trophy, intend to send out a design for approval, which may be expected by the next mail.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN GEORGE-STREET.

At a few minutes to 12 o'clock, on Monday, 22nd instant, the floor over the shop occupied by Mr. R. Thame, grocer, of George-street, opposite the Markets, fell with a great crash, and buried several persons beneath the ruins, but fortunately all were got out alive. No sooner had the floor fallen in than a large number of persons were attracted to the spot, and these set earnestly to work to remove the debris and release the persons who were buried beneath. At the time of the occurrence Mr. Thame was in the office engaged with Dr. Anderson, of the South Head Road, and in the shop were Mr. Moses, of Windsor; Mr. Robinson, collector for Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; and Mr. Thame's assistants, named Lucas, Pepper, and Whitehead. Two others, named Grimwood and Franklin, were also about the premises, when the floor of the storeroom, without a moment's warning, fell into the shop. The whole of the persons in the shop were struck down by the falling timber, goods, &c., and it is little short of a miracle, that all escaped with their lives. The room over the shop was used as a store-room, but there was not a great weight of goods therein at the time of the accident. Fortunately the floor gave way in the middle, and the beams on either side fell with an angle, which prevented the whole weight from falling on the persons beneath. Mr. Lucas was struck by a beam, and rendered for the time unconscious, but recovering his senses, he was enabled to creep out and get into the open air through the back way, where he fainted. Mr. Thame and Dr. Anderson were under the *debris* fifteen or twenty minutes before they were extricated, and their rescue, as well as that of the others, was hailed with cheers by the multitude, which, as if by magic, had congregated in front of the shop. All the persons thus extricated were more or less bruised. Mr. Thame sustained a severe injury to one of his arms by a beam falling on it, but before he was removed to his home it was ascertained that the bone was not broken. Dr. Anderson was very much bruised, and it is stated that some of his ribs are broken. Mr. Lucas received a rather severe cut on his head, and he was taken to the Infirmary, where the wound was dressed, after which he returned to the scene of the accident. Mr. Robinson and the other persons who were in the shop, were also shaken severely, and were bruised to a greater or less extent.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the newly appointed Governor of South Australia, arrived at Adelaide on the 15th February, a few hours after the Galatea had anchored. When the Rangatira (the branch mail steamer) arrived at the wharf at Port Adelaide she was boarded by a small party, including the Attorney-General, the Under Secretary, the Private Secretary, the Manager of Railways, the Collector of Customs (Captain Douglas, R.N.R.), and Mr. J. Hart, M.P. Sir James, after the party had been introduced by Mr. Strangways, briefly explained the alteration he had made in his plans on hearing at the Sound of the Galatea's arrival at Perth. He had hoped that the mail steamer would anticipate her at Port Adelaide, and therefore had come on to be ready to welcome his Royal Highness. Mr. Strangways was then introduced to Lady Edith, who had been sitting on the poop all the while with Sir James' Private Secretary, Mr. Morris. Lady Edith appeared to be in excellent spirits, and to enjoy the scene on shore. The ceremony of landing commenced by Mr. Strangways introducing Sir James to the Mayor of Port Adelaide (Mr. Sinclair). The Councillors had meanwhile taken up a position at the foot of the gangway, attended by the Town Clerk with the address. Exactly at 6 o'clock Sir James stepped out on the gangway, followed by Lady Edith. They were speedily convinced, by the ringing cheer which greeted them, that the silence of the previous fifteen minutes had been due neither to want of lung nor of enthusiasm. From the foot of the gangway to the top of the pyramid of logs, and back into Lipson-street, there was a simultaneous outburst. Tongues, hats, handkerchiefs, flags, and everything supposed to be susceptible of nervous excitement, joined in a chorus of welcome. After the cheering came the National Anthem from the Artillery Band. After receiving and replying to an address from the Mayor and Corporation of the Port, Sir James proceeded by special train to the City of Adelaide, where he was warmly welcomed. His Excellency was sworn in on the following day.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

On Tuesday morning, the 19th January, as a reconnoitring party was returning to a redoubt situated on the main road leading to where Moore's house was burnt down, they were fired upon by a party of some thirty of Tito Kowaru's men. The volley was a deadly one—M'Kenzie and Kelly, of the armed constabulary, fell, mortally wounded, and Frank Williamson was shot through the thigh. The assailants rushed forward and tomahawked Cummins, but the men from Colonel Lyon's redoubt were quickly upon them and opened fire, which compelled them to retreat.

Dr. Walker, in a very daring manner, carried off Kelly's body before it could be tomahawked. The poor fellow had been shot through the breast, and death must have been instantaneous. It is not known whether any of the enemy have been killed, but they must have suffered some loss from the volleys which compelled them to retreat.

CAPTURE OF TITO KOWARU PA—COLONEL WHITMORE'S DESPATCH.

"Tito Kowaru Pa, February 3.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that this pa has fallen into the hands of the colonial forces under my command, the enemy having, during the night and early morning, retreated towards the Waitotara River. I arrived before the place and opened my attack yesterday, but from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact features of the ground, could not invest it before dark. This morning, however, I should have done so, and, indeed, had already given directions with that object, when some scouts discovered that the enemy was in very small force inside. I therefore directed an advance to be made, but the enemy's rear-guard evacuated it before we could overtake them. The pa is exceedingly strong, and as Tito Kowaru must have had plentiful supplies in it, it is difficult to imagine any reason except fear for his abandoning it. His preparations for defence were of the most complete description. There was no gateway, but holes were left underneath the palisade. I shelled the pa with apparently some effect both yesterday at daylight and this morning, and it is possible that Tito Kowaru left his defences, and made off, because they did not protect his men from that kind of fire. The pa is a formidable place, and I am satisfied that with so much at stake I should not have been justified in attempting to take it in any other way than that which I followed. No troops in the world could have hewn their way through the double row of strong palisades, backed by rifle-pits, and flanked by a two-storeyed erection—such as that constructed in this fortification, and defended by excellent shots and desperate men. Though as yet no bodies have been found, I have been shown the traces of blood in several spots in and around the work. My own loss, owing to the cover of the trenches, and in spite of the well-directed fire of the enemy, only amounts to one man wounded. The enemy is in full retreat, followed by the cavalry and the friendly native, and as soon as possible the whole force will cross the Waitotara on his trail. The men are in excellent spirits, and evidently delighted with their success; while I am assured that Tito Kowaru will lose both in prestige and in followers by his failure to carry out his boastful promise, as there has been no real or serious fighting. I think it out of place to mention individuals, and therefore confine myself to the acknowledgment of the cheerful co-operation I have received from all ranks and corps throughout the past operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Gorton, however, whose particular duties are not altered by the resistance of the enemy, does deserve that I should specially record the great assistance I have derived from his zealous personal exertions and excellent arrangements. I trust the Government will be satisfied with this success, which, though less complete than I could have wished, has, I trust, regained possession of the Waitotara Block, and removed the scene of operations farther from the settled districts. I forward this despatch by Captain Finnimore, commanding the Wanganui Cavalry, in recognition of the willing and zealous services of his corps during the late critical circumstances of the district. I commend this officer to your kind protection.—G. S. Whitmore."

The following later news has been received since the taking of Nukumaru pa, and is up to the 9th instant.

"The name of the constable wounded at the attack on Nukumaru is Hassard. He is seriously wounded on the temple. The last seen of the enemy was at midnight Tuesday, when they fired a volley from the pah on Fraser's men. When the rush was made at daylight by the storming party of the Arawas, and it was found that the enemy had fled, the disappointment was terrible. The Wanganui cavalry started at once on the trail of the fugitives, followed by the other troops. Having taken possession of Wereroa pah, they went on to Perekama pah, and while burning it a rebel party appeared and fired several vollies. Kemp, who with the Wanganuis, had volunteered to take part in the action without pay, crossed the gully and drove the enemy some distance till they were reinforced, when Kemp with his thirty men had to retreat, leaving one killed. Kemp's men behaved splendidly; five of them charged the enemy, killing two and wounding three. Colonel Lyon came up, but owing to the high fern could not see the enemy, and three of his men being wounded, he retired a short distance to get them off the field. The other divisions came up, but the men were so tired that they could not follow the enemy. They are now camped at Wereroa. The rebels are supposed to be camped in the vicinity. Casualties—Hori, one of Wirihana's men, killed, and his body is in the possession of the rebels, who shouted out they would eat his heart; constables Roach, Murray, and Timmis wounded. Sergeant Keeford and Private Hawkesly, first reported as missing, came into camp just as a party was starting in search. They had got separated in the fern, and had a narrow escape. The Wanganui papers express fears of a protracted campaign, but unite in praise of Colonel Whitmore's plans, saying that the escape of the enemy was no fault of his.

On Monday evening, Colonel M'Donnell, while going from Wanganui to the front, was fired at by Hau-haus in ambush. One bullet grazed the calf of his leg, and he returned, but the wound being slight he rejoined his division next day.

Mr. Anderson writes:—The latest news from the Front confirms my previous opinion that we have been outmanœuvred. Colonel Whitmore is back at Nukumaru, and, I believe, a portion of the force has been stationed at Moore's run. *We don't know where the Maories are.* Some were lately at Nukumaru, others in the bush near the Waitotara, while there may be a few stray parties a little nearer Wanganui. The truth is that we shall never beat these Hauhaus till we can follow them up in the bush, harassing them day and night. It will take a long time to train men to do that. Imperial troops couldn't do it without a long and special course of training, and colonial levies must undergo a similar ordeal. Colonel Whitmore's task is one of terrible difficulty, and it would be most unfair to blame him for untoward events, which are the result in a great measure of circumstances which he cannot yet control. I see nothing for it but a long war. We shall beat the Maories when our men have been trained to the bush work. You will ask. How about the cost? Where is the money to come from? Well, I don't know. We *must* beat the Maories, even though national bankruptcy should ensue, and that we are evidently rapidly drifting into. I suppose when things come to the worst we shall either get another loan guaranteed by England or *repudiate*.

Colonel Whitmore is still moving on, but the position of the enemy is not accurately known. They are supposed to have scattered and gone to Okutuhu, some to Karrero bush, and some in canoes up the Waitotara river.

Two Wanganui settlers had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the enemy while looking after loot.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

When last Mail left for England the colony was suffering from a drought almost unexampled in its duration, and disastrous to the pastoral interests. The scarcity of feed along the main roads of the interior rendered it almost impossible to obtain carriage of goods required to supply the country storekeepers, caused some depression in our market, and prospects were anything but cheering. The drought has terminated in a copious rainfall, which extended all over the colony. Mining operations have resumed their wonted activity, and the news of an improvement in the price of wool in the London market has helped to give a brighter aspect to the future. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances referred to it is satisfactory to find that commercial credit continues sound, and that no failures of any importance have occurred during the present year. Exchange on England is still 1 per cent. premium for bills at sixty days' sight the bank rates of interest on deposits and discounts remain as at date of last summary. The state of the money market is unsatisfactory to capitalists, and large sums are lying idle or yielding merely a nominal return in the shape of bank interest. The position of our banking establishments, as indicated by the sworn returns for the quarter ending 31st December, shows that, when this year opened, nine banks doing business in this city held coin to the amount of £2,134,314, and bullion of the value of £173,252, against a note circulation of £677,068. The total deposits on the same date amounted to £6,550,432. The stock and share market has been attentively watched by investors though without leading to any activity in business. There are no sellers except those who are forced to dispose of stocks, for, however tempting some of the quotations at present may appear, holders ask what can be done with their money that will give a higher rate of interest. It was expected that the deficiency loan mentioned by the Colonial Treasurer, when making his financial statement would ere this have been offered. Nothing further has been done respecting it. Bank shares have met a steady sale, particularly Commercial, of which few are offering. Sales have been effected at 57 to 57½; City were also taken freely at 12 to 12½; Joint Stock have a firmer tone, and large parcels changed hands at 9½ to 9¾, the latter being closing prices. Sales of New South Wales exhibit a range of 10s, say from 44 to 44½, a fortnight since they were firm at the higher rate; since then they have touched the lower price. For New Zealand 17¾ has been the current quotation throughout the month. Steam shares have not been active. A. S. N were placed at 19 to 19½; they are now quoted at 18½. Hunter River went up to 8½, but fell to 8¼ just prior to the half-yearly meeting, at which a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. Sales of Illawarra at 3. There are inquiries for insurance stock at a decline on last month's quotations, but as sellers are pretty firm, there is little business to report. Pacific changed hands at a decline of 5s.; a small lot of United were quitted at 22s. 6d., and there are buyers at that figure. Mining shares, with one or two exceptions, are quite neglected. Bulli Coal found buyers at 12. Peak Downs Copper were down to 32s. prior to the receipt of news per mail of an advance in the price of copper, which caused some excitement, and prices ran up to 2. No Gas shares are to be had at present, and last half-year's report was so satisfactory that few of the shareholders are likely to find a more profitable investment. Debentures are greatly sought after, and all offered find ready buyers. The only alteration we have to report is an advance of 10s. in Queensland 6 per cents.

The following table exhibits the state of the market at close.

COMPANIES.	Capital (nominal).	Capital paid up.	Share paid up.	Closing Prices.
BANKS.	£	£		
Australasia	1,200,000	1,200,000	£40	54½
Commercial	400,000	400,000	25	57, 57½
City	200,000	200,000	10	12, 12½
English, Scottish, and Australian	600,000	600,000	20	16½, 17½
Joint Stock	484,656	484,656	8	9¾
London Chartered	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	23, 24
Oriental	1,500,000	1,500,000	25	42½, 43½
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	44, 44½
New Zealand	500,000	500,000	10	17¾
Union	1,250,000	1,250,000	25	48
STEAM.				
Australasian	320,000	320,000	20	18½
Clarence and Richmond, Old	50,000	37,500	10	3
Ditto, New	8,330	8,330	10	10
Hunter River	55,000	55,000	10	8
Illawarra	57,000	57,000	5	3
INSURANCE.				
General Marine	600,000	15,000	1½	2
New South Wales Marine	150,000	15,000	2	2¾
Pacific Fire and Marine	500,000	31,742	2	2½
Sydney Fire	250,000	50,000	2	2¼
Sydney Marine	100,000	10,000	10/	10/
Southern	1,000,000	92,500	30/6	...
United	500,000	25,000	1	24/6
MINING.				
Bulli Coal	28,050	28,050	10	12
Ditto, preferential	8,420	8,420	10	13
Currawang Copper	43,811	43,811	1	...
Fitzroy Iron	60,000	49,920	5	...
Peak Downs Copper	100,000	100,000	1	38/, 40/
Glanmire Gold	40,000	22,438	2	...
Wallsend Coal	100,000	100,000	10	6¾
Waratah ditto	60,000	59,088	6	6¾, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Gaslight, Old	108,000	108,000	6	11½ ed
Ditto, New	36,000	12,000	2	£6/1/ ed
Hartley Kerosene	30,000	30,000	1	...
Pyrmont Bridge	50,000	50,000	5	...
Sydney Exchange	30,000	26,475	10	...
Western Kerosene	30,000	30,000	1	...
Ditto, preferential	20,000	19,400	1	...
DEBENTURES.	Issue.	Due.	Interest.	
N. S. W., terminables	8,783,500	1871 to 97	5	102
Ditto ditto	240,830	inter.	5	98
Queensland Government	3,022,000	1881 to 91	6	108
Ditto Treasury bills	609,000	1869 & 70	10	105½, 110
A. S. N. Co.	100,000	1869 & 71	7	...
City of Sydney	164,100	1869 to 78	6	102, 103½
Ditto	5,000	1870	8	...
Pyrmont Bridge	31,000	1870	7	98, 100
Clarence Steam	10,000	1869	7	...
Illawarra Steam	10,000	1869	7	...
Colonial Sugar Co.		1869 to 72	8	103, 107½
Newcastle Gas	3,000	1870	10	102
Wallsend	15,000	1872-77	7	103, 110

The Customs receipts at the port of Sydney during the past month amounted to £62,932 9s. 11d., derived from the following sources:—Brandy, £9011 11s. 1d.; gin, £3756 19s. 4d.; liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters, £42 0s. 9d.; whisky, £740 6s. 7d.; rum, £9275 11s.; perfumed spirits, £128 6s. 9d.; all other spirits, £765 10s.; wine, £2201 1s. 9d.; ale, porter, and beer, in wood, £333 19s. 3d.; ditto, in bottle, £783; tobacco and snuff, £3584 4s. 9d.; ditto unmanufactured, £411; cigars, £434 12s. 6d.; tea, £9604 5s. 9d.; coffee and chicory, £341 9s. 2d.; sugar, refined, 18s. 11d.; ditto, unrefined, £5759 1s. 10d.; molasses, £19 2s. 5d.; dried fruits, £198 4s. 10d.; hops, £218 12s. 4d.; rice, £770 3s. 6d.; gold, £217 12s. 11d.; opium, £141 10s.; bonding warehouse duty, £651 15s.; pilotage, £671 10s. 9d.; dues, £92; ad valorem, £12,777 19s. As compared with the corresponding month of last year there is a decrease of £12,762—the receipts during the two periods being January, 1868, £75,694; January, 1869, £62,932. The largest deficiency is in the duty on tea, which in January, 1868, yielded £18,071.

The question of a Customs and Commercial Union of all the Australian colonies is exciting some interest in mercantile circles. The Chambers of Commerce at Melbourne and South Australia have adopted resolutions in favour of the course proposed and the Sydney Chamber, although at first indisposed to aid in the scheme, has decided to submit the question to a special general meeting of the members to be held on Monday next, when the following resolutions will be proposed:—

"That this Chamber cordially approves of the action taken by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a Customs and Commercial Union of all the Australasian colonies, including Tasmania and New Zealand, provided that the following principles be adhered to as the basis of such Union: that is to say.—

"1st. The repeal of all package and ad valorem duties now levied within the colonies, to be included in the proposed Union.

"2nd. The establishment of a Customs tariff of fixed duties on certain leading articles of consumption, imported from places beyond the limits of the Union.

"3rd. The exemption from payment of Customs duties, within the united colonies, of all commodities being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said colonies, except spirits and tobacco.

"4. The distribution of the net revenue collected at the Custom-houses of the Union among the colonies interested, in proportion to the ascertained population of each colony.

"That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to all the Chambers of Commerce in the Australasian colonies, inviting their concurrence in the basis of Union suggested by this Chamber."

The effects of the late drought caused great inconvenience to the gold miners throughout the colony, and to this drawback is attributable the decreased yield of gold for last month. The falling-off is not, however, so large as might have been expected, and will probably be compensated for by an increase during the current month. The quantity received by the various escorts during the past month amounted to 20,412 oz., of which 12,364 oz. were from the Western districts, 6263 from the Southern, and 1885 from the Northern. The quantities received during the corresponding month of last year were:—Western, 12,818; Southern, 7167; Northern, 2165: total, 22,150 oz.

Gold to the amount of 23,747 oz. was received for coinage, and 106,000 sovereigns were issued at the Sydney Branch Mint during the month ending 31st ultimo. In connection with our mining interests we may mention that a sample of the recently discovered Cinnabar deposit at Cudgegong has been tested here and although the appliances were of the rudest kind the yield of quicksilver showed that the ore is as rich as any yet worked. A company was projected to work the mine but owing to some misunderstanding amongst the promoters the affair is in abeyance. If the difficulty is satisfactorily solved, and the mine properly worked, there will be no further need of importing quicksilver. Very fine samples of kerosene oil and mineral turpentine are now being produced by the Western Kerosene Company, whose manufactures will be placed on the market immediately.

THE QUEENSLAND LABOUR SYSTEM.

The protest of the meeting held on Monday will, we hope, have a proper effect upon the gentlemen for whom it is intended. The promoters of the meeting came to the conclusion that this was a fitting form in which to present their case, and that courtesy required that they should first knock at the door of their neighbour, and seek a friendly conference for the removal of a nuisance. It is supposed that the people of Queensland hardly know what they are doing; that the festering mass that is accumulating about them has not yet reached their organs of perception. It is assumed that being just as good as their neighbours, and more concerned in the prevention of the evil, they will listen to the voice of friendship, and cast away from them whatever might breed contention. It is, no doubt, true that evil is apparently diminished by continuous existence. It steals a march on the senses of those who are in its immediate vicinity. They are conscious of the danger and careless of the responsibility. A thundering voice may, therefore, call them from their lethargy, and lead them to action. But indulgence may have produced another effect. People not only grow familiar with evil, but get to like it. The indulgence of wrong often transforms its features in the apprehension of the party familiar with it. Sights and scenes which would have shocked in the first presentation, are no longer appalling. That which was considered the result of uniform causes is looked upon as accidental. And so the world goes on, reconciled more and more with the mischief which it suffers until he who dares to touch it, touches the apple of the eye. It depends upon what kind of mood the people of Queensland may be in, whether they will receive our admonition with respect or treat it as impertinence. They may turn round and tell us to reform our own manners, and to look after the ships which quit our own ports; or they may, without circumlocution, tell us to mind our own business, leaving us to ascertain what that business is, but always assuming that we on our side have something to do. It is, however, certain that there are many in Queensland who look upon the existence of the present system as one fraught with great evil, and who regard its possible result with feelings of anxiety. In these we have powerful auxiliaries, and their voice may, perhaps, assist in inclining those who would be otherwise unwilling to give a fair audience to our complaints. And what are these? In the course of civilisation a thousand islands have been brought within the reach of a Christian people, so called. Their various produce yields not only support to their inhabitants, but articles which have already added largely to the commerce of these seas. Wherever our seamen went, unless they were guilty of gross immoralities, they were accepted with welcome. Wherever missionaries resided there was a sure reception for the flags of all nations. It was certain whatever object it was they had in view, it was not permanently evil. The ships were recruited, the natural produce of the islands was given in exchange for goods; friendly voices greeted each other, and tidings were from time to time carried over the wide world of the hospitality of the missionaries, of the friendliness of the natives, and of the peaceful dispositions of the inhabitants. There was a time, no doubt, when this was not so; and there may be places still where this is not a true picture. There was a time when dark passions only displayed themselves on these savage shores. Ships did not—dare not—approach lest they should be captured, or their occasional intercourse marked by treachery on both sides, commonly ended in the shedding of blood. There is hardly a spot in the South Seas now celebrated for commerce, that does not bear in the title of its bays some memory of a ship destroyed, or of a celebrated mariner who perished. This state of things soon, however, passed away, for the permanent effect of missionary effort subdued these wild propensities of a distrustful rather than cruel people; and in many of these countries the civilisation has assumed a form so decided as to make its destruction impossible excepting by one instrumentality, and that has come.

Slavery is a baneful source of misery to all that it approaches. Its taint defiles everything. It makes intercourse, except of the coarsest and lowest kind, dangerous. It exposes the young and feeble to corruption and violence. It tears to pieces all the social relations of life. That which forms the chief idea of the missionary is the last which would be thought of or mentioned without a sneer by the men who are engaged in trapping their fellow-men and making money by the appropriation of their toil. We are early in the field. We count at present by months rather than by years. The first employment of native labour was under a regulation which rendered it, if not perfectly unexceptionable, yet free from serious imputations. But that period has for the most part passed away, and now slavery has developed itself in different degrees according to the spirit and temper of the men. On its threshold is violence, and all its steps are in harmony with its beginning. And for what is all this suffered? That a few men may grow rich by the manufacture of sugar! Let any one turn to the accounts which were given the other night, and consider what such descriptions imply. The worst forms of the slave trade never exhibited more evil consequences. There are other characteristics which have never failed to attend it, and never will, because where woman is in the power of brutalised man, it is useless to talk of contracts and laws, for the only shield which can preserve is then absent—the shield of an ever-active civilisation.

In judging of an evil those who wish to measure honestly its character will look beyond a particular instance and beyond the present hour. It may be shown that in bringing natives from their islands, consent has been fully given; that their employer has been just and even generous, and that the advantages they have derived have been fully equal to those they have given. It may be even shown that the transfer for a time has tended to their elevation, and that knowing more they become qualified to take a higher stand in their own country, and to recall their temporary absence as a pleasing change in life. Those who choose to dwell upon such instances—and doubtless they are to be found, may glory in their benevolence, and answer all complaints of a general nature by a specific example of happiness. But it is not in this form those who mean to be just will content themselves with protesting against evil. They have done right in the opposite example they have afforded; but finding that the general result of the system is evil—that the people are kidnapped or seduced—that the employment is hard and comfortless

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—that payment is insufficient and uncertain—that return to home is almost impossible—that all the moral mischiefs of promiscuous herding are inevitable, and that there will be accumulating upon society a vast amount of misery and pauperism, and decrepitude and helplessness—the colonists will discard all special pleading and act as becomes men who wish their country to maintain its place in the van of freedom, and set their faces against an enterprise which, whatever may be its attractions, and whatever its excuses, reflects no honour upon the British name.

[Sydney Morning Herald, February 10.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—February 7th, at Goulburn, the wife of C. S. Alexander, C. P. S., of a son.
ARNHEIM—February 12th, at her residence, Hillside, Goulburn, Mrs. Arnheim, of a son.
BAIRD—February 18th, at Randle's-terrace, Enmore Road, Mrs. J. M'Vey Baird, of a son.
BLACK—February 17th, at her residence, Petersham, Mrs. Andrew Black, of a son.
BLUCK—January 17th, at her residence, 560, Crown-street, Surry Hills, the wife of J. Bluck, of a daughter.
BOAKE—February 8th, at her residence, Vergemont Cottage, Lavender Bay, North Shore, Mrs. B. C. Boake, of a daughter.
BOWMAN—January 27th, at her residence, 3, Blake's-buildings, Campbell-street, Mrs. William Bowman, of a son.
BRADFORD—February 20th, at her residence, South Head Road, Mrs. Alfred Bradford, jun., of a daughter.
BROUGHTON—February 7th, at the residence of her parents, Belle Vue, Cook's River, the wife of Alfred Broughton, Esq., J.P., of a son.
BROWN—February 18th, at Bathurst, the wife of J. Geddes Brown, Esq., Melrose Station, Lachlan River, of a daughter.
BRYCE—January 25th, at Balmain, the wife of Robert Bryce, of a daughter.
BULL—At her residence, 604, George-street, the wife of Mr. Henry Bull, of a daughter.
BULMER—December 21st, 1868, at London, the wife of Captain George Bulmer, of a son.
CHAPMAN—January 23rd, at her residence, Derwent-street, Glebe, Mrs. Thomas J. Chapman, of a son.
CHAUVEL—February 13th, at her residence, Ocean-street, Woollahra, the wife of A. B. J. Chauvel, Esq., of a son.
COPELAND—February 20th, at her residence, Hawthorne, near Melbourne, the wife of James Copeland, Esq., of twins (son and daughter).
DAVIS—February 1st, at 160, Forbes-street, the wife of G. W. Davis, Esq., of a son.
DE KANTZOW—December 11th, 1868, at Leamington, Warwickshire, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Armyne Bolden, the wife of Captain Henry De Kantzow, R.M.A., of a daughter.
DEL SARTE—February 18th, at her residence, opposite St. Matthias's Church, Woollahra, Madame Del Sarte, of a son and daughter (twins).
DENNING—January 3rd, at her residence, Belgrave-street, Kempsey, Macleay River, Mrs. Henry Denning, of a son.
DOLE—January 31st, at her residence, Medical Hall, Glebe Road, the wife of Mr. James Dole, of a daughter.
EDWARDS—February 22nd, at her residence, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of A. G. Edwards, of a son.
EVANS—February 4th, at her residence, 117, Elizabeth-street, the wife of Mr. John Evans, of a son.
FAIRMAN—February 14th, at her residence, Port Macquarie, the wife of E. G. Fairman, of a daughter.
FITZPATRICK—January 27th, at her residence, 208, William-street, Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, of a son.
FLETCHER—February 1st, Mrs. Peter Percival Fletcher, of Mount Lachlan, of a son.
FLOOD—February 14th, at Berida Station, Marthaguy Creek, Mrs. Edward Flood, jun., of a daughter.
FOWLER—January 26th, at her residence, Kingston, Mrs. R. Fowler, of a daughter.
FRY—January 31st, at her residence, Post Office, Woonona, Mrs. Henry Fry, of a son.
GENTLE—February 2nd, at her residence, Waterloo Flat, the wife of Mr. C. Gentle, of a son.
GILES—January 28th, at her residence, Wallace-street, Woollahra, Mrs. James Giles, of a son.
GLADING—February 9th, at the Charing Cross Hotel, Waverley, the wife of Mr. W. H. Glading, of a son.
GOOCH—February 22nd, at her residence, 166, Palmer-street, Mrs. W. E. Gooch, of a son.
GOODISON—January 25th, at Dubbo, the wife of Richard G. Goodison, of a son.
GORDON—February 14th, at Auburn Cottage, Tank-street, Brisbane, the wife of P. R. Gordon, Esq., Chief Inspector of Sheep, of a son.
GRIERSON—January 10th, at her residence, Pitt-street, Mrs. A. Grierson, of a son.
HALL—January 29th, at the Post Office Store, Milton, the wife of Frederick Hall, of a daughter.
HALLIGAN—February 17th, at Geraldine, Marrickville, Mrs. Gerald Halligan, of a son.
HARPER—February 14th, at her residence, Paddington, Mrs. Patrick Harper, of a daughter.
HOOKE—February 13th, at the Bank of New South Wales, Wagga Wagga, Mrs. A. T. Hooke, of a daughter.
JACKSON—January 27th, at her residence, Jessie-terrace, Upper William-street, Darlinghurst, Mrs. A. W. Jackson, of a daughter.
JERREMS—February 5th, at her residence, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, the wife of W. G. Jerrems, of a son.
JOHNSON—January 31st, at Bathurst, Mrs. Whittingdale Johnson, of a daughter.
JOHNSTON—February 7th, at her residence, Ashfield, the wife of Edward C. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.
KIPPAX—February 17th, at her residence, No. 5, Hill-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. S. Kippax, of a son.
LESLIE—January 23rd, at Beulah Cottage, Petersham, near Sydney, the wife of Mr. William C. Leslie, of a daughter.
LEE—February 20th, at her residence, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. H. B. Lee, of a son.
LETHBRIDGE—February 20th, at Dunheved, Penrith, Mrs. J. K. Lethbridge, of a son.
LEWIS—February 15th, at her residence, 34, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Henry Lewis, of a daughter prematurely born, survived only 4 hours.
LEWIS—February 15th, at her residence, Tamworth, the wife of E. G. Lewis, of a son.
M'INNES—February 5th, at Jedburgh Park, near Cook's River, the wife of Mr. John M'Innes, late of the Ship Hotel, Sussex-street, of a daughter.
MACCABE—February 2nd, at Russell Vale, Illawarra, the wife of F. P. MacCabe, Esq., of a son.
MARSDEN—January 26th, at Wyndham-street, Waterloo, Mrs. G. T. Marsden, of a son.
MOORE—February 3rd, at her residence, George-street, the wife of J. J. Moore, of a son.
MOORE—February 16th, at Armidale, New England, the wife of John Moore, Esq., of a son.
MUNRO—February 14th, at her residence, 3, St. John's-terrace, Glebe, the wife of George Munro, of a daughter.
NATHAN—February 18th, at her residence, Kingston, Newtown, Mrs. Alfred Nathan, of a son.
NEWCOMBE—January 29th, at her residence, Underwood-street, Upper Paddington, the wife of Mr. Henry Newcombe, of a daughter.
OLDFIELD—At the residence of her mother-in-law, Charlotte-street, Mrs. J. E. Oldfield, of a son.
OMANT—January 29th, at her residence, 59, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. George Omant, of a daughter, both doing well.
OSBORNE—December 24th, at Staten Island, New York, the wife of George Osborne, Esq., of a son.
PARKER—February 7th, at Balmain, Mrs. W. Parker, of a son.
PEARSON—February 11th, at her residence, 58, Market-street, Mrs. John Pearson, of a daughter.
POPE—January 28th, at Ryde, Mrs. Charles C. Pope, of a son.
POPPENHAGEN—February 8th, at her residence, Barrack-street, the wife of Mr. Frederick Poppenhagen, of a daughter.
PRICE—January 14th, at her residence, Claraville, St. Peter's, Mrs. William Price, of a daughter.
RICE—February 5th, at her residence, 11, Lower Campbell-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. Walter J. Rice, of a son.
ROBERTSON—February 11th, at her residence, Munn-street, Miller's Point, Sydney, the wife of Thomas Robertson, of a son.
ROWE—February 17th, at Arlington terrace, Upper William-street North, Mrs. Thomas Rowe, of a daughter.
SCOTT—January 30th, at her residence, The Camp, Hargraves, the wife of J. H. L. Scott, Esq., P.M., of a daughter.
SCOLES—At her residence, No. 5, off Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, the wife of Mr. William Scoles, of a son.
SELFE—February 16th, at her residence, Musclebrook, Mrs. Philip S. Selfe, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—February 5th, at her residence, Wellington, Mrs. W. B. Simpson, of a daughter.
SHEARD—February 2nd, at her residence, 578, George-street, Mrs. William L. Sheard, of a son.
SHERIDAN—February 17th, at Orange, N. S. W., the wife of Mr. B. Sheridan, of a daughter, stillborn.
TAIT—February 17th, at No. 4, Little Hill-street, the wife of the late James Tait, of a son.
TERRY—February 15th, at her residence, Eastwood, Pennant Hills, Mrs. Edward Terry, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—February 2nd, Mrs. Henry Thompson, Steam Mills, Camden, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—February 8th, at Maravi, Edgecliffe Road, Mrs. S. Thompson, of a daughter.
TOMLIN—January 19th, at her residence, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street, the wife of J. H. Tomlin, of a son.
VILES—February 19th, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. John Viles, of a daughter.
WALDRON—February 15th, at 34, Upper Fort-street, Mrs. H. R. Waldron, of a daughter.
WEBB—January 23rd, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Rewa, Fiji, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Webb, of a daughter.
WELDON—February 19th, at her residence, 19, Brisbane-street, off South Head Road, Mrs. G. Weldon, of a daughter. Both doing well.
WILSHIRE—February 1st, at Westgate Cottage, the wife of T. W. F. Wilshire, of a son.
WILLIS—February 13th, at 309, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, the wife of James A. C. Willis, Esq., of a daughter.
WOOLRYCH—February 20th, at her residence, Glebe, the wife of Francis B. W. Woolrych, Esq., of a daughter.
WYNDHAM—February 9th, at Buckulla, the wife of Alexander Wyndham, Esq., of a son.
YEO—February 9th, at her residence, Camborne-terrace, Newtown, the wife of J. G. le Yeo, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AULBERY—SMITH—February 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. William Charles Aulbery, of 546, Sussex-street, to Miriam Esther, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Bankstown.
BARRATT—SLATER—January 23rd, at St. Leonards, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Henry Frederick, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Barratt, of Parramatta, to Mary Adamson, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Slater, late of Sydney.
BARRATT—WALKER—February 10th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. George Barratt, coppersmith, a native of Buckinghamshire, England, to Anne Barbara Lavelle, eldest daughter of Mr. William Walker, mariner, a native of Lake Macquarie District; both residing at Balmain.
BATT—BLAKEY—January 23rd, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Samuel Batt, of Camden, to Martha, daughter of Mr. William Blakey, of Spicer-street, Woollahra.
BECKER—GALVIN—January 28th, by special license, at the Sacred Heart, Sydney, by the Rev. J. J. Garvey, Paul, the eldest son of Mr. Paul Becker, native of Kreis Mainz, Germany, to Mary, the only daughter of the late William Galvin, of Athlone, county Roscommon, Ireland.
BRENNAND—BROWN—January 28th, at St. Andrew's Scots Church, by the Rev. John Dougall, Thomas Scott Brennand, to Margaret Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Brown, and niece of the late John Brown, Esq., J.P.
BRITTON—COLLINS—August 1st, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. John Britton, of 19, Mount-street, Pyrmont, to Mary Catherine, widow of the late Mr. George Matthew Collins, of Parramatta-street.
BROWN—BRENNAN—January 27th, at All Saints' Church, Sutton Forest, by the Rev. Thomas Horton, Thomas, eldest son of the late Thomas Brown, of Wingello, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Brennan, of Cross Roads, near Berrima.
BUTLER—DAVIS—January 26th, at St. Paul's, Canterbury, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Thomas Butler, of William-street, Woolloomooloo, to Clara Maria, second daughter of Mr. A. T. Davis, Canterbury.
BROWN—DIGNUM—February 8th, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev. S. A. Sheehy, Vicar-General, and at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Thomas Hayden, M.A., Thomas Michael, second son of Alexander Brown, Esq., Glenmore Road, to Marianne Agnes, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Dignum, and step-daughter of Mr. P. Tighe, South Head Road.
CHRISTIE—SMITH—February 8th, by special license, at All Saints Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. P. Young, Alexander S. Christie, Esq., second son of the late Captain Christie, R. N., fourth son of the late General Christie, Durie, Fifeshire, Scotland, to Marian Smith, second daughter of the late M. Smith, Esq., B.M., H.M. 16th Regiment, Limerick, Ireland.
CLEARY—WILSON—February 3rd, by special license, at SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, Goulburn, by the Rev. H. M. Finnegan, Denis, eldest son of John Cleary, Rathkeale, county Limerick, Ireland, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Henry Wilson, Goulburn.
COOPER—MUCKLE—July 11th, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Thomas Fergus Cooper, of Castlereagh-street, to Francis Catherine, daughter of the late George Muckle, Esq., of East-street, Redfern.
COOPER—TOOTH—February 11th, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Alexander Waldemar Cooper, to Agnes Ellen Baldock, youngest daughter of the late John Tooth, Esq., of Sydney.
DALZELL—WILSON—February 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Thomas Dalzell, of Shepherd's-paddock, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Wilson, of 21, Cooper-street, Chippendale.
DAVIDSON—SHANAHAN—January 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, Marnoo, East Wimmera, Victoria, by the Rev. R. F. Fennelly, James Henry, eldest son of W. R. Davidson, Esq., of Kirkconnell, ex-Surveyor-General of New South Wales, to Katharine, second daughter of Martin Shanahan, Esq.
DAVIES—PEARCE—January 27th, at New Town Church, by the Rev. F. Hudspeth, B.A., John George Davies, eldest son of Mr. John Davies, M.H.A., to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Alderman Henry Pearce, of Hobart Town, and grandson of M. J. Davies, of Pyrmont.
DOW—DWYER—July 30th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. John Randal Dow, formerly of Benavista, Cape de Verde Islands, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Dwyer, formerly of Cashel, county of Tipperary, Ireland, both of Bungerribee, Eastern Creek, Western Road.
DRAY—MAGOVNEY—February 4th, by special license, at Bourke-street Chapel, by the Rev. W. Kelynack, William Albert, eldest son of Samuel Bray, Esq., of Sandhurst, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Magovney, of Glenmore Road, Paddington.
DUKE—CROMARTIE—December 3rd, 1868, at St. Pancras, London, by the Rev. Dr. Bell, assisted by the Rev. F. Kenner, Robert, eldest son of the late Roger Duke, Esq., of Newpark, county Sligo, Ireland, to Amelia Charlotte, only daughter of the late John George Cromartie, Esq., of Jersey.
EATON—SWEETING—February 22nd, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. George Eaton, mariner, of the Colonial Steam Marine, a native of Weymouth, England, to Mrs. Eliza Sweeting, of Cumberland-street, Sydney, a native of Bridport, England.
ELLIOTT—COLLINS—September 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Joseph Elliott, of H. M. 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, to Ellen, daughter of the late Mr. William Collins, Limerick, Ireland, of Gipps-street, Paddington.
ELPHINSTON—M'INTYRE—August 18th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. M'Intyre, Creick, brother of the bride, the Hon. George James Elphinston, brother of Lord Elphinston, to Annie, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. John M'Intyre, minister of Kilmonivaig, N.B., uncle of Mrs. D. M'Innes, Bolwarra, Maitland.
EMMOTT—FORSTER—January 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Somerville, Mr. John Emmott, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Forster, Esq., Wogonga.
ERWOOD—GOGGIN—January 22nd, at St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, William, third son of William Erwood, of London, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Richard Goggin, Dublin.
EVANS—NEALE—February 9th, at the Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, James Berom Ernest, son of David Berom Evans, of Builth, Brecon-shire, Wales, to Annie Josephine, second daughter of James Ford Neale, of Edward-street, Surry Hills.
FISHER—SPRATT—February 2nd, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, M.A., Thomas, second son of Thomas F. J. Fisher, of Buckingham-street, Sydney, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of James Spratt, of Albert-street, Redfern.
FISHER—STUART—October 14th, 1868, at Kingston on Thames, Surrey, John Alfred Fisher, Esq., of Surbiton, to Marian Jane Stuart, daughter of the late William Dawes, Esq., of Sydney.
FRENCH—MORRIS—January 5th, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. Thomas Gainsford, Frederick French, teacher of the Public school, Clarence River, to Elizabeth Ellen, youngest daughter of Frederick Morris, Prospect Hill, Manly Beach.
GAFFNEY—MOSS—February 9th, at the Sacred Heart Church, by the Rev. John Dwyer, John B. Gaffney, eldest son of John Gaffney, county Wicklow, Ireland, to Rose, fourth daughter of Menasses Moss, county Tyrone, Ireland.
GATE—SMITH—January 26th, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. W. C. Cave-Browne-Cave, Isaac Trimble Gate, of Wigton, Cumberland, England, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. George Smith, of 453, Kent-street, Sydney.
GREEN—CRIBB—January 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Gooloowan, by the Rev. E. Griffith, the Rev. S. I. Green, Congregational minister, of Campbelltown, to Anne, eldest daughter of B. Cribb, Ipswich, Queensland.
HANIGAN—MIHELL—January 25th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Botany Road, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, Mr. John Hanigan, of Redfern, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. A. W. Mihell, late of Margate, Kent, England.
HEALY—GIRARD—December 26th, 1868, at St. Mary's temporary Cathedral, by special licence, by the Rev. P. Healy, Patrick Joseph Healy, barrister-at-law, to Annie, relict of the late A. B. Girard.
HORNER—M'KINLEY—December 31st, George Horner, of H. M. 50th Regiment, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Christopher M'Kinley, of Sydney.
HOUGH—FARLOW—February 4th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Upper Richmond, by the Rev. James Cameron, M.A., Thomas George, eldest son of Mr. Peter J. Hough, to Harriet, sixth daughter of the late Mr. William Farlow.
JOBBINS—MATTHINNEW—February 16th, by special license, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Henry Jobbins, of Prince-street, a native of Gloucestershire, England, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Matthinnew, also of Prince-street, native of Sydney.
JUDD—HOWARD—February 16th, at St. Peter's, Cook's River Road, by the Rev. J. J. Foggon, William G. Judd, to Eleanor E. Howard, eldest daughter of the late James Howard, Esq., late of Ipswich, Queensland.
KELLY—REYNOLDS—January 26th, at the Sacred Heart Church, by special license, by the Rev. T. M'Carthy, Peter M. Kelly, to Teresa M. Reynolds, youngest daughter of the late Patrick Reynolds, of Parramatta.
KENNEDY—SEWELL—December 17th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England in New South Wales, John M'Cluer Kennedy, to Annie, only daughter of the late Mr. George Sewell, of Sydney.
KING—IRVINE—January 28th, at St. Philip's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, of St. Jude's, Randwick, John, eldest son of Mr. Joseph King, Werraine, Kiama, to Martha, third daughter of the late Mr. Henry Irvine, county Fermanagh, Ireland.
LENON—MUNRO—February 16th, by special license, at Wagga Wagga, by the Rev. R. Craig, Arthur Lenon, late Cameron Highlanders, third son of Thomas Bunbury Lenon, Esq., of Folkestone, Kent, and nephew of the late Arthur Jeffreys, Esq., M.L.A., to Eliza Munro, widow of the late W. Munro, of Glasgow, Scotland.
LEWINGTON—BRIDSON—February 18th, at Christ Church, Sofala, by the Rev. G. E. C. Stiles, Edward C. Lewington, Esq., to Susette, eldest daughter of Hugh Bridson, Esq., Police Magistrate, Sofala.
M'NEILY—O'BRIEN—February 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Joseph M'Neilly, youngest son of the late Mr. James M'Neilly, county Derry, Ireland, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. P. O'Brien, county Clare, Ireland.
M'KEAN—CRAWFORD—February 20th, at the Hermitage, Lithgow, by Rev. Colin Stewart, Henry M'Kean, teacher of the Public school, Lithgow Valley, to Jessie, third daughter of Robert Crawford, Glassile, Fifeshire, Scotland.
M'KINLEY—HARRIS—January 25th, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, Henry M'Kinley, of Glenmore Road, Paddington, to Julia Almena, only daughter of Henry Harris, of Junction-street, Sheriff's Gardens.
MALTMAN—BOARDMAN—January 22nd, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., James Wilson Maltman, compositor, to Harriet, widow of the late James Boardman, formerly of the Horse and Jockey Hotel, Hunter-street.
MILLS—BOWDEN—January 30th, at the Wesleyan Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. S. Wilkinson, John Yelverton, eldest son of John Mills, Esq., of Checkley, to Alice Clara, youngest daughter of T. W. Bowden, Esq., of St. John's Lodge, Parramatta.
MORGAN—FULLJAMES—January 22nd, Mr. Evan Morgan, of Hokitika, New Zealand, to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Churchman Fulljames, Cook's River.
MULLIGAN—UPWARD—February 17th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Orven Mulligan, of H.M. 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Aaron Upward, Government teacher, Maitland, of Ocean-street, Woollahra.
MURRAY—TAYLOR—February 5th, by the Rev. William Slatyer, Samuel Bolton, youngest son of the late Edmund Murray, of Liverpool, England, to Jane, second daughter of the late Stephen Taylor, of Strawberry Hill, Sydney.
NUTMAN—BLAIR—January 6th, by special license, James Nutman, second son of Robert Nutman, Bayswater, London, to Maggie, second daughter of the late Thomas Blair, master mariner, Ayrshire, Scotland.
PARSONAGE—NEALE—January 26th, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, John Alfred, third son of the late Mr. Edward Parsonage, of Gloucester-street, Sydney, to Louisa Theresa, fourth daughter of Mr. James Ford Neale, of Edward-street, Surry Hills, both natives of the colony.
O'BRIEN—MURPHY—February 6th, at St. Augustine's, Balmain, by special license, by the Rev. F. G. Dixon, Timothy Edmond, second son of the late Mr. Edmond O'Brien, of Grousehall, county Kerry, Ireland, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Murphy, New Market, county Cork, Ireland.
OWEN—EDYE—December 16th, 1868, at St. Stephen's Manse, by the Rev. A. C. Geekie, Percival St. M., youngest son of the late Henry Owen, Esq., of White Hall, Abridge, in the county of Essex, and 37, Burton-crescent, London, to Eliza Jane Evenis, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Edye, of Bathurst, New South Wales.
PRING—JONES—January 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. G. Howden, Congregational minister, Burwood, Philip, eldest son of M. A. Pring, Woolloomooloo, to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Humphrey Jones, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
RUSSELL—TYPHEN—February 2nd, at Gundagai, N.S.W., by the Rev. H. Seaborne, M. Russell, Esq., to Anita Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hamilton F. Stephen, Esq., of Melbourne.
RUTHERFORD—TINDALL—At Rockhampton, Queensland, on the 29th January, James Rutherford, surveyor, to Emily, third daughter of Mr. John Tindall, of Liverpool, New South Wales.
RYAN—BARRETT—February 2nd, by special license, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev. Father Mounder, James Ryan, to Miss Jane Barrett, both natives of Templemore, Tipperary, Ireland.
SHARPE—ADAMS—February 9th, by special license, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, by the Rev. W. Kelynack, Adam Sharpe, of Palmer-street, contractor, third son of Mr. Peter Sharpe, county Antrim, Ireland, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Adams, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, late of the county Fermanagh, Ireland.
SHAPTER—KINE—July 6th, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Edward Thomas Shapter, to Bridget, daughter of Mr. Michael Kine, formerly of Galway, county of Clare, Ireland, both of Botany Road, Waterloo.
SHEPHERD—SINGLETON—December 31st, 1868, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. George Sheppard, Mr. Robert Shepherd, of Botany-street, Waterloo, to Caroline, daughter of Mrs. Singleton, of Petersham.
STONE—M'CLUER—February 4th, at Quambone, Merri Merri, by the Rev. W. Coombes, Thomas Stone, of Merri Merri, to Annie, only daughter of the late John Garrick M'Cluer, of Sydney.
STORY—DICK—January 20th, at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, Sydney, by Rev. Thomas Hayden, B.A., Anthony Browne Herbert, eldest son of the late Anthony B. Story, of St. Albans, in the county of Hertford, Esq., to Sara Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Dick, senior, Esq., of Sydney.
SUSSMILCH—MERKLE—February 6th, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. G. F. Macarthur, M.A., Christian Bernhard Sussmilch, son of Francis Sebastian Sussmilch, of Hamburgh, to Miss Anna Emilie Merkle, daughter of the late Joseph Merkle, Justice of the Circuit Court of Maulbronn, in the kingdom of Wurttemburg, Germany.
SULYAN—MEPPOM—July 22nd, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Louis James Sulyan, of Cerrell-street, Parramatta, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. Spencer Meppom, of Parramatta Road, Parramatta.
TAYLOR—RICHARDSON—January 25th, at No. — Burton-street, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, William, second son of the late John Taylor, to Elvira Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Peter Richardson, Firth of Double Bay.
THEARLE—YOUNG—July 29th, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. William Thearle, of Smithfield, near Parramatta, to Catherine Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Young, of Heard-street, Parramatta.
TURNER—LITTLE—January 21st, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Eastern Hill, Melbourne, Victoria, by the Rev. M. Beecher, Charles George, second son of the late John Turner, of Cooper House, Yorkshire, to Eliza Margaret, second daughter of Mr. E. Little, of Macquarie-street, Parramatta.
WARD—M'FADDEN—February 9th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. William Henry Ward, to Magdalene, relict of the late Mr. William M'Fadden, both, of Parramatta Road, Camperdown.
WILLIAMS—PETERS—February 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. Percival, Richard, second son of James Williams, Esq., Richmond Villa, Domain, to Amelia, sixth daughter of Joseph Peters, Esq., Burgarby, Maneroo.
WILSON—M'BRIDE—January 25th, at the residence of R. P. Smalley, Esq., Sydney, by the Rev. W. Wilson, Wesleyan minister, Charles Wilson, Esq., Warwick, Queensland, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Thomas G. M'Bride, Esq., of Armagh, Ireland, civil engineer.
WILSON—FRANCIS—February 16th, by license, at St. Thomas Church, Port Macquarie, by the Rev. F. R. Kemp, Napoleon, eldest son of Mr. H. L. Wilson, of Glen Garry, Rolland's Plains, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. George Francis, of Douglas Vale, Port Macquarie.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—February 18th, at the Sydney Infirmary, from injuries received by fall into the lower hold from upper deck, on afternoon of Friday, 5th instant, Mr. James Adams, aged 33 years, late chief officer of ship Salamander, of Melbourne. Deceased was for several years chief officer of Salamander, and was highly respected.
ALLEYNE—November 12th, 1868, at Bayswater, London, of gastric fever, Francis George Alleyne, some time a resident in this city.
ASTON—February 6th, at her residence, Grosse River, North Richmond, after a long and painful illness, Jane Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. William Aston, aged 72 years, deeply lamented by her sorrowing children, and regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.
AUSTIN—February 14th, at Greycliffe, the residence of Jos. S. Willis, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Austin, aged 73 years.
BALDOCK—February 8th, at his residence, Vincent-street, Balmain, Mr. William Baldock, sen., aged 75 years.
BARBER—February 4th, at the residence of her son George, Bowmoolo, near Yass, Mary, the beloved wife of Samuel Barber, Esq., Parramatta, aged 59 years.
BENNETT—February 13th, at her residence, Maryville Cottage, St. Peter's, Margaret Anne, relict of the late Mr. Michael Bennett, of this city, in the 71st year of her age.
BIDDELL—December 8th, at Westham, Essex, England, W. Henry Volckman Biddell, late of the firm of Biddell, Brothers, 495, George-street, Sydney.
BROOKES—January 28th, at Liverpool, Edith Sarah, third daughter of Henry and Caroline Brookes, aged 3 years and 9 months.
BROWN—January 24th, at Ingliston, near Melbourne, Victoria, from a fall from his horse whilst riding to church, Percy, only son of Charles F. E. Brown, Esq., of Melbourne, and grandson of the late John Brown, Esq., of Colston, Upper Paterson.
BROWN—February 14th, at her residence, 398, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Catherine, the beloved wife of William Brown, blacksmith, Darlinghurst Road, in the 45th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and family to deplore their loss. Upon whose soul sweet Jesus have mercy.
BUDGE—February 2nd, at Burwood, Louisa Ramsay, the beloved wife of Alexander Campbell Budge, Clerk of the Executive Council.
CARR—February 16th, at St. Leonards, in her 39th year, Catherine, wife of Arthur Carr, Old Commodore Inn.
COOMBE—February 11th, at her residence, Raymond Terrace, Mrs. Sarah Coombe, aged 69 years.
CRANE—January 27th, at the residence of her parents, Newtown Road, Darlington, Alice May, the infant daughter of George F. and Georgina Crane, aged 10½ months.
DAVIDSON—February 9th, at her residence, 225, Kent-street, aged 60 years, Janet, relict of the late Archibald Davidson, engineer, after a long and painful illness.
DIXON—February 18th, at his residence, Nattai, Mr. Jonathan Dixon, aged 48 years, native of Northumberland, England.
DONALD—January 30th, at Paddington, Mr. John Donald, aged 76 years.
DUBOST—February 18th, at the residence of Frederick Oatley, Esq., Sandy Knowe, Woollahra, Madame Dubost, in the 71st year of her age.
FISHER—February 7th, at his residence, Hutchinson farm, Bringelly, William Cornelius, the beloved son of Edward and Rebecca Fisher, aged 26.
FLETCHER—January 16th, at Mount Lachlan, Herbert Wesley, youngest son of Peter Percival and Anne Louisa Fletcher, aged 2 years and 8 months.
FORSTER—November 3rd, 1868, at Newton Hall by the sea, Joseph Forster, Esq., nephew of the late Sir Ewan Cameron, Bart., of Fassifern, Scotland, cousin of Sir Duncan Cameron, late General of her Majesty's forces in New Zealand.
GIBSON—February 6th, at her residence, William-street, Mrs. E. Gibson, aged 38 years.
HAMILTON—January 31st, at his residence, Woolway, Cooma, Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
HARRISON—January 24th, at Stroud, Charlotte, wife of James Harrison, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Coulson, Esq., Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. M.'s 3rd Buffs.
HAWKE—December, at St. Servan, France, Mrs. Hawke, mother of Mr. J. E. Hawke, of this city.
HEALY—February 7th, at Woollahra, Eveleen Gertrude, infant daughter of John Healy, jun., of Pyrmont, aged 5 months.
HIBBERT—February 3rd, at his residence, South Yarra, near Melbourne, William Hibbert, of Sheffield, England, and late of Sydney, aged 38 years.
HICKING—January 27th, at her residence, 246, George-street, Sarah Hickson, the beloved wife of Samuel Hicking, aged 52 years, after a long and painful illness.
HILL—February 7th, at her father's residence, 160, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, Tabitha, the beloved daughter of John Hill, aged 11 years.
HODGE—February 11th, at the residence of his parents, Rose Hill-street, Redfern, Andrew Alfred, infant son of Frederick and Phillis Hodge, aged 10 months and three weeks.
HOLLINGWORTH—January 26th, at St. John's School, Newcastle, Ann, daughter of M. J. Hollingworth.
HOLT—February 19th, at his late residence, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills, Mr. William Holt, aged 37 years, coachbuilder, late of Castlereagh-street.
HOSFORD—February 8th, at his residence, H. M. Gaol, Goulburn, Mr. Thomas Hosford, son of the late Jonathan Hosford, Esq., of Cork, in his 54th year.
HOWARD—December 21st, at her residence, No. 3, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London, Emily, wife of Alfred Howard, and third daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H., aged 52 years.
INMAN—January 26th, at the residence of her parents, No. 4, corner of College and Liverpool streets, Amelia, youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth Inman, aged 1 year and 2 months.
JACKSON—February 10th, Florence, aged 14 days, infant daughter of Alfred and Eliza Jackson, at their residence, Jessie-terrace, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.
JAQUES—February 9th, at the residence of her brother, Eastcliffe, Balmain, Miss Lucy Jaques, aged 37 years, only surviving daughter of the late William Jaques.
JENKINS—February 16th, at Nepean Towers, Sydney Vaughan, youngest son of Richard Lewis Jenkins, aged 15 months.
JERVIS—February 15th, suddenly, at North Shore, Jane, relict of the late Mr. Harry C. Jervis, engraver, Pitt-street, Sydney, aged 49 years.
JOHNSTON—February 13th, at Murrandera, Selina, second daughter of the late David Johnston, Esq., of George's Hall, near Liverpool, aged 29 years.
KENNEDY—February 20th, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Denham Court, N. S. W., Anne, relict of the late Michael Kennedy, of Kent-street North, in the 44th year of her age. Requiescat in pace.
KING—February 20th, at the residence of her grandmother, Queen-street, Annie Victoria, only daughter (aged 11 months), of Edward and Margaret King.
LARNACH—February 10th, at his residence, Rosemount, Singleton, John Larnach, aged 64 years.
LEE—February 9th, at the residence of his parents, No. 10, Lower Fort-street, Alfred Ernest, infant son of W. B. and Rose Lee, aged 3 months and 1 week.
JENKIN—February 16th at Nepean Towers, Sydney Jenkins, aged 15 months, youngest son of R. L. Jenkins, Esq.
LEVY—November 7th, at her residence, 9, Jane-street, Commercial Road E., London, Rebecca, relict of the late Goodman Levy, and mother of Simon Goodman Levy, of the Synagogue, York-street, in her 90th year.
LEVY—November 8th, 1868, at Liverpool, England, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Henry Levy, of London, and beloved mother of Mr. Nathan Levy, 127, Woolloomooloo-street, aged 83, deeply lamented by her children and friends. Birmingham and Worcester papers please copy.
LEWIS—February 21st, at his residence, Darling Point, William Thomas A. Lewis, son of Commander Thomas Arundel Lewis, R.N., aged 27 years, leaving a wife and two children.
LOTT—February 13th, at his residence, High-street, Penrith, Frederick John Lott, aged 34, leaving an affectionate wife and family, and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss.
LUCKIE—February 4th, at her residence, Rydal, New South Wales, in the 29th year of her age, Rosanna, beloved wife of John F. Luckie, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, of Ferngrove, after confinement of a son, beloved and respected by all who knew her, for her many virtues, and leaving an affectionate husband with five children to mourn their loss.
M'CURE—February 23rd, at 385, Castlereagh-street, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. H. M'Cure, who departed this life in the faith and hope of the Gospel, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.
MACKINNON—December 12th, at Kilbride, Isle of Skye, in the 73rd year of her age, Ann, widow of the late Rev. John Mackinnon, of Strath, Isle of Skye.
M'KAY—At her residence, Emmore, Kezia M'Kay, the beloved wife of William M'Kay, aged 71 years. A native of the colony.
M'KELLAR—November 19th, 1868, at Gourock, Scotland, Archibald M'Kellar, Esq., writer, father of R. N. M'Kellar, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, Carcoar.
M'LAREN—At the residence of her parents, Phillip-street, Parramatta, on the 15th instant, Frances Mary, the beloved daughter of William and Mary M'Laren.
MANNING—February 15th, at her residence, 120 Darling-street, Balmain, after a long illness, Bridget, the beloved wife of Thomas Manning, and daughter of the late Mr. James M'Knight, of Askeaton, county Limerick, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.
MILLAR—November 20th, 1868, at her residence, Mile End, London, in the 83rd year of her age, Concordia Christiana Millar, relict of the late Captain John Millar, of Inverkeithing, Scotland, mother of Mrs. John R. Mynill, St. Leonards, and of Mrs. E. Eastway, Sydney, New South Wales.
MITCHELL—February 1st, at his residence, Cumberland-place, Sydney, the Honorable James Mitchell, M.L.C., aged 77 years.
MOONEY—February 3rd, at Sydney, Mr. Denis Mooney, formerly of Victoria.
MURPHY—February 8th, at her residence, Murrumburrah, Anne, the beloved wife of Miles Murphy, aged 52 years.
MURRAY—January 29th, on board the Dunbar Castle, Miss Helen Amelia Adelaide Keith Murray, second daughter of the late Sir William Keith Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre, Perthshire, Scotland.
NISBET—November 17th, at Oakville, Ontario, Canada, after a short illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev. H. Nisbet, of the Samoan Mission.
PAUL—January 30th, at Glen Quin, Narrabri, of typhoid fever, Margaret Jane, the beloved wife of Joseph Paul, of Kimbri, Liverpool Plains.
PERRY—February 12th, of croup, at the residence of her parents, King-street, Sydney, Amy Scott, infant daughter of J. Stephens and Elizabeth Perry.
QUAIFE—February 19th, at the Kurrajong, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Quaife, of Windsor, aged 14 years.
RADFORD—January 31st, Ida Florence, aged 1 year and 11 months, fifth daughter of J. R. Radford, St. Leonards, North Shore.
REID—February 19th, at the residence of his parents, Morehead-street, Redfern, after a short illness, James Alexander, the beloved infant son of William and Isabella Reid, aged 18 months.
ROBINSON—February 11th, at his residence, Australian Stores, Toodington, James Robinson, son of the late Christopher Robinson, Warren Point, county Down, Ireland.
ROBERTS—January 6th, at the residence of his grandmother, St. George, Queensland, Thomas, infant son of David John Roberts, aged 8 weeks.
RUSSELL—February 20th, at her residence, 44, William-street, Janet, the wife of George Russell, engineer, aged 62 years.
ROSE—February 1st, at her residence, Union Bridge Road, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. George Rose, late of the Putney Hotel, Cook's River, aged 64 years.
SALTER—January 28th, at his residence, Berrima, Dr. Salter, aged 69 years, for many years a resident of Sydney, much respected by all who knew him.
SKINNER—January 25th, at Albury, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Mr. J. F. Skinner, manager of the branch Commercial Bank, aged 32 years.
SENIOR—February 10th, at her residence, 51, Phillip-street, Mrs. Senior, aged 36.
SHEEHY—February 21st, at her late residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Harriet Sheehy, aged 69 years.
SMITH—February 2nd, at his residence, Stephen-street, Camperdown, Mr. Thomas Smith, aged 40 years.
SMITH—February 3rd, at her father's residence, Lawless'-buildings, Castlereagh-street, after a long and painful illness, of disease of the heart and dropsy, Ellen Fitch, eldest daughter of Thomas Smith, and sister to J. T. Smith, of Newcastle, New South Wales.
SPOONER—February 10th, at Balmain, Emily Maud, infant daughter of Robert and Ellen Spooner, aged 10 months.
STAINTON—February 13th, at her parents' residence, Redfern-street West, Redfern, after a long and painful illness, Laura Caroline, infant daughter of Samuel and Eliza Stainton, aged one year and 6 months.
STARK—January 6th, at the residence of her daughter, Bellinger River, New South Wales, of apoplexy, Jane, relict of the late Alexander Stark, shipwright, late of Clyde-street, Miller's Point, and eldest daughter of Mr. John M'Millan, of Lane Cove, aged 51 years.
STUCKEY—February 6th, at her residence, Willie Plomer, South Gundagai, Emily Harriet, the beloved wife of George R. H. Stuckey, and daughter of the late Thomas Montgomery Perrott, Esq., surgeon, H. M. 41st Regiment Foot, aged 35 years.
TAIT—February 17th, at No. 4, Little Hill-street, off Macquarie-street, James Tait, eldest son of William Tait, of Cooper-street, aged 44 years, leaving an affectionate wife and nine children to mourn their loss.
TANGY—January 27th, at Sydney, David Tangy, aged 47 years, after a long and painful illness.
TULLOH—February 23rd, at 219, Macquarie-street, Sydney, Colin Arthur, infant son of William Henry and Susie Tulloh, aged 4 months.
WALKER—January 28th, at 182, Prince-street, Luby Julia, infant daughter of John and Julia Walker, aged 3 weeks.
WATTS—February 14th, at the Sydney Infirmary, Emily Watt, the beloved wife of John Watts, in her 40th year.
WEIGHT—November 18th, 1868, at her residence, Hawthorne Lodge, Belvidere, Kent, aged 74 years, Mrs. Weight, the beloved mother of Mr. John W. Weight, of this city.
WELSH—February 18th, at the residence of his parents, 49, Ultimo-street, William Thomas, only and beloved son of Thomas and Isabella Welsh, aged 1 year and 8 months.
WOOD—February 4th, at his residence, Neutral Bay, North Shore, after a long and painful illness, Charles Octavius Wood, Esq., in the 52nd year of his age.

SHIPPING SUMMARY.

ARRIVALS FROM BRITISH PORTS.

February 2—Yang Tsze, ship, 1600, Smith, from the Downs, 79 days.
February 3.—Sir John Lawrence, ship, 874, Fernie, from the Start, 87 days.
February 4—Dunbar Castle, ship, 1100, Swanson, from London, 105 days.
February 5—Huntley Castle, ship, 623, Stewart, from Glasgow, 86 days.
February 6.—Harkaway, ship, 598, Cottier, from the Start, 91 days.
February 12.—Cape Horn, ship, 724, Bell, from Liverpool, 97 days.
February 15.—Samarang, ship, 1175, King, from the Downs, 100 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

February 1—Australind, barque, 530, Barrick, from Foochow.
February 3.—Rushine (s.), 1500 tons, Beal, from Panama.
February 3.—Forfait, French war steamer, 6 guns, from Singapore.
February 5.—General Lee, ship, 900, Cruikshank, from Mauritius.
February 5.—Felix Bernabo, barque, 461, Roux, from Bourbon.
February 5.—Queensland, barque, 413, Murray, from New York.
February 5.—Woodbine, barque, 252, Weir, from Bourbon.
February 5—Australia, brig, 240, Mass, from Manila.
February 16.—Faraway, barque, 420, Dunham, from New York.
February 19.—Avoca (s.), 1200, Perrins, from Galle.
February 24.—Clara Savers, barque, 320, Bremner, from Mauritius.
February 24.—Crusader, barque, 653, Bradford, from Manila.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

February 8.—Ann Duthie, ship, 994, Birnie, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Spring, Dr. and Mrs. Oakey, Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Searle and 2 children, Mrs. Wright and 3 children, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Mrs. Atkinson, Messrs. Swan, Hutchinson, Byrnes, Maughan, Spicer, Brown, James, Speechley. Cargo: 3001 bales wool, 170 bales cotton, 684 bags copper ore, 197 casks tallow, 21 cases colonial wine, 3 cases tortoiseshell, 1 case music, 8628 horns.
February 8.—John Duthie, ship, 1031, Robertson, for London. Cargo: 3181 bales 1 half-bale, 1 pocket wool, 77 bales skins, 60 bales 418 pieces leather, 97 casks tallow, 314 casks cocoanut oil, 1200 hides, 1 case.
February 9.—Parramatta, ship, 1521, Williams, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, 5 children and 2 servants, Mrs. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Raymond, Misses Raymond (2), Masters Raymond (2), Mr. Raymond, jun., Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dangar, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Durham and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lassetter, 6 children and 3 servants, Miss Robey, Master Robertson, Rev. W. C. B. Cave, Mrs. Cave, Miss le Kleot, Mrs. De Beaker, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Miss Andrews, Mr. J. P. Allen and servant, Master Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kachler and 2 children, Mr. and Mr. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Fallantine, Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater, Messrs. Carmichael, C. J. Campbell, J. Longstaff, T. Campagnoni, F. R. Cole, B. F. Neill, J. Rich, G. Rich, D. Hampton, J. Stokes, E. B. Lamont, J. L. Davey, E. Singleton, and 90 in the steerage. Cargo: 3350 bales wool, 50 bales cotton, 7 bales hair, 1586 pieces copper, 35 cases colonial wine, 3046 bags copper ore, 10 cases sundries.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sobraon, ship, 2131, Kinsile, for London: Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, 3 children and servant; Mrs. Goldsmith, Lord Grimstone and servant, Miss Woolfe, Miss Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Loftus, Master Loftus, Mrs. Sly and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. M'Donald and 4 children, Mrs. J. C. Lloyd, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gore and 3 children, Mr. and Miss H. Storey, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jarman, Mrs. Swanling, Mr. and Mrs. Benlall, Mrs. Wade, Miss Wade, Mr. and Mr. Holliday, Mrs. Matthewman, Mr. and Mrs. Ibetson, Captain Bruce, Messrs. W. M. Harris, J. Butler, Binney, J. Purves, C. Rawson, Hopper, A. Schemming, C. Caspetson, J. Pulford, Woodward, J. Brech, P. Maye, L. Meschand, Hopwood, A. Walker, and 27 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Galle—January 30, Bombay (s.), 1200, Gaby.
For Hongkong—January 30, Neederland, barque, 529, Bosen, February 4, Otto, barque, 239, Ahlmann; 8, Astrea, barque, 393, Koorders; 18, Onward, ship, 666, Whyte.
For San Francisco—February 12, Lovet Peacock, schooner, 322, Dewson; 21, Rums, barque, 404, Howard; 23, Ashburton, barque, 460, Smith.
For Valparaiso—February 11, Zemindar, barque, 647, Aitcheson; 20, Compadre, ship, 799, Downward.
For Amoy—February 18, Chateaubriand, barque, 312, Hubert.
For Shanghai—February 20, Magellan, ship, 630, Crosbie; 24, Rachael, barque, 320, Anderson.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

January 30—Eli Whitney, Place, for San Francisco, with 780 tons coal.
January 30—Cap Sing Moon, Waterson, for Hongkong, with 465 tons coal.
January 30—Almina, Piery, for Macassar, with 300 tons coal.
January 30—J. S. Stone, Paenney, for Shanghai, with 1087 tons coal.
February 2.—Mary, Dahl, for Petropaulovski, with 230 tons coal.
February 3.—Annetta, Freeman, for Tr[illegible], with 250 tons coal.
February 3.—Selmaccora, Offord, for Cheefoo, with 1290 tons coal.
February 6.—Mobely, Renier, for Singapore, with 590 tons coal.
February 6.—Sidonia, Bourge, for Petropaulovski, with 560 tons coal.
February 10—Thermopylæ, Kimball, for Shanghai, with 1050 tons coal.
February 11—Victory, Brown, for Petropaulovski, with 330 tons coal.
February 11.—Albert Victor, Hacking, for Cheefoo, with 500 tons coal.
February 12.—Enrique, Orcutt, for Saigon, with 601 tons coal.
February 17.—Bayhendixen, Mathersen, for Hongkong, with 450 tons coal.
February 17.—Hemath, Treibohl, for Hongkong, with 420 tons coal.
February 17.—Royal Diadem, Thomas, for Shanghai, with 680 tons coal.
February 22.—Hazard, Karsten, for Manila, with 350 tons coal.
February 22.—Marguerite, Allaric, for Singapore, with 350 tons coal.
February 23.—Raglan, Gulbrandson, for Foo Chow, with 302 tons coal.
February 25.—Medina, Favri, for Cheefoo, with 450 tons coal.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.—Caldbeck, ship, 724, Brown; Glendower, ship, 1152, Erneden; Queen of Nations, ship; Winifred, ship, 1339, Pennington; Canaan, ship, 840, Wilson; Dunbar Castle, ship, 925, Swanson; Kaikoura (s.), 1500, Wright; Rushine (s.), 1500, Dark; Salamander, ship, 960, Hudson; Sir John Lawrence, ship, 874, Fernie; Woolloomooloo, ship, 627, Stewart.
For Shanghai.—Frisch, schooner, 207, Tuten; Mary Miller, barque, 271, Taylor; Dashing Wave, barque, 387, Vandervoort.
For Chili.—Spartan, brig, 250, Jock.
For San Francisco.—Penang, barque, 460, White.
For Hongkong.—Yang Tsze, ship, 688, Smith.

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SPECIE.

Bombay, for Galle: 74,878 sovereigns.
Onward, for Hongkong: 323 oz. gold.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Challenger, 18 guns, Commodore Lambert, at New Zealand.
Rosario, 3 guns, Commander Palmer, at Sydney.
Virago, 6 guns, Commander Bingham, at Brisbane.
Blanche, 6 guns, Captain Montgomery, at New Zealand.
Galatea, 26 guns, Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, at Melbourne.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ENGLISH MAILS.

Bombay (Suez Line), sailed January 30.
Rushine (Panama Line), arrived February 3.
Avoca (Suez Line), arrived February 19.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

Avoca.—The P. and O. Co.'s Royal Mail steamer Avoca, Captain C. G. Perrins, bringing the English January mail, arrived on the 19th instant, at 8.30 p.m., after a most successful run from Galle, and in advance of her contract time 48 hours. She sailed from Galle at 5.30 a.m., on the 27th January, arrived at King George's Sound on 10th February, at 4.10 p.m., leaving again the following day at 9.15 a.m. She reached Melbourne at 7.25 a.m., on the 17th, and after delivering her mails, got under way again at 0.20 p.m. She had S.E. weather on the coast, but completed her passage from thence in 56 hours from anchorage to anchorage.

Cape Horn.—The iron ship Cape Horn, Captain Howard, left Liverpool 8th November; crossed the Equator on 2nd December in longitude 27.34 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 3rd January; ran down her longitude on a parallel of latitude 45 S., carrying westerly and N.W. winds. She passed to the southward of Van Diemen's Land on the 1st instant; and carried fine southerly breezes to Jervis Bay on the 7th instant.

Challenger.—The Challenger, from New Caledonia, is from that part of the island occupied at present by a large force of French troops engaged in punishing the rebel natives for atrocities committed on French inhabitants. Gondo, the celebrated and most dangerous fighting chief, had been shot, and his head brought into the Wygatta settlement, and the troops were pursuing the natives with activity. On one occasion sixteen French soldiers got surrounded on a hill by the hostile tribes and were completely cut off from communication with the main body, and were kept in this state for forty-eight hours, when the natives set fire to the bush on all sides for the purpose of burning them out, but the detachment cut their way through and escaped with the loss of only two men, who were burnt. The Challenge made the run to the land in five days.

Crusader.—The Crusader, from Manila, arrived on the 24th instant, after a tedious passage of 135 days. The cause is fully explained in the following report furnished by Captain Bradford:—The Crusader sailed from Manila, October 22nd, came down the west coast of Borneo, and into the Sea of Java by Carimata Passage, November 8th. Found no north-west monsoon, but a continuance of extremely warm weather, calms, light south-easterly airs, and strong north-westerly currents, and was 30 days in getting 300 miles, and then got drifted away again nearly 150 miles. Entered the Straits of Allass on the 9th, and passed through into the Indian Ocean on the 16th of December. Had no S.E. trades, but almost constant S.S.W. winds, with a rough turbulent sea, till in the vicinity of Cape Leeuwin, when a westerly gale for forty-eight hours carried her past King George's Sound, January 29th. Thence to Wilson's Promontory, which was passed Sunday last, 21st instant, a sequence of easterly winds, from light airs to close-reefed topsail gales. Weather unusually cool for the season, and like summer only in length of daylight.

Dunbar Castle.—The ship Dunbar Castle, with a fair share of passengers, and a full general cargo, arrived on the 4th instant, from London. Captain Swanson, who is still in command, reports of his passage that he sailed from Plymouth 29th October, crossed the Equator on 28th November, in longitude 25 36 W.; crossed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 24th December, and ran down his easting on a parallel between latitude 41° and 44° S.; variable winds and weather prevailing. Cape Otway was passed on 28th ultimo, on which day Miss E. Murray, a cabin passenger, died of consumption.

Huntley Castle.—The Huntley Castle came into port on the 5th instant, having completed a good passage from Glasgow of 86 days. She sailed on the 6th November, and crossed the Equator on 3rd December, in longitude 26 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope December 27; ran down her easting in latitude 42° S., with fine westerly winds, and passed Cape Otway on the 84th day out. When in latitude 45° S., longitude 124° to 134° E., she had a violent gale, veering from N.E. to N.W., the barometer falling to 29.24, and the simpysometer ranging at 28.70. The sea was very high and confused, in which she lost her head rails.

Harkaway.—The ship Harkaway, from London, arrived off Sydney Heads on the evening of the 5th instant, but hove-to owing to the thick weather. Captain Cottier states that he sailed from Gravesend, October 26th, 1868; off the Isle of Wight, 28th, when, during a heavy gale from the westward, Auguste Bauerfeind, A.B., fell from the mizen topsailyard, and was killed. Put into Portland Road, through stress of weather, and landed pilot, October 31st; sailed again from Portland, November 2nd; off the Start November 5th; strong westerly gales; sighted Ushant November 6th; experienced a succession of westerly gales and a deal of bad weather in the Atlantic; crossed the Equator November 30th, in longitude 29° west; crossed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, December 26th, in 45 S.; ran his easting down between the parallels of 50° and 51° S., and carried fine westerly winds up to January 22nd, by which time the ship was on the meridian of Cape Otway. Easterly winds and bad weather were then encountered until round Tasmania, when the winds varied between north and east until within 150 miles of Sydney. Accomplished the passage from Start to Sydney in 91 days. January 12th, in latitude 50° 30 S., and between longitude 99° and 103 E. passed numerous icebergs.

Rushine.—The P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co.'s s.s. Rushine, T. S. Beal, commander, arrived in port at 8 a.m. on the 3rd instant, having (in consequence of delay on the Atlantic side) left Panama on the 27th December instead of about the 21st. She left Sydney, on the upward voyage, on the 2nd November, and Wellington on the 5th; experienced very favourable weather throughout the voyage, and arrived at Panama at 4 a.m. on the 5th December, making the passage in twenty-seven days and a few hours; left Panama on the 27th December, at 1.30 a.m.; had fine weather and fair S.E. trades up to the 13th January, on which day she experienced a heavy gale from N.N.W., when the ship was hove-to for twelve hours; arrived off Oparo on the evening of the 15th, hove-to until daylight, when Pilot came on board and took her in; received 200 tons coal, and proceeded on her voyage on the 17th at 5.30 a.m. From Oparo light winds and fair weather, up to her arrival at Wellington on the 27th December; left Wellington on the 28th at 6.30 p.m.; from thence strong and variable winds, arriving as above stated.

Samarang.—The Samarang, from London, left the Downs on the 6th November, and discharged her pilot off the Isle of Wight on the 7th. Crossed the Equator on the 4th December in longitude 27.21 W., having had very poor N.E. trades; the S.E. trades however proved good. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 25th December, and the ship made her easting on a parallel between latitude 42° and 44° S.; passed the meridian of Cape Leeuwin on 24th January; rounding Tasmania on 3rd instant. Had variable winds and weather to Cape Howe, with much rain, and heavy thunder and lightning. When off Jervis Bay she was struck by a violent S.W. squall. On the 12th instant, when making for these Heads, and only some six miles distant, a heavy storm broke suddenly over the ship. Everything was let go by the run, and the vessel headed off shore, the gale increasing every minute in force. With some difficulty sail was got off the ship, and she was at length hove-to under her close-reefed lower topsails. At 4 p.m., the wind and sea still increasing, furled the mizzentopsail; at 5 p.m., the close-reefed foretopsail blew clean away, and at 7 p.m. a new foretopmast staysail shared the same fate. At this time it was blowing a perfect hurricane of wind, with a fearful high sea running, which continued until 2 a.m., on the 13th, when it somewhat lulled, and shifted to the S.W. by S.

Sir John Lawrence.—The Sir John Lawrence, from London, still under the command of Captain Fernie, arrived safely in port on the 3rd instant, after a good passage of eighty-seven days from the Start Point. As a rule, very light weather has been experienced throughout the voyage. The Start was passed on the 7th November, and the Equator was passed on the 2nd December in longitude 23.30 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 27th December and Cape Otway on 25th ultimo; the Straits were cleared the same date, and strong N.E. winds have prevailed on this coast. She made her longitude in a parallel of latitude 45 S.

Queensland.—The Queensland, Captain Murray, left New York on the 23rd October, and crossed the Equator in longitude 29.52 W. on 21st November. She had moderate trades, and reached the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 17th December. Westerly winds, attended with heavy squalls, were experienced in making her longitude, which was effected on a parallel of latitude 41° S. Cape Otway was passed on 29th ultimo.

Yang Tsze.—The clipper ship Yang Tsze arrived on 2nd instant, from London, having had an excellent passage of 79 days. She sailed from the Downs on the 14th November; crossed the Equator on 5th December, 21 days out, in longitude 29 W., and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 26th December, 42 days out. She ran down her longitude on a parallel of latitude 45 S., passing Cape Otway on the seventieth day out. She reports fresh winds from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's Straits. On Saturday last, when off the Pigeon House, she experienced a very severe hail storm; the pieces of ice were as large as an egg, and did considerable damage to the canvas.

WHALERS' REPORTS.

By the Robert Towns.—June 13: Marengo, of New Bedford, 18 months out, 600 barrels sperm, 250 barrels black oil, 4000 lbs. bone. September 6: Milton, of New Bedford, 30 months out, with 2800 barrels sperm oil. November 11: Iona, of New Bedford, 18 months out, 200 barrels black, 60 barrels sperm, 3600 lbs. bone. November 23: Charles, of New Bedford, 14 months out, 300 barrels sperm, 200 barrels black oil, 3000 lbs. bone.

By the Fiery Cross.—Lying at Norfolk Island:—The Milton, Captain Grant, 3 years out, with 2750 barrels sperm; James Arnold, Captain Sullivan, 28 months out, with 2600 barrels sperm; Bartholomew Gosnold, Captain Nichols, 28 months out, with 1700 barrels sperm; Abraham Barker, Captain Potter, 28 months out, with 2100 barrels sperm; Emma C. Jones, Captain Gifford, 29 months out, with 1750 barrels sperm; Northern Light, Captain Baker, 13 months out, with 800 barrels sperm; Callao, Captain Brown, 3 years out, with 1050 barrels sperm; Hunter, Captain Chase, 13 months out, with 850 barrels sperm.

CASUALTIES.

The American ship Martha Rideout arrived in port on 14th instant, having sprung a serious leak. Captain Reed, her commander, states that he sailed from Newcastle on the 3rd instant, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo consisting of 1290 tons coal. She left with a fine N.E. breeze, and all went well until the 8th instant, when the vessel was off Howe's Island. Captain Reed observing the ship to labour more than usual, caused the carpenter to sound the pumps, and discovered three feet of water in the hold; the pumps were at once rigged, and the crew going to work with a will, she was eventually cleared, and it was found that she was making six inches per hour. Under these circumstances Captain Reed determined to endeavour to reach this port, and at once bore up; the leak, however, increased to twelve inches per hour, and affairs became alarming, as heavy gales set in, and the vessel made very bad weather. On the 12th instant a violent S.E. gale sprang up, bringing with it a terrific sea, the ship plunged forecastle under, and at times was completely buried, the decks being filled, the lower foretopsail and foretopmast-staysail were blown clean away, and both bobstays parted close to the bowsprit; the topgallant-forecastle was also lifted. Indeed, so fearful was the weather that Captain Reed thought his vessel would have foundered, but providentially the gale abated somewhat and she was enabled to gain the port. She is now discharging for the purpose of survey.

The Salamander.—Our readers will doubtless recollect the circumstances attendant on the arrival of the above-named ship in this port some few weeks' since, when on her voyage from Melbourne to London she struck on a rock in Banks's Strait, not laid down in any chart, and but partially known to local traders on the Tasmanian coast. She arrived here in a very leaky state, with a valuable cargo of wool on board. Her agents, Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, called a survey, by whom it was recommended to have the ship discharged and docked forthwith; which having been carried out, and the extent of damaged ascertained, the vessel as placed in Mr. J. Cuthbert's hands to receive the necessary repairs and render her fit to prosecute her voyage. These have been most satisfactorily accomplished. The lower section of the built main keel, which had been crushed and destroyed in a most remarkable manner, has been renewed for the entire length of the ship, the injured planking on the port bilge replaced, and the ship has been caulked from garboard to garboard, sheathed, and remetalled. Surveys from time to time have been held, and strict examination has shown that, beyond the damage already stated, the structure of the Salamander has not suffered in any way, her great strength and the care displayed in her building, having successfully resisted the violent shocks she must have encountered in striking. As a proof of her present condition, we may state that she has been classed on the 1st letter by Captain Norrie, agent and surveyor for Veritas, an institution that is fast gaining ground in these colonies, as elsewhere. Mr. Chester, the stevedore, who discharged her, is again reloading the wool, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea again in about ten days. Captain Clarke has expressed himself highly satisfied with the expeditious and substantial manner in which the repairs have been carried out. She will resume her voyage under the command of Captain Hudson, late of the Hannah Nicholson.

WRECKS.

Wreck of the Ketch Caroline.—This vessel left Sydney on the 12th instant, bound for Newcastle in ballast, with a moderate S.W. wind. When off Broken Bay it increased to a gale, the master, Captain Kehoe, seeing every indication of heavy weather and fearing he would not be able to reach Newcastle before dark, made for Broken Bay, and hauled his wind for that purpose, but, not being able to fetch safe anchorage with the ebb tide, made for Brisbane Water. It was then blowing so hard that not sufficient sail could be carried to keep to windward until the flood made, and as she kept drifting on a lee shore he ran her for the bar, and in going over she struck aft in the hollow of the sea, and broached to on the West Spit, a kedge was let go, and endeavours made to get the bower anchor out, but the sea was too high for the boat to live. The vessel bumped heavily as the flood made, the waves making a clean breach over her. As the sea and weather were increasing in force, the crew left her for the night at 7 p.m. Up to that time she was making but little water. Watch was kept all night for fear she should break up, so as to save anything that might come on shore. At daylight on the 13th found the vessel was bilged, but the spars were standing. When the crew left on the 15th the craft was breaking up, but the spars and gear were hanging to the wreck.

Loss of the Nancy at Levuka.—Captain Young, late of the above named schooner, has furnished us with the following narrative:—On Monday, the 11th January, 1869, the Nancy, schooner of 68 tons, belonging to the port of Tahiti, left the harbour of Levuka, bound to Sydney with a cargo of oil, coffee, limejuice, arrowroot, and cocoanuts. For two or three days previous to her departure, the weather had been very wet and gloomy, with a very low range of the barometer; but this morning promised fine, and about 10.30, the vessel got under way and left the port with a light wind from the North, which continued till afternoon. About 3 p.m., the weather thickened up again, the wind drawing round to the eastward and freshening. At 6.20, laid down the vessel's position from the Island of Angau, no other land being in sight, and then shaped a course for the passage between Kantavu and Ombenga. About 8 p.m. set in heavy squalls and rain—shortened sail, night pitch dark, but, considering there was ample room in the passage, had no hesitation about running. At 11 p.m., was startled by the vessel touching a reef, and next moment she was fast aground. There was a strong breeze blowing at the time, and it was raining heavily; nothing could be seen, and there was no break on the reef; got all the canvas in and then sounded round the vessel with an oar—found a knob of rock on starboard quarter with seven feet on it, deep water on starboard waist, and the vessel's bow was on a reef with four or five feet on it; on port waist was a rock and port quarter deep water; there was not much swell and the vessel lay tolerably quiet, only bumping occasionally. As soon as the sails were secured, got the boat clear and tackles up all ready; but owing to the bad weather, the darkness, and uncertainty of the ship's position did not like to put her out, fearing some accident might happen her, and thinking the vessel would hold out till daylight—set the men to the pumps and had them constantly going till 1 o'clock a.m., when we discovered the water was encroaching on the cabin deck; we then knocked off pumping. Still I did not consider the danger imminent, as I imagined the vessel was firmly fixed on the reef; but the sequel came on very rapidly; in five minutes from first seeing the water, it was level with the cabin table, and I then, proceeded to hoist the boat out; while doing this the vessel apparently slipped off the reef and sank from under us till her rail was under water. Having scrambled into the boat I secured her to the fore rigging, and turned to ascertain that all hands were safe. I found all the crew had got into the boat, and found my two passengers close to me in the rigging, who immediately got into the boat also. We then thought of trying to save something, but unfortunately it was too late; the final catastrophe came on suddenly, and the ship was under water. Fearing to lie under the lee of the fore rigging lest the mast should give way, I removed the boat to the end of the jibboom, and there we lay, eleven of us in a small boat, until daylight, watching the cargo and other things as they floated out and drifted past in a strong current setting to the southward, but unable to preserve any of it. At last day broke, and I then found that the vessel had struck on the extreme point of a reef known on the chart as the Astrolabe, situated at the north end of the Island of Kantavu. About twenty yards west of us was the deep blue water, and about three or four miles E.N.E. was the north rock, looking like a vessel under sail; and as it got lighter, another small island was observed about twelve miles off. For this we immediately shaped our course, determining to get to Kantavu as soon as possible. We had no sail, and consequently had to pull all the way. As we approached we found other islands opening out, and seeing very little on the first to induce a stay proceeded to another about three miles farther. Here we landed, but found no inhabitants. There were cocoanut trees, but no other edible; and water, thanks to the heavy rains, was trickling down the face of the rocks. Being all tired out we determined to camp here, especially as it was commencing to blow hard; and that night set in a hurricane, commencing in the N.W. Our temporary shelter was of very little use, one-half being soon blown down, while every moment we were in dread of some of the neighbouring trees being blown down on top of us, while the sand of the beach caught up by the violence of the wind kept up a continuous shower as thick as the rain which fell, and as sharp and cutting as hail. This continued till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, when it fell suddenly calm for a quarter of an hour, and the wind shifted to the south, but did not blow with so much violence, and fell to a strong breeze about daylight. Having made a morning meal off cocoanuts, and seeing the supply of them would soon run short, we determined to make an attempt to reach one of the larger islands nearer Kantavu, where we expected to find inhabitants (though whether hostile or friendly was a matter of uncertainty). About 10 o'clock we started, and succeeded in reaching about half-way, when the wind set in very strong and two of the oars broke; we then bore up for another island where we fancied we had seen some signs of habitation, and reached it about 4 p.m. This proved to be the island of Drabuna, and here we were received with the utmost kindness and hospitality by the natives and the old chief. This island is very small, not exceeding a mile and a half in length, and narrow, consequently the population is small—about forty in all—and the advent of eleven men was likely to be a severe drain upon them, yet they grumbled not, but considered the best method of providing for us and facilitating our departure. The next day they determined to dispatch a canoe to Ono, to inform the chief and mission there of our misfortune, and get them to send a large double canoe to convey us to Levuka. The following morning she started, and returned late the same night, bringing Colonel White, a settler on Ono, and the chief; Colonel White very kindly bringing with some provisions and necessaries; the chief, however, proved a humbug, and shuffled about the canoe, insisting that it was necessary I should go over to his place, and evidently wanting to drive a bargain with me for the use of the boat. At last it was concluded that I should go with them to Ono next day. Accordingly we started, reaching his village late on Saturday evening after a most painful and fatiguing journey; here, after considerable parley, it was arranged I should have the canoe to convey us up on Monday morning, and he would chance what we might be able to give him; at the close it came out that the fellow had no canoe after all but would have to borrow one. On Monday morning there was no canoe and we returned to Drabuna to learn that a native teacher had been there and started off to report our mishap to the mission station at Kandavu with a promise to return that evening with a double canoe and take us all to Levuka. That evening he returned with a very kind letter from the Rev. Mr. Carey, at Richmond, placing the canoes at my disposal, and sending an abundance of provisions, including pigs and fowls. As the natives did not think it prudent to start next day, I took the opportunity of going with some natives in a canoe to the scene of the wreck. The vessel had completely broken up and disappeared, excepting the foremast and some of the broadsides which had washed over the reef and was then riding in four fathom water moored by the tangled rigging. Next morning, Wednesday, we took leave of our kind and hospitable entertainers, old Tui Drabuni and his two daughters, two of the finest specimens of Fiji women I have ever seen, and who for industry and hardiness would be second to few white women. They all, i.e. all the village came down to see us off, and seemed to part with great reluctance. That evening we put up at Kelwa, where I found some portions of the wreck had been drifted several days previously, and next day reached Levuka, where we were received with the sympathy and congratulations of the white inhabitants who had given us up for lost. Next day through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Moore a subscription was raised on behalf of the poor natives who had treated us so kindly, and to remunerate the crews of the canoes who brought us down, and ten pounds were subscribed without difficulty, which sum was duly distributed. In conclusion I must express my gratitude to the gentlemen of the Wesleyan Mission for their kindness and the prompt manner in which their assistance was rendered; as also my surprise at the improvement they have effected among the inhabitants of such an out of the way place. A few years ago instead of being hospitably entertained as we were, the probability is we should have been killed and eaten, but certainly we should have been plundered.

Reported Total Loss of the Ship St. Vincent.—This vessel, from England to Wellington with a cargo of coal for the P. and N. Z. Co., duly arrived and discharged her cargo, sailing again on the 13th instant for Lyttelton, to load wool direct for London. Captain Hall, of the s.s. Egmont, left Wellington the same day, and reports having encountered a terrific S.E. gale shortly after leaving. The Egmont was bound for Hokitika. On the date of his departure from the latter port for Sydney, viz., 17th instant, a report had reached the township that the St. Vincent had been totally wrecked in Cook's Straits on the 14th, the chief officer and carpenter alone being saved out of a crew of twenty-six men.

FREIGHTS.

For London.—Clean wool, ¾d and 5 per cent. per lb; greasy wool, ½d ditto; tallow, 57s 6d to 65s per ton; cocoanut oil, 60s and 5 per cent. per ton; sperm oil, 80s ditto; cotton, ¾d and 5 per cent. per lb.; bark, 60s ditto per ton; kauri gum, ditto ditto; copper, 2s 6d ditto; copper regulus and ore, 5s ditto; preserved meats, 35s per ton 40 feet; measurement goods, 35s ditto ditto; leather, 55s to 60s per ton; hides, 25s ditto; sheepskins, ½d per lb.; bones, 25s per ton; horns 35s ditto.

AQUATICS.

Race between the Mistral and Xarifa.—A private match between these crack yachts came off on Saturday, 20th February, upon the same terms as the race for the Anniversary Committee's prize—amateur crews and steered by members of the R. S. Y. Club. Mr. Dangar sailed the Mistral and Mr. Parbury the Xarifa. The yachts started from their moorings in Double Bay about 10 a.m., with a light S.E. breeze, Xarifa as usual going away with the lead, which she held to the Heads. After getting outside Mistral showed more speed and left her rival in the rear. Both yachts had piled on all the canvas they could carry, and considering the light and unsteady character of the breeze, made good running to Barranjoey, where Mistral rounded nearly seven minutes ahead. In working back, a rain squall came on, and for a short time stretched their canvas. When they came in sight from the Heads, Xarifa, with jib-headed gaff-topsail aloft, was seen to have the lead, but was well in shore, with the wind about S.E., while the Mistral was a considerable distance out to sea. Xarifa came home a winner by over four minutes, including time allowance, much to the dismay of those who had laid two to one against her. In a previous race between these yachts the Mistral was the victor, and with many she is still the favourite.

INSOLVENCIES DURING THE MONTH.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Assets.
January.		
29 Joseph Fubbs, Little Hartley, carpenter	£74 8 0	£10 0 0
Thomas Glancy, Sydney, draper ...	3628 17 6	2137 14 6
30 Josiah Vincent Lavers, Sydney ...	427 17 5	315 6 0
February.		
1 Samuel Partridge, sen., Newtown, clerk...	28 12 10	2 0 0
Thomas Walter Kavanagh, Sydney dealer	230 8 8	146 5
2 James Howard, Bombala, butcher and baker	261 17 8	81 18 1
3 Mathew Healey, Wagga Wagga, farmer	708 13 10	86 10 0
4 John Madden, jun., Waverley, labourer	28 14 11	3 0 0
5 George Small, of Ulmarra, Clarence River, butcher	138 1 6	58 3 11
John Campbell Shannon, Grafton, grazier	2057 11 5	15 0 0
James Lionel Michael, late of Grafton, deceased, by Richard Stevenson, of Grafton, sole executor and trustee ...	1974 12 4	630 12 9
8 George Blackman, Bread and Butter Flat, near Limekilns, farmer	132 16 5	61 10 0
The New South Wales Co-operative Coal Mining Company, of Wallsend, by Robert Forrester, the chairman thereof ...	12 300 0 0	20,000 0 0
Charles Verity, Sydney, writing clerk...	71 4 4	2 10 0
9 John Bradley, Sydney, lately trading as John Bradley and Co., wood and coal merchants ...	459 18 0	236 16 10
10 William Henry Foley, Sydney, late circus proprietor ...	264 0 6	5 0 0
Charles Wyndow, Stanmore, dairyman	226 19 0	52 2 8
Daniel Cameron, No. 5 Section, Great Western Railway, clerk...	137 2 5	56 7 7
11 Henry Griffiths, Sydney, fruiterer	978 4 3	90 15 0
15 James Riley, Sydney, publican	203 8 9	8 0 0
James Ponsonby, Sydney, plasterer	243 3 11	8 0 0
16 Peter Thomson, Jones's Creek, Gundagai, carpenter ...	43 9 6	24 7 0
John Smith, Double Bay, innkeeper and cabinetmaker	152 5 11	18 0 0
Henry Solomon, Sydney, late of Maryborough, dealer ...	584 16 7	47 10 0
George Jones, Borehole, Newcastle, miner	84 1 0	7 19 6
17 Thomas Roberts, Forbes, sub-inspector of Police ...	1441 14 2	150 0 0
William Read, Newcastle ...	98 2 1	5 2 0
Hamilton Cornewall Emmett, Sydney, writing clerk ...	1004 2 8	11 0 0
18 John Campbell, Sutton Forest, farmer	177 9 0	12 0 0
Edward Hunt, Sydney, butcher	350 15 3	284 2 7
19 Charles George Murray, Bathurst, miner	212 2 10	20 0 0
20 George Atkinson, Sydney, writing clerk	143 14 4	21 0 0
Jane Dale, Bolero, innkeeper ...	6 5 12 3	70 16 0
Charles Jones, Sydney, boot and shoe maker	96 12 6	56 19 9
22 James Dillon, Sydney, licensed victualler	107 10 0	38 0 0
24 William M'Cann, Tilbuster, Armidale, labourer	172 18 8	5 0 0
Richard Watson, Rocky River, miner	125 3 7	30 0 0

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GRAFTON.

THURSDAY.

The Rev. Joseph Fillingham, Wesleyan minister, died on Wednesday, and was interred to-day. The funeral procession was very large, deceased being universally respected.

The Helen M'Gregor sails for Sydney to-morrow.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The Governor is making a tour of the Downs, and was well received everywhere.

The Bowen people are agitating the question of separation.

SAILED.—Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The Duke of Edinburgh, his Excellency the Governor, and suite, visited the Theatre Royal last night, which was crammed; a large number were unable to gain admission. His Royal Highness dines at Toorak this evening, with a number of leading colonists, and will be present at the Mayor's ball this evening.

Dr. Mueller has received the rank of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Estimates are progressing in the Assembly, which has adjourned till Tuesday next.

Mr. Lockhart Morton's new patent wool-press has been tried with satisfactory results.

The Victorian cricketers left in the Wonga Wonga for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—City of Vienna, ship, from Glasgow; Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide.

SAILED.—At 5 p.m., Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The Agricultural Show, to-day, was very good; indeed, the best collection of produce and manufactures ever exhibited in Adelaide. The weight of the prize Hill's wheat, grown by Allan and Bell, reach 68¾ lbs. to the bushel; and the Plains wheat, exhibited by Raike and Parsons, 67 lbs. to the bushel. The attendance was very large, and the weather favourable. Sir James Fergusson lunched there, and expressed his great satisfaction with the Show.

News has reached here of disturbances by the blacks in the Far North.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Mount Gambier, has been invited to fill the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, vacant by the departure of the Rev. J. Gardner for Tasmania.

The cargo of Baltic timber ex Java sold—11 x 3, at 5d. to 5 5-16d.; 9 x 3, 4¾d. to 5 1-16d.; 8 x 3 and 7 x 3 in proportion. There is no more inquiry for wheat, which is at 4s. 8d.; flour is very firm at last quotations.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.—A return recently laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, gives the number of beef and mutton slaughter-houses leased at the abattoirs for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, showing for what terms each slaughter-house was leased, and the amounts received in rents annually. Last year there were leased six beef and three mutton slaughter-houses, the rents of which varied from £100 to £170 per annum. The total rent for this year was £1098, and the grand total received from 1865 is £3237. The horned cattle killed in 1868, were 16,298 in leased slaughter-houses, and 11,107 in the public abattoirs. The sheep killed were 110,152 in leased abattoirs, and 30,904 in public abattoirs. In addition to these there were slaughtered in leased abattoirs 1664 pigs, and in public abattoirs 12,582. In leased slaughter-houses 96 calves were killed, and in public abattoirs 1434. Thus at the abattoirs alone there were killed last year, 27,405 horned cattle, 141,056 sheep, 14,246 pigs, and 1530 calves—in all 184,237 animals. Add to these the large number of animals slaughtered elsewhere, and brought into Sydney by rail and river, and some idea may be formed of the enormous consumption of animal food in the city and suburbs.

A SAD CONFESSION.—At the Ballarat Circuit Court, on Thursday, before his Honor Mr. Justice Williams, Henry John Newton King, aged forty years, late Postmaster at Ballarat, pleaded guilty to the indictment preferred against him of having, on 21st August, embezzled certain moneys, the property of her Majesty the Queen. The prisoner, in broken tones and trembling with half-restrained emotion, read the following paper:—"Your Honor,—Before receiving my sentence, with your permission, I would like to read a short statement. I have been since 1846 in the employment of the Government, six years of which was in her Majesty's service, the remaining sixteen years under the Victorian Government. I can produce the highest testimonials from distinguished officers and others as to my conduct and gallantry as an officer whilst serving in the army, and I can refer your Honor to the head of my department as to my general conduct in the service of the Victorian Government. I do not bring these forward in any way with a view of obtaining a mitigation of my sentence, but simply to point out that all these are now forfeited for ever. I have disgraced the name I bear, which disgrace must also attach itself to my wife and family, besides which they are left almost destitute. This is my punishment. No sentence, no matter how severe, can ever equal the pain and remorse I am enduring, and must endure for ever. I would further state that my ruin was accelerated to a great degree by the cessation of payments of salaries by the Victorian Government, the enormous interest I had to pay amounting latterly to as much as £50 a month. If I had but consulted and laid my case before one or two friends, or even my own wife, I should not have been placed in the position I now occupy. Instead of which, I neither trusted nor asked advice from any person, thinking something might turn up to enable me to replace the money. Shortly before I was arrested I became reckless—almost mad. During the last month £300 of the sum which I am charged with embezzling was paid away to some of my creditors, and at the time of arrest I was owed by the Government over £200, £180 rent allowance, and nearly £25 salary. The only reason that I can urge or put forth in asking your Honor to deal leniently with me would be, that no earthly punishment can ever equal what God has visited me with, and that if I served my sentence I may, with the help of Almighty God, come back to my wife and family an altered man—one whose life will be devoted to undo, as far as lay in his power, the ruin and destruction I have brought on them—and to labour and work for them as long as God spares me. I have been also three months in gaol. If your Honor wishes it, I can produce the testimony referred to by me, also my commission as an officer in her Majesty's army, and will call on the following gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Potter and Mr. M'Dermott, as to my general character while serving as postmaster on Ballarat." The document, of which the foregoing is a copy, was handed to the Judge, and the prisoner was remanded.

SHOCKING DEATH.—The Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* of Monday last states.—A fire broke out on Monday night at 12 o'clock in the back premises of No. 2, Hotham-terrace, Hotham-street, in a house inhabited by Mr. Frederick Johnson. A wooden building used as a coachhouse and a stable was suddenly observed to be in flames. One of its rooms, canvassed off for the purpose, was occupied as a sleeping apartment by a man named Robert Cummins, a brother of Mrs. Morton, a lady who resides with Mr. Johnson. The wooden building was entirely destroyed, and the spectators were horrified to find the body of the man Cummins among the ruins. The inquest, which was expected to be held on Saturday, was postponed till Monday. The delay occurred in order to give time for a post mortem examination. The body was charred beyond all possibility of recognition, the bowels were protruding, and the bones of the head were completely carbonised and the brain exposed. He arrived at Sydney some thirty years ago, and had been engaged in squatting pursuits in Queensland and other parts, but proved unfortunate. He had been allowed to fit up a room in the outhouse by Mr. Johnson, the tenant of the building destroyed. He went about as he pleased, and the inmates knew little or nothing of his movements. Some time ago he was obliged to have one of his arms amputated below the elbow, owing to an injury received while shooting, and an artificial wooden hand had been made and fastened into a brass sheath fitted on to the arm. The flesh beneath this sheath was preserved being only slightly blistered; the artificial hand was much charred. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Morton, residing with Mr. Johnson. He was, we believe, a son of a clergyman, and a man of education and of studious habits.

THE VINTAGE IN THE PATERSON DISTRICT.—A correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* writes—"Our vineyard proprietors are now all busily engaged at the vintage, and the weather for this operation is all that can be desired. It was feared last week that the wet weather would have damaged the grapes, but it appears the rainy weather did not last sufficiently long to cause any serious damage, and the dry weather of the present week has had the effect of ripening the fruit, and putting it in first-rate condition for the making of wine. From every vineyard we learn that there is a larger quantity of grapes this season than was ever known before. One gentleman informed me that he anticipated making over three thousand gallons of wine more than his usual average, and his vineyard is not a large one—and he considered all the rest of the vineyards would yield equally as large returns throughout the district."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

CHISHOLM V. PHILLIPS.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of 2400 acres of land, situate at Boggibrie or Boggibio, Bow Plains, in the county of Brisbane, and bounded by certain lines described in the writ.

Mr. Darley, instructed by Messrs. Gurner and Robberds, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Messrs. Iceton and Son, for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. Samuel Callaghan, of Crown-street, Sydney; Mr. Francis Cooper, of Erskineville-lane, Newtown; Mr. Samuel Cowan, of Johnston's Bay, Petersham; and Mr. William Curtis, of Hordern-street, Newtown.

The claim of the plaintiff, Mr. George Chisholm, was rested on priority of exclusive possession through a tenant. It was proved by the evidence of Andrew M'Kenzie that he had occupied 2400 acres of land at Boggibrie, Bow Plains, through which the Bow Creek ran, and that he had paid rent for it to Mr. Chisholm. He went into possession of this land in 1860, and occupied it by his servants until four or five years ago. No lease had been signed. The rent fell into arrear, and he (M'Kenzie) paid £37 to Mr. Chisholm partly for arrears of rent, and partly for costs. Thomas Phillips (the present defendant) occupied the house which had been erected on this land. He had been sent there by M'Kenzie, during the tenancy of the latter, to take care of some sheep in which he (Phillips) was interested. There was no surveyor's evidence as to the identity of the land occupied by defendant with that claimed in this action. M'Kenzie spoke of the property as of 2400 acres, and as being situated in the place described in the writ, but was unable to prove the boundaries as set out in such writ. Similar testimony was given by another witness.

The only thing approaching to evidence as to boundaries was that Mr. Bettington was said to have land adjacent to this property now claimed, and some land belonging to Mr. Bettington was stated in the writ to bound that property in one direction. It was stated by plaintiff's counsel that this land had been sold to a Dr. Trail, but there was no evidence of this fact, Phillips was seen in possession within the last few months.

For the defence no evidence was offered, but it was contended by Mr. ISAACS that the plaintiff must fail because he had not made out as he was bound to do, that this land held by Phillips, was that which he (plaintiff) now claimed as having been in his prior possession by his tenant, M'Kenzie. In other words that the boundaries set out in this writ ought to have proved. Mr. DARLEY thereupon applied for leave to amend the writ by striking out all about the boundaries and the county, and simply averring that the land was, as stated, by M'Kenzie—2400 acres at Boggibrie, Bow Plain, in the colony of New South Wales. His HONOR, however, refused to allow this amendment. Mr ISAACS, therefore, continued to rely upon the insufficiency of the plaintiff's proofs, and maintained that in the absence of the most rigid proof the verdict ought in such a case as this to be for the person in actual possession, inasmuch as the claimant, who could come again with more complete evidence, would suffer no wrong.

His HONOR said that it was very doubtful whether a plaintiff who had been defeated in ejectment, could, as the law now stood, bring his action again on the selfsame title. The question was one which had not yet been decided. The question of the identity of the land claimed by plaintiff in this action was identical with that for which the defendant came in to defend, was one of fact for the jury. The effect of the defendant's admission on the record was this—that the land which the plaintiff was going for was the very land which the defendant had got. The question which remained was whether a title was made out by plaintiff to this selfsame land. If the Jury was satisfied as to the identity of the land now claimed with that spoken of by M'Kenzie, and of which Phillips was seen in possession, the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict.

The jury, after having retired for about a quarter of an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The rule nisi in Priestly v. Tully was not moved, and was consequently dismissed with costs.

Plans were confirmed in the estates of Frederick Biddulph, James Walker, Henry A. Cobb, Cunningham Williams, Thomas O'Connor, and John Thomas V. Walker.

Creditors' directions in re Marx and Co. were ratified.

In the matter of the applications for certificates by John Campbell Dibbs and George Richard Dibbs, adjourned from the 16th February, further evidence was taken, and his Honor reserved judgment.

SURRENDERS.

Alexander Small, of George-street, Sydney, baker. Liabilities, £312 19s. 8d., of which £107 8s. 2d. is secured. Assets, £333 7s. 11d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Moritz Mendel, of Sofala, auctioneer, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, February 26.—At 11: Edward Fitzgerald, Josiah V. Lavers, Thomas Glancy, second. Hamilton White, Joseph Fubbs, Thomas W. Kavanagh, James Howard, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Murphy, Levey, Day, Thompson, Smithers, Cohen, and Wrench.

Of twenty-two prisoners who were brought before the Court, six were dismissed, and three were remanded.

Three persons were fined 5s. each, and other three 10s. each, for drunkenness and using obscene language.

Mary Simpson, an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

Julia Debell, charged with having wilfully broken a window, the property of John Davy, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay 5s. damages, or to be imprisoned three days.

Henry Hamilton and Thomas Brownill were charged with having stolen an umbrella, the property of a Mr. Scott, from the Presbyterian Church, Castlereagh-street, and pleaded guilty to the charge. To be imprisoned three months.

Mansell Powell was apprehended by constable Larkins in Kent-street, between the hours of 1 and 2 this morning, carrying a pair of bellows, a saucepan, and a fryingpan, on suspicion of the articles being stolen property. Failing to satisfy their Worships as to her rightful possession, she was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Charles Theodore Forbes, apprehended on warrant, charged with having unlawfully deserted Constance, his wife, consented to an order for the payment of 20s. weekly.

Joseph Briscoe, charged with having assaulted one Joseph Lanergan, who was in the performance of his duties as a bailiff, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned three days.

On the summons paper were thirty-five cases, of which one was dismissed, three were postponed, and twelve were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, conducted by the City Solicitor, John Maxwell was fined £5 for keeping certain meat unfit for human food, such meat neither being separated from other meat nor ticketed as unfit for food. John Logan was fined £3 for a similar offence, and £2 for keeping fish under like circumstances; Meyer Moses was fined £2, for keeping fish under similar circumstances; William Butlin was fined 10s., for allowing offensive matter to remain on the footway, and a like sum for allowing filth to remain on the carriage way; Peter Hughes was fined 5s., for allowing house slops to remain on the footway; John Maxwell was fined 5s., and Thomas Kavanagh 10s., for neglecting to keep clean their respective premises. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for hire, Thomas Onus was fined 5s. for plying without a license; Henry Burrows was fined 5s. for not providing a conductor to his omnibus; Moss Israel, who had neglected or refused to pay for the hire of two hansoms, was in each case ordered to pay 7s. 6d. cab hire. William Collyer was fined 20s., and Julia Blakey 10s., for using words calculated to cause a breach of the peace. In Yarrington v. Collyer, in which the complainant charged the defendant with having threatened to smash him, in consequence whereof he was afraid of personal violence, the defendant was ordered to enter into a recognisance with sureties to keep the peace six months. In Wearne v. Rowsell, for the recovery of a horse illegally detained, an order was made for the delivery of the animal on payment by complainant of 38s. William Hillard and — Stevenson, were fined 10s. for keeping ferocious dogs.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Jolly, Hordern, and Renny have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. A. Hunt, Mr. M. Metcalfe, and Mr. Tucker.

John Wilson, a seaman, for disorderly conduct on board the ship Sobraon, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned two days, and for absenting himself from duty without leave he was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Mason v. Cameron was a proceeding to cover wages to the amount of £7 2s. 3d. for services on board the schooner Sacramento, of which defendant is master. An order was made for payment of the amount claimed, with costs.

Wellings v. Pell was a summons case, and defendant was convicted of an assault upon plaintiff, and for that offence he was fined £1, with costs.

Some five or six cases of little interest were heard and dismissed.

THE GOLD-FIELDS: FINDING OF A LARGE NUGGET.—The Tuena correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald* says:—"The old claims mentioned in previous reports are continuing to pay well, and new claims have also obtained good prospects, and even washings turn out well; but it must be borne in mind that the gold is very coarse, therefore is patchy, requiring great patience in prospecting. For instance, a claim in which the shareholders have been for nearly a month engaged in prospecting, happened to touch the run, and yesterday in one tub of four buckets obtained 6 dwts., and in several others 1 dwt. each."—At Appletree Flat (according to the *Western Post*) some excitement has been caused by the finding of a nugget weighing about 23 oz., by Hart's party, on the ground recently opened by Mr. Pauling. The nugget seems very pure, a slight scale of ironstone on the outside being all the alloy visible. The prospects in the same paddock of Mr. Paulding are considered very satisfactory, and have been estimated from half-an-ounce to an ounce and a few pennyweights to the load.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

MONTHLY REPORT.

THE inward mail for this month was delivered in Sydney on the 20th instant, and we are now in possession of catalogues comprising the whole of the sales of the London November series. The various circulars issued by the London brokers are also to hand. They contain, as usual, a review of the home markets from the commencement to the termination of the sales; and they concur in quoting an improvement of about 1d. per lb. on the current prices of the previous series.

This reported advance reached us a month ago by the Anglo-Indian telegrams; and the news direct is only a confirmation of the report previously received through a circuitous, and not at all times, a reliable telegraphic route. We are now assured by advices received direct from London, that the improved state of the market is not a myth; and it is to be hoped, that account sales (which are in reality the only safe guides) will fully substantiate the truth of the advance so generally quoted.

There appears to have been greater regularity in the prices realised for the same or similar wools, though a careful study of the catalogues will still reveal some almost inexplicable discrepancies. Admitting in a general way the improvement reported by the London brokers, I notice sales of wool, especially one or two scoured lots, which sold for lower rates than those obtained at the previous September series, while other qualities commanded a very decided advance, especially low and ill conditioned fleeces. But with respect to wools of the latter class, I am clearly of opinion that, as compared with better clips, the advance is not by any means to be depended upon as a permanent line. At the September sales trashy wools were in so little request that the auctioneers in many cases could not obtain even a bid; and the lots that were sold were knocked down at prices not at all commensurate with those obtained for better qualities; in fact (as some of our buyers have only too good reason to know) they were disposed of at a dead sacrifice. In November, the purchasers of these cheap wools at the September sales were naturally desirous of renewing their previous remunerative operations, and thence arose a competition which brought these low wools up to somewhat near their intrinsic value. The fact, however, remains (as stated in my last article) that there were buyers in November for wools which, in September, could scarcely command a bid; and it would be a great mistake to suppose they have realised prices commensurate with those of really good wools. A still greater error would be to fall into the delusion that it will pay to grow wools of a character and description similar to those which can be produced in other countries at a far more moderate cost. In proof I ask the careful attention of our wool growers to the difference in prices between low, ill conditioned fleeces, and fair average washed wools, even under the favourable auspices of the November sales; and I have sufficient faith in their foresight and intelligence to predict that they will now see the desireableness of breeding for quality and not for quantity.

The fencing in of runs is rapidly extending, and will no doubt be productive of very beneficial results; there is also a growing conviction that it is far better to have a limited number of really good sheep than a station fully or perhaps over stocked with inferior animals, for the veriest culls will eat as much grass as the best of sheep—and, after all, what are they worth?

The late drought will, I hope, have taught a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. There is little doubt that hundreds of thousands, probably millions, of sheep have been lost during the last six or eight months. If our squatters would only cull their flocks regularly, and keep only their really good sheep, they would very seldom find their runs so utterly useless for the preservation of animal life, as they have been during the last few months of the late drought. Many wool-growers are now, I believe, fully alive to the advantage of keeping their runs moderately stocked, and find that a comparatively limited number of good sheep will pay them much better than a run fully stocked with inferior, ill-conditioned animals.

Arrivals of wool, since the departure of the last mail, have fallen off considerably, indicating, apparently, an approaching close of the season. There is, however, still a large quantity to arrive from all parts of the colony, deliveries of which have been retarded by the drought, and the consequent difficulty in travelling. The recent rains will, however, soon produce feed for the teamsters' horses and cattle; and we may now shortly expect wool in larger quantities.

The news by the late mail has had the effect of strengthening our market; for, though I am unable to quote any actual material advance, there is a much better feeling, and prices have lately had an upward tendency. Wools in grease have advanced fully ½d. per lb., but this is owing, not so much to the late news as to the abundant rains we have recently been blessed with. A month ago, many of the washing establishments were at a stand for want of water, and greasy wools in consequence did not realise their relative values, as compared with washed fleeces; but, since the beneficial change in the weather, they have commanded something more like a commensurate price. Sheepskins also, which a month ago were very unsaleable, are now in better demand, at from ½d. to ¾d. per lb. on the prices obtainable two or three weeks ago.

In a former article I had occasion to refer to the great inconvenience occasioned to buyers by the public sale, on one day, of all the various lots of wool and sheepskins. I am more and more convinced that the present plan is highly detrimental to the interests of vendors; for it is utterly impossible for buyers in the short space of time allotted for inspection, to go through all the multifarious lots offered for sale. There should be two days—one set apart for the disposal of the more important parcels, and another for small lots of wool and sheepskins; or else the whole should be catalogued and ready for inspection during the afternoon of the day preceding that of sale. The auctioneers have recently wisely separated the respective sales of tallow and hides, and I am at a loss to conceive why the same accommodation is not conceded to buyers of wool and skins. I feel sure it would be of great benefit to all concerned.

The sales by auction during the month have attracted the usual attendance of buyers; and, as above intimated, prices have had a perceptible tendency upwards.

On the 4th instant the principal sales were as follow:—

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: HB in diamond over Wonbobbie, 57 bales scoured, at 18d.; and C in triangle, 10 bales in grease.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: M&Co, 20 bales in grease, at 3½d.; Mulgunnia, 24 bales ditto, at 7d; BX 59 bales fleece, at 12½d.; JA over S, 10 fleece at 12¾d.; NW, 28 fleece, at 14d.; JHC conjoined, 22 fleece, at 10¾d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: MMcM, 26 bales in grease, 6d; BJR 29 scoured, at 15d. The same firm sold privately RK over O, 67 bales scoured, at 18d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: H over B, 16 bales greasy, at 5¾d.; Tyy, 14 ditto, at 5¼d.; JD, 12 ditto, at 6d.; BB over NOB, 18 fleece, at 11d.; PxC, 25 ditto, at 11¼d.; and C, 13 ditto, at 12¼d. per lb.

On the next public sales on the 11th instant, the following were the principal lots disposed of:—JM, 13 fleece, at 11¼d.; MRYAN, 32 ditto, at 13d.: these by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench.

Messrs. Mort and Co.'s principal sales were as follow:—ZUL, 17 fleece at 10½d.; MOR over Bogan, 33 grease at 5¼d.; JG over K, 29 ditto at 6¼d.; JA, 11 ditto at 7¼d.; M in diamond, 13 ditto at 5¼d.; DMD, 18 fleece, at 11d.; HH, 13 ditto at 13½d.; P over P, 10 ditto at 12½d.; BS, 44 ditto at 12½d.; and JPS, 20 ditto at 10¼d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner sold by auction—A, 11 bales scoured at 10½d.; and subsequently by private contract, T over Mc over Obela, 60 bales fleece at 13d.; same mark, 9 bales skirts at 8d., and locks at 6¼d.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold—FR, 22 bales fleece at 13¾d.; Binda, 13 ditto at 10½d.; and S and G, 11 grease at 6d. per lb.

The next series of public sales was held on the 18th instant.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold, G, 13 bales scoured, at 13½d., and heart in diamond, 22 ditto, at 15d. The same firm offered several other important lots of wool, both in fleece and grease, but bought them in for higher prices than buyers were disposed to give.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner's chief sales were as follow:—AR, 20 bales fleece at 13d.; JC, 69 ditto at 12d.; JS, 18 ditto at 11½d.; and HH, 29 ditto at 13½d. per lb.

Messrs. Mort and Co., in consequence of the anticipated early arrival of the mail, postponed their sale until the following week.

To-day, the usual sales of wool were held. There was an average attendance of buyers; but though there was a fair competition, the prices obtained did not exceed those ruling prior to the arrival of the mail.

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued about 700 bales, but withdrew many of the principal parcels for higher prices than buyers were disposed to give. The principal sales were as follow:—M'T, 14 bales fleece at 11¾d.; T under half-circle, 16 ditto at 12d.; HD in diamond, 15 ditto at 12½d.; AS, 38 ditto at 13½d.; TH conjoined, 36 ditto at 13½d.; AA, 13½ bales ditto at 12½d.; MB conjoined, 31 ditto at 12½d.; Oakes, 17 ditto at 10d.; and —W, 12 ditto at 12½d.

Mr. J. Devlin had only nine bales for sale, of which the principal lot—H, 5 bales fleece—brought 11d. per lb.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones catalogued 160 bales, but bought in several important lots. The only parcel of importance disposed of comprised—BRM in oval, 47 bales fleece at 14d., and 11 bales skirting at 9¾d. per lb.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner offered for sale upwards of 150 bales, and sold about 140. The principal lots were as under—LK, 20 bales in grease at 5½d.; NW over C in diamond, 11 ditto scoured at 14¾d.; JC, 12 ditto grease at 5d.; HD over BQ, 15 ditto at 6½d.; JRO over Balaclava, 15 ditto scoured at 19½d.; JM, 10 ditto grease at 5½d.; S in circle, 9 ditto at 6½d.; and BxW ex Booraroo, 17 ditto at 6d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth catalogued 36 bales of wool, and sold all. The principal lots comprised—DA&Co in diamond, 12 bales fleece at 12¾d.; WSN, 8 ditto at 11d.; and ASP in oblong, 5 ditto at 13d.

Our market for both tallow and hides has fluctuated during the month, but both articles of produce have met with a firm market, and, on the whole, improved prices have been obtained. It is, however, necessary to notice that the supply has been insufficient for the requirements of the local trade, and in consequence prices have ruled higher than late quotations would justify for shipment to the home market. For tallow, the late public sales have exhibited prices ranging from £35 15s. to £36 10s. for beef, and £36 15s. to £37 10s. per ton for mutton. These quotations are, however, for only medium qualities. Prime samples may be fairly quoted at about 20s. per ton in excess of the above named prices. Hides have been in small supply, and all lots suitable to the requirements of the local trade have been eagerly taken at very full rates. The prices lately ruling may be quoted as follow:—Inferior and dry, 7s. to 9s.; ordinary, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.: good medium, 12s. to 13s. 9d.; first heavy, 14s. to 16s.; and prime extra weights, from 17s. to 22s. each.

During the last week the cargo of the Onward, whaler, was offered by auction by Messrs. Mort and Co., but the biddings being under the owner's estimate of the value, nothing was done. The cargo comprised sperm, black, and humpback oil, and also whalebone, the whole of which had been got on board in such a short space of time that the ship must have made a very successful voyage.

GEORGE R. HIRST, Export Produce Broker, 379, George-street.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Watches, Clothing, Jewellery, &c.

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2, Horses.

HALL AND SMITH.—At the Haymarket, at 9, Hay and Straw; at the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Black Swan Yards, at half-past 12, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT AND CO.—At their Yards, at half-past 10, Sheep and Lambs.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

RENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, 12, 3, and 4, Live Stock, Farm and Dairy Produce, Fruit, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Yards, at half-past 11, and 1, Live Stock, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at quarter to 11, Leather; at 11, Hides, Horns, Hair, &c.; at quarter-past 2, Tallow, Oil, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Horns, Bones, &c.; at quarter-past 2, Tallow.

J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At the Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Coal.

J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Jewellery, Furniture, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Allotments, Goulburn and Hay streets; Villa Site, Woollahra; Cottages, Double Bay; Butcher's Shop and Dwelling, with Goodwill, Horses, Carts, &c., Balmain; Land, Manning River.

GUTTER LITERATURE.—On refering to the *Age* of Saturday last, we find that the debased literature known by the prefixed title of "gutter," has found its way into Melbourne, and we doubt not into Sydney also. "Generally speaking," says our contemporary, "it takes the shape—and this is its worst and most dangerous form—of journals and magazines, whose special mission appears to be amongst the lower classes, whom it furnishes with vile exciting stories, of which hate, jealousy, debased love, wilful murder, and determined suicide form the leading characteristics. The tale is never complete without a dissipated young nobleman rejoicing in a high sounding name, and the forged will is as indispensable to the author as is the phial of deadly fluid. Hitherto, we have been comparatively free from the presence of these wretched publications in our booksellers' windows. The booksellers were too virtuous to import them, or they were confident that no section of our community would patronise gutter literature. Of late, however, some of the second or third rate stationers and booksellers have begun to exhibit in their windows one of the most disgusting of those journals we have referred to, namely, the *Police News*, a publication which has for its special objects the record of the foulest crimes committed in England, illustrated by woodcuts hideous and revolting. The crowds of, doubtless, uneducated persons who throng round the windows to gaze on the horrid illustrations and read the revolting details is truly surprising. It is to be hoped that the circulation of such rubbish here will be discountenanced as much as possible by those who are capable of appreciating the evils attending their diffusion."

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.—The monthly meeting of Council was held on 7th of January. Present: Aldermen Kerridge (in the chair), Maze, M'Donald, Loveridge, and Earl. The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from the Registrar-General, Alfred Almond, Pollock, Golder, Keogh, and Adams. It was proposed by Alderman Maze, seconded by Alderman Earl, and carried—"That P. Keogh's request be complied with, in accordance with the views of the working committee." The application of Mrs. Jones relative to alterations in Vine-lane, to stand over till a future meeting, when in sufficient funds. Proposed by Alderman Maze, and seconded by Alderman Loveridge, and carried—"That the clerk be instructed to write a circular letter to the neighbouring municipalities requesting their co-operative assistance, to get rid of the unjustifiable interference of the police in surburban districts." In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Kerridge (as chairman) consented to the expenditure of the sum of £5, as part of the amount necessary to erect a retaining wall at the foot of Vine-street. The following tender for kerbing and guttering was accepted, viz.—John Harding, 7s. 8d. per lineal yard, Ivy and Cleveland-streets. It was proposed by Alderman Loveridge, seconded by Alderman M'Donald and carried—"That the tender of John Harding be accepted." On the motion of Alderman Maze, seconded by Alderman Loveridge, and carried, the following accounts were passed and ordered for payment, viz.:—Henry Todd, cartage, &c., £0 14s.; John Selkill, labour, £5 18s. 4d.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received at the port to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£274	9	3
Gin	89	6	11
Whisky	54	2	6
Rum	229	0	0
All other spirits	46	0	0
Wine	52	12	1
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	36	2	0
Tobacco and snuff	68	6	0
Cigars	13	10	0
Tea	37	2	6
Coffee and chicory	9	1	8
Sugar, unrefined	450	0	0
Rice	13	11	0
Opium	60	0	0
Bonding warehouse duty	70	15	0
Pilotage	75	0	8
Dues	6	0	0
Ad valorem	211	8	2
Total	£1776	18	3

The Patent Slip, Sussex-street, and block of land extending from Sussex-street to Darling Harbour, have been sold by the I. S. N. Company, to Mr. John Cuthbert, for the sum of £6750.

The James Aitken, from London, arrived this evening, with a large cargo of general merchandise.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—The demand for colonial produce has been well sustained, the markets as a whole have assumed a firmer tone, and in some articles a decided advance has been established. The bulk of this season's wool clip, like that of last year, will find its way to the English market on station account. Local buyers are operating with greater confidence, and a few good parcels have changed hands during the month. Exports to date of the new clip, exclusive of cargo, just cleared per Sobraon, amount to 53,717½ bales 4 pockets, against 60,586 bales 29 pockets, cleared during the corresponding period of last season. In February last year eleven wool ships were dispatched from this port, during the current month there have been only four The Ann Duthie, with 3001 bales wool, 170 bales cotton, 197 casks tallow, and sundries; John Duthie, with 3131 bales wool, 77 bales skins, 478 packages leather, 97 casks tallow, 314 casks cocoanut oil, 1209 hides; Parramatta, with 3330 bales wool, 20 bales cotton, 1586 pieces copper, and sundries.

The Sobraon cleared at the Customs to-day, with 3615 bales wool, 74 bales cotton, 10 bales skins, 12,523 bags wheat, 89 bales leather, 50,000 sovereigns, 5262 oz. gold, 8223 pieces copper, and sundry other produce.

The drought has delayed the transmission of wool from the interior, and the vessels on the berth are filling up very slowly. The Queen of Nations is nearly a full ship, and will leave in all next week. The Canaan, Winifred, and Glendower, are partly loaded, and expect to clear early next month; the Dunbar Castle, Woolloomooloo, Harkaway, Caldbeck, and Sir John Lawrence are also on the berth. Hides are so much required for colonial manufacture that they have almost ceased being an article of export to England. Shipments of tallow have also decreased considerably. The exports of both articles from 1st January to date amount to 12,395 hides, 1784 casks tallow, against 9154 hides, 3604 casks tallow during the corresponding period of 1868. 1035 bales of cotton have also been shipped hence since 1st January.

The weekly wool sales held this afternoon were well attended, and there was brisk competition for any lots worthy of notice. Prices were as firm but not perceptibly higher than at previous sales. About 660 bales changed hands at the following rates: Scoured, at 11d. to 20½d.; fleece, 9d. to 14d.; greasy, 4d. to 7d.; sheepskins, 2¼d. to 5d.; pelts, 1d. to 2d. Particulars of sales were as follows:—

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: JP, 7 fleece at 10½d., 38 at 11¼d., pieces at 5¾d.; BRN in circle, 47 fleeces at 14d., 11 skirts at 9¾d., locks at 5¼d., 8 scoured at 12¾d. to 13¾d.; JT, 5 fleece at 9¼d. to 9¾d.; and 10 odd bales sheepskins brought 2¼d. to 4½d.; pelts 1d.

By Messrs. Mort and Co.: McD&Co., 9 greasy at 6d.; McT, 14 at 11¾d.; RS, 7 at 11¾d; JG, 8 at 11¼d.; LN over J in diamond, 9 at 12d.; T under ⌒, 16 at 12d.; HP in diamond, 15 at 12½d.; IJS in circle, 8 at 12¼d.; JR over Winfield, 8 scoured at 15½d.; AS, 38 fleece at 13½d.; TH conjoined, 36 at 13½d.; T, 6 greasy at 6½d.; JJW in diamond, 5 fleece at 13½d.; AA, 13½ at 12½d.; MB conjoined, 31 at 12½d., clips and locks at 6d; King, 7 fleece at 13d.; Oakes, 17 at 10d.; —W, 12 at 12½d., and 86 bales in small lots. 21 lots sheepskins were quitted at 3d. to 4½d., 5 bales scoured at 7¼d.; and pelts at 1¼d. to 2d.

By Mr. Ebsworth: WSN, 8 bales fleece wool, at 11d; Asp in oblong, 5 at 13d.; DA and Co., 12 fleece, at 12¾d., 5 at 10¼d., 1 at 8¾d., 1 greasy at 5¾d., 1 broken at 4d, 3 greasy at 6¾d., 1 mixed at 2d.; and 44 bundles pelts at 1¼d. to 1½d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: J over HI, 5 greasy, at 7d.; LK, 20 at 5½d.; NW over C in diamond, 11 scoured, at 14¾d.; 4 at 12d; JC, 12 greasy, at 5d.; HD over BQ, 15 at 6½d.; C, 5 scoured, at 11d.; JRO over Balaclava, 15 at 19½d.; S in circle, 9 greasy at 6½d.; JM, 10 at 5½d.; BxW over Booraro, 17 at 6d., mixed at 7¾d., and locks at 2d.; K over JC, 9 fleece at 12d., and 14 odd bales. 8 lots sheepskins brought 2¾d. to 5d; 5 lots pelts, 1½d. to 2d.

By Mr. Devlin: 12 bales various, including H, 5 fleece at 11d.; sheepskins realised 3½d.; pelts, 1d. to 2d.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—Merchandise of all descriptions has come forward very largely, and shipments advised are much heavier than might have been expected from the reports which have gone home respecting the dulness of trade. Australian merchants have much cause of complaint against English shippers, for, no sooner does our market recover from a glut, and holders of goods anticipate being able to obtain paying prices, than consignments are poured in without regard to consumption. If all our leading houses were mere brokers, and not importers on their own account, this state of things might be very advantageous to themselves and the public, the loss would then fall on those who consider the colonial market a depot for surplus stocks. Since the departure of the last mail, the Sir John Lawrence, Yang Tsze, Samarang, Dunbar Castle, Cape Horn, Harkaway, and Huntley Castle, have arrived from England: the Queensland and Far Away, from New York, with general cargoes; the Australind, from Foochoo, with tea; General Lee and Clara Sayers, from Mauritius; Felix Bernabo and Woodbine, from Bourbon, with sugar; Australie and Crusader, from Manila, with Eastern produce; Asie and Jourdain, from Charente, via Melbourne, with part of original cargo, chiefly brandies. There are at present seven vessels due here from England. Bonded stocks exhibit an increase in nearly all the principal items. The quantities held on the 19th instant, as per Government returns were:—Rum, 116,067 gallons; brandy, 200,862 gallons; geneva, 79,439 gallons; whisky, 22,626 gallons; gin, 14,944 gallons; liqueurs, 2869 gallons; all other spirits, 1092 gallons; wine, 225,579 gallons; tobacco, manufactured, 750,157 lbs.; leaf, 54,707 lbs.; cigars, 24,970 lbs.; snuff, 983 lbs.; sugar, 1803 tons 11 cwt.; coffee, 276 tons 12 cwt.; tea, 1,988,766 lbs.; chicory, 114,911 lbs.; opium, 2979 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS AND CEREALS.—Prices have been very steady for some time past. The greater portion of the sales made were for consumption in the city and suburbs, as the country districts are being supplied by local millers. Adelaide silk dressed flour is quoted, at £13 to £13 10s.; inferior brands, £12 10s. to £12 15s., Sydney mills, £12 to £13. A good supply of South Australian wheat has arrived in fulfilment of contracts made at the opening of the season, there is none in importers' hands, and the price at present is quite nominal, 5s. 6d. could be obtained for small lots. The Sobraon, for London, takes 1200 tons Californian and Chilian. The Caldbeck had about 700 tons on board, also intended for the English market, but as prices here have recently improved the exporter decided on paying ship's charges, and having it relanded. Colonial wheat is selling at 4s. upwards, according to samples. New maize is coming to hand, and weakening the market; good samples of old are worth 3s. 10d. to 4s.; new, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. Oats and barley are unaltered. Split peas are worth 11s. Oatmeal in fair trade demand at 22s. 6d. to 25s.

CANDLES.—Prior to the receipt of intelligence, per Avoca, of short shipments, prices had a falling tendency; but have since recovered, and close moderately firm at 11¼d. to 11½d. for best brands, 10¾d. to 11d. for inferior, and 9d. to 9½d. for light weights.

COAL.—The export trade is daily becoming more extensive, and new markets are opening for our produce. At some of the Eastern ports we notice that last quotations for coals are very disproportionate. It is probable that in many places no copies of the Admiralty reports on the official trials of New South Wales and English coals have been published. It might be advisable for our coal companies to see that these reports received full publicity in all places at present buyers from them, or likely to become their customers. Last year the shipments from Newcastle to ports beyond this colony aggregated 489,069 tons; exports coastwise, 207,051 tons. During the four weeks ending to-day, the following shipments have been made:—Shanghai, 3027 tons: Hongkong, 3260; San Francisco, 2198; Cheefoo, 1510; Singapore, 1210; Bombay, 1158; Saigon, 600; Amoy, 458; Manila, 350; Mauritius, 300; Macassar, 300; Foochoo, 302; Tahiti, 250; Petropaulovski, 810.

COFFEE.—Full supplies of all descriptions. Quotations are slightly higher. Plantation is quoted at 9¾d. to 10d.; Java and Manila, 7¾d. to 8d.; chicory, 3d. to 3¼d.; cocoa, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d., for best.

DUNDEE GOODS.—Adelaide buyers have withdrawn from the market, and those who declined to sell last month at 14s. would now gladly accept 13s. 6d., or even less, for a parcel. Woolpacks are slow of sale, at 4s. to 4s. 2d. for full weight; woolbagging commands 5½d. to 6d.; gunnies, 8s. to 10s.

DRIED FRUITS.—There is a steady trade demand for good samples at about last month's rates. Muscatel raisins are very scarce, and worth 16d. Elemé have been sold at 4½d. to 5d. for parcels, and 5½d. for small quantities; sultanas bring 5d. to 5½d., prime currants 3¾d. to 4d., inferior 3¼d. to 3½d.; Jordan almonds, 1s. 10d.; dried apples, 5d.

FISH.—The Lent season has improved prices, and all descriptions command full rates. Preserved salmon, in 1 lb. tins is worth from 13s. to 15s.; oysters, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; lobsters, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; new ling, 5d. to 5½d. white herrings, 26s. to 30s.; California salmon, in bulk, 4d. to 5d.; red herrings nominal, sardines unaltered.

LIQUORS.—The prices for new brew ale have opened lower this season than last, owing to the large stock of old beer still unsold. A large business has been done in new, both for parcels on the spot and to arrive. Marrian's and Joule's are quoted at £7 5s. to £7 10s.; good second brands, £6 10s. to £7; inferior, £5 to £6; for best brands of bottled, 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d. is obtained; and 9s. to 9s. 6d. for other descriptions. Bulk porter sells at £6 5s. to £7 5s.; bottled stout at 8s. to 9s. 6d. Holders of brandy are pretty firm, but with present stocks they find it difficult to support prices. Martell's and Hennessy's bulk is worth 7s. 9d. to 8s.—other good brands at 6s. 6d. to 7s. Low brandies are dull at 4s. upwards. Hennessy's case sells slowly at 26s. 6d. Dennis Mounie's has been quitted at 25s.; good second brands range from 20s. to 24s. 6d. The principal stocks of geneva are held by two houses, who supply trade parcels of assorted contents at 13s. Small sales of rum have been effected at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d., but at present 4s. to 4s. 1d. is full value for best, and 3s. 9d. for inferior. Whisky is plentiful. Good Scotch is selling at 4s. in wood and 11s. in glass. Old tom nominal.

LUMBER.—The market is rather dull at last quotations, and fully stocked.

LEATHER.—The followed prices have ruled throughout the month:—Kip, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; colonial calf, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; English, 3s. 9d. to 4s; French, 4s. 3d. to 5s.; kangaroo, 28s. to 35s.; sole, 8d. to 11d.; harness, 11d. to 13d.; bag, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; basils, 6s. 6d. to 10s.; colonial sole leather has been sold by auction, at 5¾d. to 7¼d.; harness, 10¼d.; kip, 16½d. to 18d.; tweed, 30¾d.; bag, 12s.

METALS.—There is a large stock of every description. A shipment of bar and rod iron, assorted sizes, from ⅜ to 2-inch, was placed by auction this week at £9 7s. 6d.; hoop, £10; galvanized fencing wire, £16 15s.; black ditto, £13 5s. Galvanized is inactive at £26 to £27; pig at £5. Yellow metal brings 9d. to 9½d. Sheet lead, assorted weights, £27. Tinplates have declined about 2s. all round.

NAVAL STORES.—Importers find it difficult to realise paying prices. Rosin has declined considerably, and is not worth more than £12; pitch, £32; tar, £28.

OILMEN'S STORES, PROVISIONS, &c.—Recent arrivals have replenished stocks, and reduced prices. We now quote best brands of bottled fruits at 12s. 6d. to 13s.; inferior, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d.; 1 lb. mustard, in glass, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, in tins, 10s. to 12s.; pint pickles, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; half-pint salad oil, 7s.; pints, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; quarts, 22s. to 23s.; bulk vinegar, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d.; bottled, 7s. to 8s.; half-pint sauces, 7s. to 7s. 3d.; starch, 4¼d. to 4½d. Bacon sells slowly at 11d. for prime English; prime hams bring 1s. to 1s. 1d.; fine samples of cheese, 11d. to 12d.; inferior, 6d. to 8d.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Cocoanut is in demand for export, at £36 to £39; the Woolloomooloo takes a large shipment. Kerosene is better held, and for trade parcels 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. has been paid. Linseed, in drums, is scarce, and worth 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; bulk dull, at 4s. to 4s. 3d. Colza is quoted at 4s. 6d. to 5s. Castor, in wood, 5½d to 6½d. At auction, on the 12th, white lead, in large packages, brought £31; ditto, half-cwt. packages, £33; small packages, £36. Red paint, £20; black, £30; yellow, £25; dark green, £33; light green, £22 10s.; dry Brunswick green, £26; chrome yellow, 7½d.

RICE.—There is at present no good Patna in first hands, but as the new crop has arrived at Melbourne, parcels will find their way here shortly. Saigon is worth from £8 to £16; dressed Java, £16 to £20.

SALT.—Prices have hardened, though stocks are more than adequate to present requirements, rock is worth 70s. to 77s. 6d., coarse Liverpool, 70s. to 75s., fine, 75s. to 80s.

SUGARS.—Importers have raised their quotations, and the prices paid during the past month have been higher than known for a lengthened period. A portion of the Ziska's cargo of Mauritius sorts, sold by public sale yesterday at £40 to £43 for white crystals, £37 15s. to £39 for straw, and £36 10s. to £39 12s. 6d. for fine counters. These prices were considered to be from 20s. to 30s. per ton lower than private sales of similar qualities. The first parcel of colonial sugar, a fine yellow counter, from Mr. Bell's plantation at Port Macquarie, sold at £36 5s., and New Caledonia sugar, good ration quality, at £24 15s. to £25 5s. in bond. The Sugar Company's prices are unaltered. English loaf is in trade demand, at £54 to £57.

TEAS.—We have to report an extremely dull market, and prices ruling below cost and charges. Imports this season have been excessive, and low qualities are almost impossible to quit. A portion of the Lorelei's sold by auction at £3 11s. to £5 11s. for chests, and £2 to £2 15s. for halves.

TOBACCO.—Prices rule somewhat similar to last month's report. Negrohead is firm at 1s. 5d. for best brands, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for second quality. A new brand, the Alexandra, has been introduced here recently, and is so highly spoken of that it must take a leading position in this market. Honey dew brings 1s. for fine and 6d. to 9d. for inferior. Aromatics are worth 1s. to 1s. 3d. Havanah-shaped Manila cigars are in better supply at 70s. to 72s. 6d. There are no cheroots in the market, any coming to hand would command full prices. Havanah and German cigars are quite nominal.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH RAILWAY BRIDGE.—Mr. Henry Stead, honorary secretary of this undertaking, writes with reference to our recent article on communications with France:—M. Boutet has not abandoned his bridge project, which has met with the high approval of the Emperor of the French. In addition to his Majesty's approval, the system invented by M. Boutet has been pronounced feasible, and suitable for the purpose intended, by several of the highest engineering authorities in Paris; and it is somewhat significant that, out of the number of those persons who have subscribed and paid £4000 for the erection of a large model (now in progress at Calais), there are no less than twenty-five engineers. The word "buttresses" used in your article might imply solid masonry, which probably would meet the fate described; but it should be borne in mind that the piers on which the arches are to be supported will be skeleton frames, composed of cylinders of iron braced together in a suitable manner, and offering little or no resistance to the action of the wind and sea. In addition to this, calculations have been made, and each pier will be of such weight and strength as to render the structure capable of resisting thirty six times the force of the heaviest gales; and an idea may be formed of the size of the pier by the rough statement, that the erection, when completed, will have dimensions something like those of St. Paul's Cathedral. Plans are being prepared, by the request and at the suggestion of the Emperor, for a bridge of 30 spans in lieu of 10, as was originally designed, a proof that the project is still receiving his Majesty's cordial support. Several engineers of eminence in England, whose names will be published at the proper time, have also expressed their approval of the scheme, and I am in possession of documents which show that the Anglo-French Railway Bridge is far from being a dream of the past.

GENERAL DRAPERY, Clothing, Shirts, &c.—Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of drapers and others, to their unreserved sale of the above mentioned goods, to take place at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE PRINCE'S SECOND VISIT.

1.
Hail! Royal Alfred, hail!
To Australia's sunny strand,
With joy we welcome thee
Throughout our Southern land.

2.
Though here the felon's hand
Was raised thy life to take,
Naught but loyalty you'll find,
For your dear mother's sake.

3.
Along the beach our colours,
The gallant white and blue,
Will flaunt the fame and triumph
Of COX, of Woolloomooloo.

4.
His dyes are never known to fade,
His colours fixed remain,
The brightest of the brilliant show
You'll see in the Domain.

5.
Now listen, gents and ladies,
You cannot better do
Than send your things immediately,
To COX'S, Woolloomooloo.

6.
Then, by the time Prince Alfred comes,
Your clothes will be fit
In any company to go,
And vie with any cit.

7.
If Woolloomooloo don't suit you,
Your wishes he will meet,
For he has another depôt
In Parramatta-street.

8.
At number One Hundred Seventy-five,
Your business he will do,
It matters not which place to him—
Parramatta-street or Woolloomooloo.

9.
Your clothes, my friends, you can get cleaned,
And made as good as new,
At fifty-five, in William-street,
Down in Woolloomooloo.

10.
To pieces he will never take them,
But dye them as they are,
Which has caused the fame of ALFRED COX
To be echoed near and far.

11.
So, lose no time, fair ladies,
And you, gents, do the same;
And you'll be fit to meet your Prince,
Not feeling any shame.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CALICOES AND DRAPERY, at J. WETHERILL'S, 235, PITT-STREET.

Horrockses' A, 5¼d	72-inch musquito, 7½d
Horrockses' B, 6¼d	90-inch ditto, 8½d
Horrockses' H, 8¼d	72-inch sheeting, 12½d
Horrockses' M2, 9¼d	Furniture dimity, 7½d
Horrockses' MT, 10½d	Good prints, 4½d
Horrockses' BBB, 11½d	Swiss cambrics, 9½d
Children's trimmed drawers, 1s 11d	All linen hucks, 6½d
	New colours de laine, 12½d
Ditto night dresses, 1s 1d	French merinos, 1s 11½d
Mixed alpacas, 6½d	Yak lace shawls, 4s 9d
Peplum lace mantles, 12s 9d	Good cotton tick, 6½d.
Embroidered scarfs, 2s 11d	

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
90, King-street.

P. F. DALTON has much pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Sydney, its suburbs, and the public generally, that he has re-marked and reduced the remaining portion of his Summer Stock to less than half the original price.
French printed muslin dresses, 3s 11d, former price 7s 11d
Washing grenadines, mohairs, printed alpacas, delaines, and lustres, 4s 11d, 5s 11d the full dress, original price 8s 11d and 10s 9d
Silk mantles, shawls, millinery, underclothing, ladies' and children's trimmed and untrimmed straw hats, flowers, feathers, plumes, wreaths, and dress caps, all reduced to half-price.
An endless variety of fancy goods too numerous to mention, reduced to less than half-price. Gentlemen's kid gloves, 10½d a pair, former price 4s 6d (slightly spotted); ladies' and children's kid and thread gloves, 6½d a pair, former price 2s and 3s 6d; parachutes, umbrellas, hosiery, ribbons, ties, collars and cuffs, perfumery, soaps, combs, brushes, &c., &c., selling at half-price. Household drapery, sheetings, in all widths, 12½d per yard; blankets, flannels, quilts, toilet covers, linen, damasks, drills, prints, reduced in price; a choice lot of white check ed and satin striped muslins, 10½d and 12½d, former price 1s 3½d, 1s 6d; ladies' crinoline skirts, fashionable shapes, 2s 6½d, worth 4s 6d.

P. F. DALTON,
Hibernian House,
90, King-street.

P.S.—Just opened, a case of ladies' waterproof mantles, 17s 6d, worth 29s 6d; also a case of the new waterproof costumes, so much worn in London and Paris.
Children's waterproof mantles, in all sizes.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street. (Formerly Coutin and Griffiths.)
PRINTED MUSLINS.
The remainder of the stock of printed French muslins will be cleared at 3d per yard; every one of these goods were 1s and 1s 6d a yard.
DRESS MATERIALS.
The choicest assortment in the city from 6½d
Wide-width washing mohairs, 7½d, worth 18½d
Washing carmelites, 6½d; striped camlets, 7½d.
CALICO LIST.
Horrockses' A, genuine goods, 5½d; B, 6½d
Our usual 4½d cloth, unequalled for quality
Welsh flannel, all wool, 12½d; scarlet, 18½d
Choice lot of crimean flannel, all wool, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d.
"Josephine Gloves, 2s 11d."
Parachutes, 1s 11d; umbrellas, 5s 11d to 8s 11d
Gent's alpaca ditto, 5s 11d; silk ditto, 8s 11d to 12s 6d.
HATS, HATS.
Black satin straw hats, new shapes, from 3s 11d
Girls' school hats, 9½d; boys' speckled, 1s 11d.

484, GEORGE-STREET, is the MARKET CLOTH HALL and practical tailoring establishment.

484. TWEED TROUSERS to measure, 15s. Colonial Tweeds, 3s 8d per yard.

484 GEORGE-STREET, is the cheapest house for really first-class clothing to order.

484, GEORGE-STREET. — Every garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

484. THE LARGEST and most magnificent Stock of woollens in the colony to select from.

484 IS THE MARKET CLOTH HALL, and has no connection with any other house in Sydney.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.—Call at GEORGE LORKING'S, 303, George-street, for O. B. Ebsworth's colonial tweeds, best quality to be purchased at same prices as charged by other houses for an inferior article. New South Wales Clothing Manufactory.

GEORGE LORKING begs to call the attention of his customers and constituents to his English Tweed Trousers, made to order, at 15s per pair, 250 pieces to select from. GEORGE LORKING, 303, George-st.

TO SHIPPERS to the ISLANDS, MERCHANTS, &c.—On SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned, 5 bales of Navy Blue and White PRINTS.
F. PERKS and CO., Pitt-street, op. New Post Office.

ON SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—Saddlers' serges, collar checks, kendal kerseys, saddle cloths, &c.; best merchant navy canvas. F. PERKS and CO., Pitt-street, opposite New Post Office.

A VISIT to the New Hosiery, Lace, and Fancy Warehouse, 37a, Erskine-street, recently opened by J. W. TAYLOR (late Laceman at Messrs. Thompson and Giles's), will satisfy any Lady that embroidered edgings, scollops, and insertions can there be bought as cheap as in London or any part of Great Britain. Mr. Taylor sends patterns, post free, to any part of the colony.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.—J. B. TICKLE begs to intimate to buyers of soft goods generally that he is about to add to his present business of woollen and clothing warehouseman that of general drapery importer and warehouseman. The first shipment of this class of goods is on board the Strathdon, now nearly due. It comprises a large assortment of the leading lines in the trade, and has been purchased in the home markets by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with colonial requirements, under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. Tickle. He would therefore ask of his friends and all buyers of the abovementioned goods to defer their purchases until the arrival of the Strathdon, when he feels sure that he can show them goods which, from their selection and value, must induce large purchases.
Advices are also to hand of large shipments per Brucklay Castle, Earl Dalhousie, and Forfarshire.
311, George-street, Sydney.
February 25th, 1869.

M. BORNSTEIN, Tailor and Draper, &c., 200, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.
Mrs. L. BORNSTEIN is desirous of informing all customers and friends that the business will be carried on as heretofore, under the superintendence of a practical and experienced foreman, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches.
Mrs. L. B., in soliciting a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her husband, until the time of his leaving the colony, reminds her friends and the public that the present stock is replete with every novelty of the season. Country orders punctually executed.

GREAT REDUCTION in the Price of BEDDING.
Mattresses
Palliasses
Bedsteads
Pillows, Bolsters, &c.,
Now selling off
At ROGERS and CO.,
Pitt-street,
Opposite the Waxworks.
The largest assortment in all the Colonies, and of the very best quality; the whole of the stock must be cleared off by the 31st March.

CHARLES BOVIS, (late of Campaign House, King-street), Prize and Anatomical Boot Maker, 62, Market-street,
Two doors from Pearson's Hairdressing Establishment, Sydney.
N.B.—Fishing, Riding, and Cricketing Boots to order.

344, GEORGE-STREET.—E. CURTISS, importer of Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Paperhangings, &c.

344. — PAPERHANGINGS 3½d per roll; the largest stock to choose from in Sydney.

344. —PAPERHANGINGS.—50 cases just opened. New goods at reduced prices.

344. —PAPERHANGINGS 3½d; Paint Oils, 4s 3d Kerosene 1s 6d; Colza, 5s 6d per gallon.

344. —PAPERHANGINGS, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c., at reduced prices.

344. —E. CURTISS is confident that he is the cheapest house in Sydney. Try it.

JOHN MURPHY AND SON, Sole Agents for Messrs. Mander, Brothers' celebrated Varnishes for coach and house painters' uses.
IMPORTERS
of Paints, Oils, Colours, Plate and Sheet Glass, Paperhangings, &c., &c., &c.
Stores, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

MYERS and SOLOMON have LANDED, ex Mail Steamer—
CUT STEEL GOODS.
Cut Steel Earrings
Cut Steel Brooches
Cut Steel Alberts
Cut Steel Back Combs
Cut Steel Crosses.
JET GOODS.
Jet Chains
Jet Necklets
Jet Bracelets
Jet Earrings
Jet Crosses
Jet Studs
Jet Scarf Rings
Jet Buckles.

FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.
An Extensive and Choice Assortment of London-made Goods, of the most exquisite workmanship and fashionable designs.
GOLD and SILVER LEVER WATCHES, made by Rotherham, Erhardt, Cross, Sylverstone, M'Klean, M'Cane, and other celebrated makers.

ALL OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

MYERS and SOLOMON invite the attention of the Trade to the following New Goods, landed ex late arrivals:—

Opera and marine glasses	Electro-plated spoons and forks
Bushmen and mariners' compasses	Bouquet holders
Barometers and steam guages	Bronze urns
Mathematical instruments	Choice French clocks.

Pearl and inlaid albums	American goods
Silver thimbles	Patent medicines
Musical boxes	Stationery
Coral negligees	Account books
Magic fans	Perfumery
Chamois leather	China and earthenware
Spring steel spurs	Basketware
Agate, pearl, and decerfoot paper knives	Ironmongery
	Wax vestas
Plated jewellery, gold patterns	Wrapping papers
	Shop twines, &c., &c.
Silver match boxes	

MYERS and SOLOMON invite special attention to their extensive stock of English and Colonial-made
BOOTS AND SADDLERY.
542 and 558, George-street.
Orders containing remittances or satisfactory references will receive immediate attention.

THE UNDERSIGNED have in stock, and are manufacturers of every description of wire-work, consisting of galvanized wire netting, from 12 inches to 72 inches wide, price from 1d per square foot; sieves, from 2 holes to 36 holes to the inch; galvanized wove wire from 2 holes to 36 holes to the inch, and 24 inches wide; parrot cages of every description; also in nests, for convenience of carriage. Fancy canary cages in endless variety, with glass, china, and metal bottoms; fish traps, also traps for mice, cats, rats, flies, and cockroaches. A great variety of dog chains and collars, breeding cages, dog muzzles, &c., and every description of wire-work made to order on the premises. Wholesale and retail. E. EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-street, Sydney.

REILLY-COMBLAIN BREECH-LOADING NEEDLE GUN, which opens the breech, withdraws and ejects the empty cartridge-case, and cocks the weapon simultaneously with one movement. The most rapid action of any breech-loader yet invented.
Also, shipment of the Snider Needle Rifles, just landed.
F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.—Wilkinson's Regulation Swords, steel scabbards. W. MacDonnell and Co.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

NEW MAGNETO-ELECTRIC INSTRUMENTS, not requiring acids; also Medical Galvanic Coil Apparatus. Prices, from 25s to £6 each.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THIEVES with these faithful depositaries,
TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES,
which have never failed in fire, and have never been broken open. Price lists free by post, on application to the sole Agents,
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

GUNMAKER by appointment to His Excellency the Governor.—Breech-loading Guns, Breech-loading Revolvers, double and single muzzle loaders; Duck Guns, long barrels; Copper Cartridges of every description; Cylindrical Wire Cartridges, for breech-loaders, 12-gauge.
C. COWLES, Gunmaker and Importer, 205, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Rough gunstocks for sale.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—The undersigned having received instructions from the Consignee, to SELL the remainder of a shipment of Genuine Havana Cigars, at REDUCED RATES, invite the attention of consumers to this announcement. The Cigars are of a quality far superior to any imported hitherto.
BURROWS AND BARNARD,
422, George-street.

ON SALE, ex Late Arrivals.—Compton's prime new cheese and bacon, Taylor and Prime's York hams, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, Epps's cocoa, Schooling's pastiles, English crushed sugar, Sultana raisins, currants, caraway seeds, ground ginger, B. and P. corn flour, arrowroot in small tins, macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca, C. and B., potted meats, Edwards's preserved potatoes, white herrings (half-barrels), Morton's 1-lb. fresh herrings, half-pint castor oil; pint, half-pint, and quart salads; French and Spanish olives, Hora's hair oil, 1-ounce Epsoms, Borwick's cod liver oil; baking powder, in tins and packets; custard ditto, capers, Batty's mixed, walnut, assorted pickles and piccalilli; pint and half-pint decanter oil, Barry's chicory, Neva and De Roubaix's candles, 14 and 16 ounce; paraffine ditto, 4's; finest table salt, in packets; rock salt, saltpetre, flour sulphur, bluestone, alum, black lead, fuller's earth, carbonate soda, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, knife powder, Hudson's soap powder, royal washing ditto, painters' and grocers' brushware, paperhangings, strychnine and quinine in 1-ounce bottles, Colman's light and dark blue, double super mustard; super ditto, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. bottles; Durham ditto, in 7, 1, and ½-lb. tins and packets; white, blue, and glazed starch.
JOHN HUGHES,
94, Clarence-street.

COLMAN'S BLUE STARCH.
10 TONS NOW LANDING.
JOHN HUGHES,
94, Clarence-street and Phoenix Wharf.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA
WARD and CO.'S CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN SOAP POWDERS.

We, the undersigned Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, do hereby certify that, having sold Ward and Co.'s Celebrated Australian Soap Powders for some time, without any complaints, we have much pleasure in recommending them to the public, believing they are superior to any imported:—

D. Mitchell and Co.	Harrison and Attwood
W. Love and Co.	Stewart and Co.
J. R. Love	Laurence Bergin
Richard Thame	Robert Miller
John Barnsley	Thomas Musgrave
W. H. Ariell	J. Clarke and Co.
N. J. Crocker	Laurence Kavanagh
John Mills	Lenehan, Brothers.

Sydney, 1st February.
Note.—The above are manufactured by the original and sole inventor of the only genuine Glycerine Soap Powders in the world. 51, New Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sacs, to land ex Samarang. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

EX Sobraon and Yang Tsze, prime North Wilts Cheese. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street South.

POTATOES, Potatoes, prime sample, now landing. Apply to L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

HAMBURGH Patent Smoked BEEF, MUTTON, and Tongues. Wallach, Brothers, 180, 182, George-st.

PRIME MESS BEEF and PORK, winter cured, in tierces and barrels. WALLACH, BROTHERS.

BEST COARSE BOMBAY SALT, in bulk and sacks, at WALLACH, BROTHERS.

EXTRACT OF MEAT, RAMORNIE, Clarence River. W. LARMER, 323, George-st., Sole Agent.

AUSTRALIAN WINE. Paris Exhibition 1867. The first Prize for Australian Wine was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to the undersigned for their Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. Good pure Australian WINE supplied in quarter-casks or hogsheads at cheap rate.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

BERRY'S very superior PALE ALE, in draught and bottle; new brew, now landing; for SALE, apply to
W. TUCKER,
Office, 379, George-street.

TRENT Brewery PALE ALE, new brew, to arrive. On SALE, apply to
W. TUCKER,
Office, 379, George-street.

TRENT Brewery DB STOUT, new brew, to arrive. On SALE, apply to
W. TUCKER,
Office, 379, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to execute indents for the manufacture of the following houses, on the most liberal terms, which can be ascertained on application:—
DRUGS and CHEMICALS (all descriptions,) from Messrs. Langton's, Scott and Edden, Upper Thames-street, London
PICKLES, Fruits, Jams, Oil, and Italian Goods, from Messrs. Copland and Co., Bury-street, London
GALVANIZED IRON, Deck Spikes, Rivets, &c., from Messrs. Phillips and Hill, Birmingham
IRONMONGERY and Plated Ware, from Messrs. John Benson and Co., Newhall-street, Birmingham
VINEGAR, from Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co., Worcester
WHISKY, from Messrs. Stewart and Co., Saucel Distillery, Paisley, Scotland
CEMENT, from Messrs. Knight, Bevan, and Sturge, Fenchurch-street, London
PAPER—Printing and Wrapping—from Messrs. Glenisson Fils, Turnhout, Antwerp
PERFUMERY, Scented Soap, Brushware, from Messrs. Phillipson and Co., Budge Row, Watling-street, London.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand, and to arrive, the following brands of BOTTLED BEER:—
ALE—Bass, bottled by Cameron and Saunders
Bass, ditto by London and Burton Brewery Co.
PORTER—Barclay's, ditto ditto
Byass's capsuled.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's, dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarters
Rizat's dark, Compain's pale, in quarters
Lecoq's 1864, Compain's, Robinson's and Jenquel Freres, in case
RUM—Lowndes and Preston's, 30 o.p., in hogsheads and quarters
WHISKY—Stewart's, in bulk and case
OLD TOM—Burnett's and Lowndes
GENEVA—Key brand, various contents
PORT and SHERRY—Cockburn's port, in bulk
CHAMPAGNE—Perrier's, and inferior brands
BURGUNDY—Very superior; sparkling, ditto.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LEA AND PERRINS' Sauce, Ehrensperger's Light blue, Barry's chicory
Colman's white starch, whiting, carbonate of soda
Keen's mustard, North Wilts cheese, patent groats, oatmeal.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON and NAILS, Phillip's and Hiff's; arsenic
Muntz's yellow metal and nails; castor oil, in tins
Cement—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's; crown and sheet glass
Sheet lead, slates, boiler plates, bar and rod iron
Printing and wrapping paper, paperhangings, pig iron
Sheepwash tobacco, woolpacks—heavy weights, corn sacks.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the sale of Messrs. JAMES STEWART and CO.'S WHISKY, have on hand, ex Huntley Castle, some of their celebrated manufacture, in bulk and case.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE—
TEAS, ex Lass of Gawler
FLOUR—Californian, half and quarter sacks
FLOUR—Best Tasmanian
WHEAT—Prime new Adelaide
WHEAT—Choice old Chilian
BAGS—Gunnies and vacoas.
Also,
Dried apples, Townsend's sarsaparilla, 1-lb. lobsters
Devoe's kerosene, pitch and tar, bright varnish
Oils, turpentine, navy oakum, cotton waste
Muntz's metal, &c., &c.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR.
Superfine silk-dressed Adelaide and California, best brands.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
The undersigned have in stock the following LEADING TOWN BRANDS ADELAIDE silk-dressed FLOUR:—

MAGAREY'S ..	.. Superfine
HART'S ..	.. Superfine
DUFFIELD.. ..	.. Superfine and household
GILES and SMITH'S	.. Superfine
DUNN and CO.'S	.. Superfine
NOARLUNGA MILLS	.. Superfine
RANDELL'S ..	Superfine

Also,
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in quarter-sacks.
New Adelaide Wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

NEW GOODS, ON SALE.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

Arrowroot, W. I.	Nutmegs, sauces
Almonds, Jordan	Oatmeal, starch
Bluestone	Pres. potatoes
Blacking, all sizes	Pearl barley
Baking powder	Pres. vegetables
Brandy, Battle Axe	Resin, peas
Carb. soda, whiting	Saltpetre, sperms
Cocoa—Epps's, Barry's	Salad oils
Chocolate, ditto	Salt (fine St. Ube's)
Canary seed	S. crystals, groats
Caraway ditto	Tapioca, mustard
Cheese, N. W.; hams	Soda W. bottles
Castor and hair oils	Vinegar, white lead.

NEW TEAS ex METEOR.—Chests, halves, and boxes; every variety, some extra fine and best values offering. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street, has for SALE:—
Cocoa and chocolate, arrowroot and sago
Salt—Coarse, fine, rock, and in glass jars
Mustard, ¼, 1, and 7 lb. tins; caraways, white ginger
Patent groats, carbonate soda, and tartaric acid
Cream tartar, essence lemon, liquorice
Paper bags, assorted wrapping papers, all sizes
Bottled fruits, pickles, assorted sauces
Lea and Perrins's sauce, assorted curry powder
Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Castor oil, ditto, ditto, ditto
Crosse and Blackwell's oilmen's stores
Sperms—De Roubaix Jenar's, and Oden Koven
Brown and Polson's corn flour
Tainsh and Coward's jams
Lobster, salmon, oysters, and fresh herrings
White herrings, half-barrels and firkins
Pickled salmon, sardines.

NOW LANDING ex Sir John Lawrence and Cape Horn, and for SALE by the undersigned:—Caustic soda and rosin, paper bags; grocers' twine, assorted; Barnes and Coward's bottled fruits, Ledger's vinegar, Hora's red oil, ½ and ¼ sardines.
J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street.

NOW LANDING and for SALE by the undersigned: Keillor's pastilles and jujubes
Bleached ginger, patent groats
Black lead, baking powders
Alum, bluestone, Epsom salts
Tobacco pipes—Crop's fancy and Scotch cutty
Shot, chicory, and Bath bricks.
J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street.

JOHN FRAZER and CO. have on SALE, ex late arrivals and to arrive.
Brandy—Martell's, Hennessy's, C. V. P., Jules Robin's, and Rizat's and Associated, dark and pale, in bulk and case
Rum—Lowndes', Preston's, and Lemon Hart's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Port—Hunt's, single and double diamond and other brands
Sherry—Cozens' and others
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, Barclay's, Hibbert's, L. and C. Co.'s, &c., in bottle—pints and quarts
Porter—Taylor's and Whitehead's, in bulk
Ale—Mariarn's, Bass's, and Allsopp's, in hogsheads
Ale—Tennant's, Allsopp's, Byass's, and other brands, in bottle—pints and quarts
Geneva—JDKZ and Key, large and small contents
Claret—Various brands
Old Tom—Burnett's, Lowndes', and others
Champagne—Various brands, absinthe
Gingerwine, bitters, &c., &c.

LUCERNE HAY, superior brands
Primo Old Maize
Lucerne Seed, very superior
Colonial Tobacco, choice brands at reduced prices
Superfine and Household Flour, at lowest cash prices.
W. PRITCHARD'S Steam Flour Mills and Produce Stores, King-street; and branch shops, George-street North and South.

AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the following houses, are prepared to supply from stock, or take orders for the undermentioned goods:—
JAMES HARTLEY and CO.—Crown and sheet glass
WEBSTER and CO.—Wire rope for rigging and coal mines, Europe rope, oakum
BRUNTON and CO.—Gutta percha, and all kinds of safety fuse
LOOTH and CO.—Portland cement
CROGGAN and CO.—Ship, roofing, and boiler felt
KIRKMAN and SONS.—Pianos and musical instruments
BRITISH PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—Plate glass and mirrors
WORTHINGTON and SONS.—Burton ale, bulk and bottled
WHITBREAD and CO.—Bulk porter
GILLON and CO.—Scotch oilmen's stores
G. F. COWARD and CO.—Oilmen's stores
CHILD, BROTHERS.—French burr millstones
BURDON and GARDNER—Sherries, in wood, assorted qualities
HOOPER and SONS—Port wines, in bulk
SLEE, SLEE, and CO.—Vinegar, pickles, and oilmen's stores
D. J. THOMSON and CO.—Old tom, in bulk and bottle; ginger wine and whisky
JULES ROBIN and CO.—Brandy, in bulk and bottle
DUNVILLE and CO.—Old Irish Whisky, in bulk and bottle
D. STORER and SONS.—Oils, paints, &c.
FLOWER and CO.—Ale in bulk and bottle
R. A. ROONEY—London brushware
PIGOU and WILKS.—Sporting powder in flasks
J. and W. STUART.—Fishing nets and twine
GRIMES and SON.—Queensland arrowroot, in tins, packets, for trade
D. RITCHIE—Launceston oatmeal and grains.
HOBSON'S BAY SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY—For sale and purchase of candles, soap, oils, and tallow.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

JULES ROBIN and CO.'S BRANDY.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of this well-known Brandy, give notice that they have on hand, and will be supplied with, shipments of bulk pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarters, and one dozen cases.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.
Beers—Whitbread's stout, in hogsheads
Imperial stout, bottled by R. Porter and Co.
Worthington's ales, draught and bottle
Allsopp's ale, bottled by R. Porter and Co.
Bass's ale, bottled by R. Porter and Co.
Bass's triangle, by Harpur Boulton and Co.
Barclay's stout, bottled by Scroggie
Tennent's ale, in quarts and pints
Flower's ale, in hogsheads, kilderkins, and bottle
Jeffrey's bottled ale
Brandy—Martell's; Jules Robin, Dulary, and low quality, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases; Otard's, in cases
Whisky—Therne's, and Dunville's, bulk and bottle
Sherries—Low qualities, in quarters, and cases
Ports—Hooper and Son's, 2 to 5 anchor, in quarters; and low qualities; Selby's Masden
Ginger wine, vermouth, absynthe, champagne
Cotton hosiery
Ladies' and children's boots and shoes
Groceries:—
Soups, assorted
Keillor's assorted confectionery, currants
Sauces, pastes, jams, &c.
Coward's oilmen's stores, figs, valencia, sultana, and elemé raisins
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Coarse and rock salt
Vinegar, in bottles and bulk, Slee, Slee, and Co.
Malt, in tanks; limejuice
Cutty pipes
Corn flour
Bavarian and Kent hops; Caustic soda ash; and Soda ash
Ling fish, Soda crystals, grocers' paper and paper bags, corks, syrups
Haddocks, herrings, sardines
Oils and Paints—Raw and boiled oil, in drums
Assorted varnishes
Turpentine and colza oil
White and red lead, green and black paint, dry red lead
Pitch, resin, Stockholm Tar, umber
Palm oil, China oil
Ironmongery—Bar and tire iron; round ditto, ⅜ to 1½ inch
Pig iron, corrugated ditto
Boiler plates
Boiler tubes, cotton waste, wire nails
Tumblers and soda water bottles, earthenware
Earthenware, assorted, and window glass
Blasting fuse; Hall's blasting powder; and Pigou and Wilks' sporting ditto
Millstones, assorted brushware
Bushel bags, woolpacks, seaming twine, sheet lead, and zinc
Portland cement, tin plates
Slates—Duchess, countess, and ladies
Salt—Coarse, rock, St. Ube's, French.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Martell's brandy, dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarters
Martell's blue label, in case
Lowndes' rum
Lowndes' old tom
Hunt's port wine, various qualities, in bulk and case
Tarragona red wine, in quarters, various qualities
Sherries—Cozens's and other brands, various qualities
Cozens's superior A. M. O. sherry
Very superior Vino del Pasta sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Very superior claret, in 3 dozen cases, '64 vintage, "Cos d'Estournal"
Bass's No. 3 and pale ale, in hogsheads
Congou teas, in chests and halves
Currants
Negrohead and cavendish tobacco, various brands
Muntz patent yellow metal and nails
Norwegian ale, in case.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED
Three-bushel bags, 2¼ lbs. each
Portland cement
Case brandy
Port wine, in cases
American brooms
Californian hops, prime samples
English cheese and bacon
Wrought iron nails, assorted sizes
Invoices of brushware
Stockholm tar and pitch
Bright amber resin
Table salt, in jars
Caraway seeds
Canary seed
English filberts
Champagne
Havanah cigars, &c., &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE—
Pale ale, Shepton Mallet brand, 4 dozen cases
Porter, bottled, 4 dozen cases
Ale, Bass's, No. 3, in bulk
Claret, good quality, 1 dozen cases
Brandy, A. Marett and Co.'s, 1 dozen cases
Brandy, ditto, pale and dark, in bulk
Port wine, in quarters and octaves
Candles, full 16 oz. packets, De Roubaix, Jenar and Co.'s
Muntz's yellow metal, 16 to 24 oz., and nails
Sulphur, flour of, in barrels
Tobacco, tierces and half-tierces
Cordage, twines, lines, seaming twine, &c.
Portland cement, first-class brands
Hops, a few pockets of the finest quality, 1868's
Salt, Liverpool coarse, in strong three-bushel sacks
Cocoa, in 1 cwt. cases, ½ and ¼ lbs.
Coffee, plantation and other qualities
Fish, to arrive per an early vessel, a choice parcel of, in tins
Corn sacks, full 2½ lbs. each
Woolpacks, full, 10½ lbs. each
&c., &c., &c.
CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO.

BRANDY.—The undersigned, appointed sole agents for Messrs. Marett and Co., of Cognac, will be pleased to submit samples of their highly-esteemed and well-known brand to buyers of either pale or dark in bulk, or cases of 1 dozen each. The quality is second to none in this colony.
CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO., 93, York-street.

INDENTS Received and Executed in the Home Markets by the undersigned. All goods are purchased for prompt cash, thus securing for our principals all discounts, &c.
Mr. CATTELL (formerly of the firm of Lloyd, Cattell, and Co.) has had over twenty years' experience in London, and his extensive knowledge of the houses at home and the markets here, should be sufficient guarantee that all orders will be executed to the satisfaction of parties entrusting us with their business. Terms most liberal.
WOOL and other Produce received for shipment and sale in London, and cash advances made against same.
CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO.,
93, York-street.

SPUN YARN, Tarred Cordage, Fishing lines
Twines, &c.
CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—White, Brothers', celebrated and well known brand. Cattell, te Kloot, and Co.

SHEPTON MALLET ALE.—Just landed, 300 cases of this much esteemed Pale Ale, in 4 dozen cases.
CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO.

RICE.—Superior dressed Java, in small bags
CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO.

FOR SALE.
Ex Harkaway and Samarang,
M. B. Foster and Son's celebrated ALE (Bass's), and PORTER (Guinness's, quarts, in 3 dozen, and pints in 6 dozen cases. Quantities to suit the trade.
JOHN BLACK and CO., sole Agents.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO. have FOR SALE,
Brandies—Martell's bulk, Vinegrowers' bulk and case
Rum—Lowndes's West India, and fine old Jamaica
Sherries—Gonzales and Dubosc's Forrester's, Cramp, Sator, and Co.'s, &c.
Ports—Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s, single to six grape, OWC, &c.
Beers—Ballingall's Scotch ale; Bass's No. 4 ale; Devenish's champagne-bottled ale, quarts and pints; Allsopp's bottled ale; Byass's brown stout and Imperial double stout; Devonshire cider
Champagne—Cliquot, Sillery, and Œil de Perdrix
Claret—St. Julien, Lynch Moussas, and Chateau Malescot
Powder—Curtiss's and Harvey's canister
Dundee Goods—Bell's, Webster's, Ferguson's, and Gersar's canvas; seaming twine; woolpacks, 10½ lbs. and 10¼ lbs.; 3-bushel bags, bolt rope, cordage, tarpaulins, and woolbagging
Coffee—Fine Java
A. Cameron and Co.'s tobacco, twist 10's and aromatic. A shipment of cable twist just landed in excellent condition and of superior quality and finish; also Signet 10's, well made and of approved weights
Corks; colours; Resin, amber colour
Oilmen's Stores—Ledger's
Salted and fresh fish, Forbes's; preserved provisions, Hector's

DEVENISH'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED ALE.—The undersigned, sole agents in Sydney for this highly approved brand of Ale (guaranteed to be at all times free from acidity), have now for SALE a shipment of quarts and pints.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for Messrs. Alexander Cameron and Co., Richmond, Virginia, have constantly for SALE their Cable Twist, Signet, 10's; Pathfinder, half-pounds; and All the Rage Aromatic tobacco.
A fresh shipment just landed in splendid condition.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

THE Undersigned, having their own house in London, are prepared to advance on Produce consigned for Sale, to arrange for purchase of goods, or to provide credits available in London, on favourable terms.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
25th February, 1869.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned
Currants, new fruit, just landed ex Compadre
Brandy, Renault's old pale
Oils, olive and palm
Kerosene, oriental
Pig iron, No. 1 Clyde, to land
Hams, Cory's
Ginger, unbleached
Oatmeal, in 2 cwt. casks
Tea, low rations
Blacking, Baker's paste, in half-gross boxes
Liquorice, refined and cavessa
Herrings, Dunn's, in half-dozen tins
Coffee, native Ceylon.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute INDENTS for Manufactures of the following houses:—
Allan, Ransome, and Co.—Sawing and wood working machinery
Ransome and Sims—Portable steam engines, ploughs, threshing machines, and agricultural implements
G. W. Murray and Co.—Scotch ploughs, harrows, &c.
Pollock and Macnab—Turning lathes and machinery
Colebrookdale Co.—Castings
Michael Nairn and Co.—Floorcloths
William Snape and Co.—Paperhangings
French Iron Co., and others—Fencing wire
Smith and Mawdsley—Soda crystals, soda ash
James Wotherspoon and Co.—Confectionery, peel, &c.
King and Brown—Brighton lamps
E. and C. Challinor—Earthenware
Smith and M'Lean—Galvanized iron.
Terms and prices on application.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.,
14, Wynyard-square.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,
Smith and M'Lean's,
5 feet, 6 feet, 7 feet, 8 feet, and 9 feet lengths, 26 gauge.
Also Morewood's,
5 feet, 6 feet, 7 feet, 8 feet, 9 feet, 26 and 28 gauge.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL, and NAILS
Muntz yellow metal rods, sheathing felt
Blasting powder, patent safety tape fuze, seaming twine
White lead, colza oil, candlewick, black paint
Soda crystals, bicarbonate soda, soda ash
Fencing wire, Nos. 10, 11, and 12
Galvanized wire rope, chains, cables, and anchors
Boiler and Lowmoor plate, tubes, rivets, angle iron
V. I. rubber sheet and belting, square steel
Wotherspoon's confectionery, 12 lb. tins, and bottles
Glenfield patent starch, W. I. arrowroot, Bath bricks
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, cocoa nibs, mustard, chocolate
Preserved herrings and salmon, red herrings
Sinclair's bacon, tobacco pipes, 3-bushel bags
Bernard's old tom, ginger wine, raspberry balm, bitters
Whisky—Kirkliston, in bulk and bottle
Steele, Coulson, and Pendreigh's bulk and bottled ale
Borthwick's and Findlater's bottled Dublin stout
Brown and grey papers, printing papers, paper bags.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

THRASHING MACHINE, Ransomes and Sim's, 9¼ to 13in. turning lathes, 16 to 18 feet beds
Ploughs and harrows, Ransomes', and Murray's
Cornish boiler, suitable for 25 h. p. engine.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

TO WHALERS and others.—Large CASKS for SALE, holding 100 to 200 gallons, suitable for oil or water. HENFREY and TOOHEY, 119, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a few Tierces of prime Winter-saved SALT BEEF, fit for any length of voyage.
JAMES BEATTIE, Butcher, Balmain.

FOR SALE, Leather Mill Belting, Engine Fittings, Red and White Lead, Paint, Engine, Castor and other Oils, Crab Winch, Hoisting Gear, Cask Sugar Mill.
J. H. KNIBBS, 768, George-street.

FOR SALE, LATHE, 5½ centre, with bed, fittings, tools, &c. J. H. KNIBBS, 768, George-street.

KAURI SPARS and LOGS, all sizes, at JOHN BOOTH'S Balmain Saw Mills, and 25, Sussex-st.

200 MARBLE and Slate Chimney pieces, from 22s 6d to £50. W. CARY, Railway.

400,000 SLATES—24 x 12, 22 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 10, 16 x 10, and 16 x 8, at greatly reduced prices.
W. CARY.

SHEET LEAD, 6, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, and 2 lbs., cut to sizes. W. CARY.

G. I. CORRUGATED and Flat Sheets, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 feet, very cheap. W. CARY.

2000 BARRELS Cement, English and American Plaster, Oils, and Turps, W. Lead. W. Cary.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

220,000 FEET American PINE, ex Lady Franklin, cheap. Goodlet and Smith

100,000 FEET Colonial Pine, Hardwood, Cedar, Beech, &c., HUDSON, BROTHERS, Redfern.

REDFERN Steam Saw Mills, Joiners' Work, Turnery, and Mouldings of every description. HUDSON, BROTHERS.

SHARES wanted—Commercial Bank, Joint Stock Bank, and Gaslight. W. Chatfield, 69, Pitt-street.

100,000 BEST Lake SHINGLES, 600 to the square. Murphy's Wharf. W. Giles.

800,000 FEET American, Oregon, Baltic, Maryborough, Kauri, and Colonial Timber
2000 Door Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Architraves, and Skirtings on hand and made to order
1000 Casks Cement, R.B.&S., and other brands; also, Plaster of Paris, Chalk, and Whiting
120 tons Galvanized Iron, from 4 to 10 feet; Ridging, Guttering, &c.
Drain-pipes, from 3 to 18 inches diameter; and every description of Earthenware.
GOODLET and SMITH.

CITY CEMENT STORES.—G. E. CRANE (late Wynne), 30, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay, Importer of, and Dealer in, Building Materials, Slates, Galvanized Iron, Lead, &c.

MARYBOROUGH PINE.—An assortment of dressed and sawn Boards on hand; other shipments of Cedar and Maryborough Kauri Pine daily expected. GRANT and CURTIS, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

TO PRINTERS and others.—Owing to failing health the proprietor of a Tri-Weekly NEWSPAPER is anxious to dispose of a portion of his interest therein. For particulars apply to Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Weatherboard COTTAGE, four rooms, Pine-street, Shepherd's Paddock. B. Lucas.

ALLOTMENTS, freehold, Double Bay, near the new jetty, fronting Bay and South streets, for SALE, on favourable terms. Mr. KILLICK, Council Chambers, Woollahra; or to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Pitt-st.

LAND at ASHFIELD.—Five acres of good Land in this locality are for SALE. It is situated within a few yards of the Station; the soil is first-class, and would make a good homestead for any one. Price £60 an acre. Apply to ARTHUR CUBITT, House Agent, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class ALLOTMENT, 66 feet frontage, by a depth of 98 feet, near Newtown. Price £75. Apply T. S. GLAISTER, 253, Pitt-street, Sydney.

COX'S RIVER.—4000 acres of good LAND to LET, on lease.
CAMPBELLFIELD.—Two good FARMS, each 80 acres, to LET, on lease.
ASHFIELD.—100 acres to LET, on lease.
R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

WANGOOLA, on Wangoola Creek, in the Bathurst District, comprising 8000 acres of purchased land, 5500 sheep, dwellings, and other improvements, and all pre-emptive right to be let on lease.
R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, the whole of the ESTABLISHMENT belonging to W. SOUTHION, comprising:—a first-class Sodawater-machine, made by Hayward Tayler, 36, White Cross-street, London, No. 342; also a 2-horse power Engine to drive it with, warranted all in good working order; Dwelling-house, containing 7 rooms; shop, with machinery erected and complete; also a spacious shed for washing bottles, &c.; three Horses, three Carts; half an acre of ground, well tilled, fenced, planted with fruit trees, vines, &c., all in full bearing and in good order. Apply to W. SOUTHION, Queen-street, Grafton.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, or by PUBLIC AUCTION, ONE HUNDRED ACRES of FIRST-CLASS LAND, situated at the Cordeaux River, Illawarra; 70 acres are cleared, 10 acres partly cleared, and 20 acres of brush land. There is a Black Lead Mine on the property, a large Gooseberry Garden containing upwards of 300 healthy gooseberry bushes, and a fine orchard, with all sorts of fruit trees. There is a good substantial five-roomed cottage on the property, with dairy, barn, and every convenience for carrying on the business of farming. If not sold privately, it will be submitted to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Queen's Hotel,
On THURSDAY, March 4.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property. Further particulars on application to the proprietor,
ROBERT FISHLOCK.

FOR SALE, light, good WAGGON, suitable for town or country. E. J. LILLY, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome brown HORSE, quiet, in saddle or harness. Address R. S. T., HERALD Office.

FIRST-CLASS TURN-OUT.—Pair very fast Roan PONIES, can drive them 50 miles a day, four-seated Roomy BUGGY, and HARNESS, in good order, £50 lot.
GIBSON and CO.

TO BE SOLD, at Kiss's Bazaar, This Day, 12 o'clock, pair Black Buggy COBS, good match and quiet.

BLACK HORSE, ton trial up Brickfield-hill, good CART and HARNESS, £15. GIBSON and CO.

HORSE, new tip DRAY, and HARNESS, £16
2 Spring CARTS, almost new, £8 and £9 each
Chesnut Draught HORSE, 30 cwt. up Druitt-street, £14.
GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR strong Chesnut HORSES, light American WAGGON, and HARNESS, £60. Gibson and Co.

HANDSOME well-bred Chesnut HORSE, first-class saddle and buggy HORSE, £14. Gibson and Co.

DARK CHESNUT HORSE for SALE, one of the best buggy or dogcart horses in the city, six years old, perfectly sound, quiet and free from vice; goes in either double or single harness, and is a first-rate jumper (half-brother to the steeplechase horse "Doctor"). Any reasonable trial will be given, and to save trouble or needless inquiry, the price is Twenty Guineas. Apply to the Groom, 461, Pitt-street, before 10 a.m., or from 1 to 4 p.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of horses, just arrived from the country
A horse, dray, and harness, complete
Drays, carriages, buggies, spring-cart, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.

First-class Saddle and Harness Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. A. Beaston to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
8 head upstanding useful broken-in horses, fit for all purposes, young, and in good condition.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. J. Reid to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of broken and unbroken horses, young, and in good condition.

To Publicans and others.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
The grand-stand booth, and
3 publicans' booths,
For the forthcoming intercolonial cricket match, of which full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Auctioneers.
☞ Applications for FRUIT STALLS to be made to the Auctioneers, who are instructed to dispose of the same by Private Sale direct to intending occupiers of the same.

Large Double-Shafted Waggon
Gig, in good order.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by R. M. Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A large double-shafted waggon, with breaks
Also a gig, in good condition.

2 Horses, Carts, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Mr. Castledine to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 horses, with harness trials
Also 2 carts and harness.

Kiama Horses, Ladies' Hack, and other Horses.

Waggon, Gigs, Carts, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above and other useful lots.
☞ Regular Sales:—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Kiama Horses.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions from Mr. Emery, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 very useful horses.

Horse, Spring Cart, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above, a very useful lot.

Sheep and Lambs, THIS DAY.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The following sheep and lambs—
300 very prime ewes, Christian's
100 ditto ditto wedders, Wilson's
160 ditto ditto ditto, Kinnear's
40 ditto ditto lambs, Christian's.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by James Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 1st March, at the Homebush Sale Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1100 prime fat wethers, ex train from Sutton Forest.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John and Andrew Badgery, Esqs., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of really prime fat cows, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from George Bowman, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1600 really prime fat wethers, in lots, from his noted station, Rotherwood.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. and A. Badgery, Esqs., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
80 head of really prime fat cows, in lots.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, straw, lucerne.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs
100 fat sheep
Suckers, poultry, all kinds.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon
Cheese (various brands), honey, lard, &c.
At 3 o'clock,
Fruit—apples, grapes, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, sheepskins, wool, tallow, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c., Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

HALL and SMITH will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at the Haymarket,
Hay and straw.
And at 10 o'clock, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, &c.
Also, at the Black Swan Yards, at half-past 12,
Calves, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At the Farmer's Home Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Poultry, lambs, pigs, and other live stock
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and all kinds of produce.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, pumpkins and melons, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
Hides
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Cocoanut oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 26th February, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Kip, sole, yearling, and calf
Harness, bag, and tweed leather.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 26th February,
Hides
Horns, bones, &c., at 11 o'clock; and
Casks tallow, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.

Household Furniture and Effects.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 278, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

150 tons Coal,
Landed from the barque Indus,
And now on Cuthbert's Wharf.

For Sale by Auction, FRIDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
About 150 tons A. A. Company's coal as above.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect it at Cuthbert's Wharf, prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, February 27th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, next the HERALD Office.

To Furniture Buyers and others.
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.
Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture, books, engravings, bedsteads, pianofortes, side-saddle, crockery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores,
Sugars, Teas, Provisions, and sundries.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 2nd March.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., parcels of sugars, teas, coffee, rice, and sundries.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.

Unreserved Sale of 45 Packages,
Now landing ex Samarang, and other late arrivals.

THIS DAY, 25th,

Commencing at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the consignees and importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
A large and well-assorted selection of drapery, &c., consisting of
9-8 and 5-4 lilac prints
5-4 fancy ditto
French merinos
Steel skirts
Winceys
Tartans and camlets
Horrockses' longcloths, A, B, H, M 2
Roll linings
Longcloths and shirtings, various makes
Linen diapers
Huckabacks
Loom huck towels
Napkins
Irish linen diapers
Grey and white sheetings
Domestics
Osnaburgs
Furniture chintz
Imperial tapes
Madder pockets
Crimean shirts
Kersey prints
Doe trousers and vests
Twill shirts
Venetian ditto
Mole trousers, men's and boys'
Reversible sacs
Collars, W.E., Dux, &c.
Braces
Belts, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of the Shippers.

1 Case Bedford Cord Trousers.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case Bedford cord trousers.
Terms at sale.

Walking Skirts.
"La Parier."

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as above,
A consignment of the new skirts, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd March.

Important Sale by Auction, of
THE VALUABLE LIBRARY
of R. W. M. Johnson, Esq. (in consequence of his departure for England), comprising upwards of
600 VOLUMES OF STANDARD WORKS,
CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, POETICAL,
THEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL,
and in every department of literature; amongst which will be found some very rare and valuable works, not to be purchased elsewhere in the colonies, or even in England.

Removed to their New Rooms, 127, New Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 127, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above valuable library.
Catalogues and further particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneers' offices, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

CATALOGUE.

Lot.
1 Turner's Notes to Herodotus, and the Pursuit of Literature, 2 vols.
2 Croly's Marston, 3 ditto
3 Bruce's Classic Portraits, 2 ditto
4 Broderip's Zoological Recreations, and Waterton's Essays on Natural History, 2 ditto
5 Savage's Falcon Family, Bachelor of the Albany, and My Uncle the Curate, 3 ditto
6 ——— Reuben Medlicott, and Sala's Breakfast in Bed, 2 ditto
7 Barnes' Anacreon (Gr. et Lat.), 1 ditto
8 Memoir and Letters of Sydney Smith, by Lady Holland and Mrs. Austin, 2 ditto
9 Carlyle's Sterling, Emerson's Essays and Passages from Carlyle, 3 ditto
10 Goldsmith's England, 3 ditto
11 Johnsoniana, with plates, 1 ditto
12 Johnson's Dictionary, 2 ditto
13 Principles of Translation, Jones's Who am I? and The Sepoy Revolt, 3 ditto
14 The Plays of Massinger (Gifford), 1 ditto
15 Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Oxford Essays, 4 ditto
16 Barton's Poets and Prose Writers of New South Wales, 1 ditto
17 Windsor's Ethica, and the Press and the Public Service, 2 ditto
18 Carew's Longinus, and Kant's Logic, 2 ditto
19 Paton's Bulgarian, Turk, and German; and Spendelenberg's Elements of Aristotle's Logic, 2 ditto
20 Sandford's Rise and Progress of Literature; Carlyle's Address; and Essays of Elia, 3 ditto
21 Juvenal and Persius, Ausonius Epigrammatum, Delectus and Lexicon to Greek Testament, 3 ditto
22 Essays from the TIMES, and 1 vol. Tracts, 3 ditto
23 Trollope's Barchester Towers, and The Three Clerks, 2 ditto
24 Gay's Fables, illustrated, 1 ditto
25 Smart's Walker Remodelled, 1 ditto
26 Webster's English Dictionary, 1 ditto
27 Smith's Latin and English Dictionary, 1 ditto
28 Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, 1 ditto
29 Roger's Eclipse of Faith and Defence, 2 ditto
30 Tulloch's Ladies of the Reformation, 1 ditto
31 Woolley's Lectures and Trench's Lessons in Proverbs, 2 ditto
32 Kirwan's Host and Guest, 1 ditto
33 Vinny Bourne's Poems, and Lamb's Catullus, 2 ditto
34 Rejected Addresses and Railway Horace, 2 ditto
35 Essays and Reviews, Paine's Theological Works, and Blunt's Household Theology, and Grotius De Veritate, 4 ditto
36 Tennyson's Days and Hours, and Wordsworth's Athens, 2 ditto
37 Globe Edition of Burns, 1 ditto
38 Dens' Theology, 8 ditto
39 Don Quixote (illustrated by Cruickshank), 3 ditto
40 Grammont's Memoirs and Stanley's Historical Memorials of Canterbury, 2 ditto
51 Longfellow's Poems, and Landor's Arethusa, 3 ditto
42 Keats' Poetical Works (illustrated), 1 ditto
43 Virgil, illustrated by Pine, 1 ditto
44 The Spectator, with portraits, 1 ditto
45 Pliny: Natural History, 5 ditto
46 Hill's Oratorical Year Book, 1 ditto
47 Booth's Epigrams and Mark Lemon's Jest Book, 2 ditto
48 Hazlitt's Men and Manners, Emerson's Conduct of Life, and Fowler's Dottings of a Lounger, 3 ditto
49 Etoniana and Morley's Journal of a London Playgoer, 2 ditto
50 Tennyson's Poems and Enoch Arden, 2 ditto
51 Hood's Poems, 1 ditto
52 Sydney Smith's Lectures on Moral Philosophy, 1 ditto
53 Newman on Universities, and Whewell's Platonic Dialogues, 2 ditto
54 Sheridan's Dramatic Works, 1 ditto
55 Henry Rogers's Greyson Correspondence, and Reason and Faith, and other Essays, 2 ditto
56 Bain's English Composition and M'Culloch's Course of Reading, 2 ditto
57 Sellar's Roman Poets of the Republic, 1 ditto
58 Last Gleanings of Frank Fowler, M'Cosh's Examination of J. S. Mill, 2 ditto
59 Newman's Phases of Faith, and Foxton's Popular Christianity, 2 ditto
60 The Wandering Jew, illustrated by Gustave Doré, 1 ditto
61 Huxley's Man's Place in Nature, 1 ditto
62 Thackeray's Miscellanies, 4 ditto
63 Ditto Newcomes and Esmond, 2 ditto
64 Ditto Pendennis and Vanity Fair, 2 ditto
65 Ditto Virginians, Philip, and Irish Sketch Book, 3 ditto
66 Ditto Cairo to Cornhill, and Roundabout Papers, 2 ditto
67 Ditto Lovel the Widower and the Four Georges, 2 ditto
68 Ditto Kickleburys on the Rhine (with the Thunder and Small Beer preface) Mrs. Perkins's Ball, Our Street, and Dr. Birch, 2 ditto
69 Ditto Prize Novelists and English Humorists, 2 ditto
70 Jerrold's Works, 4 ditto
71 Ditto Comedies and Dramas, 2 ditto
72 Life of D. Jerrold, by his son, 1 ditto
73 Kinglake's Eothen, 1 ditto
74 Hannay's Satire and Satirists, Jerrold's Clovernook, and Fowler's Texts for Talkers, 3 ditto
75 Savage Club Papers and Stirling's Essays on Jerrold, Tennyson, and Macaulay, 2 ditto
76 Hurrell Froude's Remains, 2 ditto
77 Stephen's Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography, 2 ditto
78 ——— Lectures on History of France, 2 ditto
79 Henry Rogers's Essays, 2 ditto
80 Benjamin Disraeli's Biography, 1 ditto
81 Knight's Half-hours with the Best Authors, 2 ditto
82 Bentley's Phalaris, 1 ditto
83 Parson's Letters to Travis, 1 ditto
84 Thackeray's Pendennis (orig. illustrated), 2 ditto
85 ——— Newcomes, ditto ditto, 2 ditto
86 Elia and Eliana, 1 ditto
87 Novum Testamentum (Gr. et Lat.), Didot, 1 ditto
88 Donaldson's Jashar and Classical Education, 2 ditto
89 Sterne's Complete Works (illustrated), 10 ditto
90 Rabelais, 4 ditto
91 Robinson Crusoe (illustrated by Heath), 2 ditto
92 Sydney Smith's Works (full calf), 1 ditto
93 Pope's Works (Roscoe's ed.), calf, 8 ditto
94 Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language, 2 ditto
95 Blackie's Æschylus, 2 ditto
96 Blackie on Beauty, 1 ditto
97 Blackie's Homer, 4 ditto
98 Whewell's Plurality of Worlds, 1 ditto
99 Jahn's Persius, 1 ditto
100 Hannay's Characters and Criticisms, 1 ditto
101 Arnold's (M.) Lectures on Translating Homer, 2 ditto
102 Macaulay's Lays, 1 ditto
103 Lord Bacon's Works, 1 ditto
104 Thomson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought, 1 ditto
105 Masson's Recent British Philosophy, 1 ditto
106 Arnold's (M.) Essays in Criticism, 1 ditto
107 Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith, 1 ditto
108 Ferrier's Lectures and Philosophical Remains, 2 ditto
109 ——— Metaphysics, 1 ditto
110 Newman's History of my Religious Opinions, 1 ditto
111 Hume's History of England, 6 ditto
112 Cambridge Shakspeare, 7 ditto
113 Bagehot's Estimates, 1 ditto
114 Carlyle's Frederick, 6 ditto
115 Macaulay's Miscellanies, 2 ditto
116 Kinglake's Crimea, 2 ditto
117 Fonblanque's England, 3 ditto
118 Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works, 1 ditto
119 Masson's British Novelists and Kebbel's Essays, 2 ditto
120 Landor's Heroic Idyls, and Andrea of Hungary, 2 ditto
121 Prout's Reliques, 1 ditto
122 Macintosh's History of England, 2 ditto
123 ——— Works, 3 ditto
124 Powell's Order of Nature and Mansel's Bampton Lecture, 2 ditto
125 Ferguson's Roman Republic, and Bolingbroke on History, 3 ditto
126 Leigh Hunt's Indicator, 1 ditto
127 Mornings of the Recess, TIMES' Essays, 2 ditto
128 Haydon's Lectures on Painting, 2 ditto
129 Forster's Life and Times of Goldsmith, 2 ditto
130 ——— History of the Grand Remonstrance, 1 ditto
131 Newman's Discourses, 1 ditto
132 Arnold's History of Rome, 3 ditto
133 ——— Sermons, 2 ditto
134 Butler's (Archer) Lectures on Greek Philosophy, 2 ditto
135 ——— Letters on Romanism, 1 ditto
136 Hamilton's (Sir W.) Discussions, 1 ditto
137 ——— Logic, 2 ditto
138 ——— Metaphysics, 2 ditto
139 ——— edition of Reid's Works, 1 ditto
140 Lewes' (G. H.) Biographical History of Philosophy, 1 ditto
141 Mill's Logic, 2 ditto
142 ——— Examination of Hamilton, 1 ditto
143 ——— Political Economy, 1 ditto
144 ——— Liberty and Representative Government, and Stebbing's Analysis of Mill's Logic, 3 ditto
145 Gibbon's Rome, 8 ditto
146 Dryden's Works (Warton's edition), 4 ditto
147 Jowett's (B.) Epistles of St. Paul, 2 ditto
148 Donaldson's Christian Orthodoxy, 1 ditto
149 Pusey's Eirenicon, 1 ditto
150 Lecky's History of Rationalism, 2 ditto
151 Derby's Homer, 2 ditto
152 Pickering's Diamond Edition of—Walton's Lives, Greek Testament, Cicero, Terence, Horace, Homer, and Catullus, 8 ditto
153 Heyne's Pindar and Brunck's Aristophanes, 3 ditto
154 Maurice's Claims of the Bible and of Science, and Le Bas's Life of Laud, 2 ditto
155 Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1 ditto
156 Colenso on the Pentateuch, 5 ditto
157 Dr. Johnson's Works, 14 ditto
158 Conington's Virgil, 2 ditto
159 Donaldson's Pindar (vellum), 1 ditto
160 Blomfield's Æschylus, ditto, 2 ditto
161 Homeri Ilias, Bekker (interleaved)
162 Renan's Life of Jesus, 1 vol.
163 Strauss's ditto ditto, 2 ditto
164 Newman's Apologia, 1 ditto
165 Arnold's Life of Macaulay, 1 ditto
166 Deelbongan's Formal Logic, 1 ditto
167 Buckle's History of Civilisation, 2 ditto
168 à'Beckett's Comic History of England, 1 ditto
169 ——— Comic History of Rome, 1 ditto
170 Waddington's History of the Church, 3 ditto
171 Macaulay's Speeches, 1 ditto
172 ——— Biographies 1 ditto
173 ——— Essays, 1 ditto
174 Newman's Apologia, 1 ditto
175 Froude's History of England, 10 ditto
176 ——— Short Studies on Great Subjects, 1 ditto
177 Hazlitt on the English Stage and British Eloquence, 2 ditto
178 Leigh Hunt's The Town, and L. E. L.'s Poems, 2 ditto
179 Eminent Men and Popular Books, and Punch's Complete Letter Writer, 3 ditto
180 Paget's New Examen, 1 ditto
182 Bruce's Eminent Men of Fife and of Aberdeen, 2 ditto
183 Port Royal Logic (T. S. Baynes's translation), 1 ditto
184 Spalding's Logic and History of English Literature, 2 ditto
185 Montaigne's Essays, 1 ditto
186 Foote's Works, 3 ditto
187 Aristotle: Eth. et Rhet., 2 ditto
188 Grant's Essays on the Ethics, and Chase's English translation, 2 ditto
189 Goldwin Smith's Plea for the Abolition of Religious Tests, Newman's Correspondence with Kingsley, Kingsley's What then did Dr. Newman Mean? and Newman's Letters by Pusey on his Eirenicon, 4 ditto
190 Flaxman's Illustrations of Æschylus, 1 ditto
191 The Examiner (Leigh Hunt) 1821, 1 ditto
192 The Leader (G. H. Lewes), 4 ditto
193 The Saturday Review, from its commencement to 1865, 20 vols., with unbound Nos. (almost complete) down to December 1868, 20 ditto
194 Lot of Nos. of Contemporary Review
195 Lot of Nos. of North British Review
196 Lot of Nos. Edinburgh, National, and Quarterly Reviews
197 Lot Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 1, and loose Nos.
198 Lot Cornhill Magazine
199 Pall Mall Gazette, unbound, 4 vols.
200 Colson's Atlas 2 ditto.

Also,
The Delphin Classics, with the Variorum notes (entitled the Regent's edition), complete. 141 vols.
This lot will be sold at any time during the sale, to suit the convenience of purchaser.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

MILSON'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.

SATURDAY, February 27th.

Substantial and Useful Household
FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Comprising—
Telescope Dining Table, circular ends
Bookcase
Chiffoniere
Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses
Horsehair Mattresses and Bedding
Chests Drawers, Washstands and Fittings
Shower Bath
Kitchen Utensils (all new)
China, Glass, and Earthenware
Table Cutlery, Platedware
A capital Boat, with oars, sails, &c., complete.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from A. Shannon, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Milson's Point, North Shore, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, which is quite equal to new, having been in use under two months.
N.B.—Terms, cash; and the goods must be removed on day of sale.

FRIDAY, February 26, 1869.

Furniture, Tools
Sundries, Feather Dusters.
To Furniture Brokers, General Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 26, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Household furniture
Washstands, dressing tables
Chairs, loo tables, desks
Chest of drawers, kitchen utensils
Wheelwright's tools
Blacksmith's ditto
Sundries
One case feather dusters, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, February 26th, 1869.

Stock of a Jeweller retiring from business.

To Jewellers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 26th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Stock of a jeweller giving up business, consisting of—
Gold and silver watches
Guard and albert chains
Pins, brooches, and a large lot of meerschaum pipes.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, March 2nd, 1869.

Invoice Challinor's Earthenware, just landed.
Under instructions from Messrs. Caird, Paterson, and Co.

To Earthenware Dealers
Shippers
Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, March 2nd, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 crates Challinor's earthenware, comprising
Breakfast cups and saucers, Canton unique, blue priory, rich scenery, &c.
Basins to match
Toilet services—Globe, Florence, Dove
Jugs—Florence, London, Dove
White granite toilet sets
Dishes—Florence, blue, park scenery
Plates, 10, 8, and 7 inches
Fancy muffin plates.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869.

Important Sale
of
AMERICAN CHAIRS.
Invoice of Walter Hayward Company
Ditto Winchester Company.
Just landed, ex Far Away.
Under instructions of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
To Furniture Buyers
Shippers
Storekeepers
Speculators, and the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 3rd, 1869, at 11 o'clock,
Invoice 200 cases Winchester Company's, comprising
Ladies' oak dining
Extra stout Baltimore
Lafayette wood rocking
Cane arm Grecian
Spindle ditto ditto
Brace arm bar dining oak
Child's bent rocking chair, oak
Fifth Avenue arm, nurse
Washington wood
Floral cottage oak
Sweep top cottage
Serf crown top Grecian
Sweep top library oak
Floral wood.
WALTER HAYWARD CO.
Oak office
Union dining oak
Lincoln ditto ditto
Florence ditto ditto
Rollstone office
Childs' oak
Fillimore white
Cane rocking
Childs' high wood
Childs' low cane
Washington cane
Extra wood
Washington wood.
Terms at sale.

Watches, Chains, Rings, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

BUILDING SITES—UNRESERVED SALE.

SYDNEY COMMON.

To Capitalists, Builders, and others.

12 Allotments South Head Road.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by his Worship the Mayor to sell by auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND,
12 allotments, having frontages 20 feet to Leinster-street, extending to reserved road at rear.

To the many inquirers and intending purchasers, the Auctioneer begs to intimate that these, the best of the Sydney Common allotments, are now in the market for unreserved sale, having every desirable requisite, fronting a good road, splendid view, not to be surpassed in any suburb of Sydney, overlooking the Water Reserve, Moore Park, Randwick, and extending to George's River, &c. Under these circumstances a lengthy advertisement is unnecessary.

Lithograph plans at Town Hall and 156, Pitt-street.

Terms, cash.

CITY INVESTMENT.

KENT-STREET.
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND (62½ feet frontage), together with the premises thereon, No. 527, KENT-STREET, formerly the residence of the late Dr. M'GARVIE, a few feet south of Bathurst-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 62½ FEET to the west side of KENT-STREET, with a depth of about 100 feet, on which are the following premises:—
WILLOW HOUSE, a stone and brick building, No. 527, containing wide verandah, 7 rooms, and cellars below; also a detached brick Cottage, containing 2 rooms and kitchen.
☞ This property is in the very centre of the city, and worthy the attention of capitalists in search of a really well-situated and remunerative city investment.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.

MONDAY, 15th March.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, commencing at half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

WOOLLOMOOLOO BAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. William Forster, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The remaining eight allotments of land, part of the reclaimed block at WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY, viz.:—

	No. of Allotment.	No. of Section.	Frontage of Allotment.		Price per foot.
A	7	4	27	0	£4
B	2	5	35	0	£5
C	3	5	25	0	£4
D	4	5	25	0	£4
E	5	5	25	6	£4
F	6	5	25	6	£4
G	1	14	40	6	£5
H	2	14	40	6	£4

Lithographic plans may be obtained at the Rooms, and at the Surveyor-General's Office.

BADEN BADEN VILLAS.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.

THREE DETACHED ROMANTICALLY SITUATED RESIDENCES on the ESPLANADE, Manly, opposite the highly improved PROMENADE RESERVE and the BAY OF BAIAE, Pacific Ocean. Each house contains 8 good rooms, with outoffices, and occupies a piece of land having a frontage of 50 feet to the most valuable portion of the Esplanade, a few yards from the STEYNE HOTEL.

In one or three lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS: One-half of the purchase money can remain secured on the property for a term of years.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the attorney of H. G. SMITH, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
The BADEN BADEN VILLAS, Brighton, Manly Beach, the whole of which are now occupied by Mrs. Horner as the Clarendon Hotel.

☞ The object of the present proprietor in offering these pleasantly situated villas for sale is to induce the public to take advantage of the opportunity for securing
COMFORTABLE MARINE VILLAS
in this salubrious popular resort.

It is not necessary to comment on the advantages of such a step, or to describe the attractions and beauties of Brighton, for they are familiar to thousands who yearly visit it, and who have acknowledged that for HEALTHFULNESS, SCENERY, and beauty of position it stands unrivalled in the colonies, and unequalled even by the many well-known watering places in Europe.

Large plan of the estate may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mrs. Harriet Jones.

BENISON-SQUARE,
SURRY HILLS.

BOURKE-STREET
CLEVELAND-STREET
DOWLING-STREET
CITY OF SYDNEY.

VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
on the most elevated portion of the Surry Hills, fronting the above streets, opposite and overlooking MOORE PARK, and commanding extensive views.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from James Jones, Esq., trustee of the estate of the late Mrs. Harriet Jones, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
VALUABLE BUILDING SITES, Bourke, Dowling, and Cleveland streets, Surry Hills, immediately at the entrance gates of, and overlooking, Moore Park, being among the only City allotments in this highly improving, populous, and favourite locality.
Each allotment has a frontage of from 25 to 30 feet each to Bourke, Cleveland, Dowling, and other streets, with depths varying from 85 to 138 feet.

☞ Special attention is directed to these choice allotments which have the advantage of adjoining a beautiful public Park, upon which large sums of money are being expended in planting and improvements.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BAULKHAM HILLS ESTATE,
Near PARRAMATTA,
portion of the property of
A. L. M'DOUGALL, Esq.,
commencing at the Windsor Road, adjoining the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Churches, and surrounded by the well known properties of Messrs. Pearce, M'Cue, and Smith.

The whole contains an area of above 600 ACRES of
RICH AGRICULTURAL LAND,
subdivided into
CHOICE VALUABLE FARMS,
or
VINEYARD, ORANGERY, or ORCHARD SITES, containing TEN ACRES and UPWARDS, very favourably situated, about 5 miles from the
PARRAMATTA RAILWAY STATION,
and in the centre of the most valuable portion of this noted district,
THE GARDEN OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*** The Estate is so subdivided that purchasers can secure any area that may be desired. The plan is on view at the Rooms, and lithographic copies are in preparation for distribution.

TERMS.—A large portion of the purchase money can remain secured on the property, at 6 per cent. per annum.

TITLE unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from A. L. M'Dougall, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH, at 12 o'clock,
The BAULKHAM HILLS ESTATE, on the Windsor Road, near Parramatta, as subdivided, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES DICKSON, LUNATIC.
BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

DICKSON'S MILL ESTATE.

ALLOTMENTS—DICKSON, MILL, and HARBOUR STREETS, at the foot of GOULBURN and HAY STREETS, close to the proposed SEMI-CIRCULAR QUAY at the head of DARLING HARBOUR.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
THE WHOLE of the residue of the building allotments on the well-known MILL ESTATE, DARLING HARBOUR, comprising the following lots, as per plan of subdivision:—
B. 8—2 Allotments, HARBOUR and FACTORY STREETS, near GOULBURN STREET.
B. 6 and 7.—8 Allotments, HARBOUR and MILL STREETS, close to HAY-STREET.
B. 5—7 Allotments, DICKSON and FACTORY STREETS, near the foot of GOULBURN-STREET.
B 1.—3 ALLOTMENTS, MILL and DARLING STREETS, near the HAYMARKET.
☞ As peremptory instructions have been received to sell the whole of these lots, the special attention of builders, speculators, mechanics, and others is directed to the sale.
There can be no doubt that these allotments have a very high prospective value, and that on the completion of the semicircular quay from the foot of Liverpool-street their value will be immensely enhanced.
They are close to GEORGE and SUSSEX STREETS, in the very heart of the CITY, and in close proximity to the NEW MARKETS, wharves, manufactories, &c., in the locality.
Particulars of title can be obtained on application to Messrs. DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Plan of subdivision at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WOOLLAHRA.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED VILLA SITE.
POINT PIPER ROAD,
Opposite ORIELTON, the residence and grounds occupied by his Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, near the junction of the South Head Road.

The piece of land has three frontages:
85 FEET to the POINT PIPER ROAD
200 FEET to LITTLE THORNE-STREET
85 FEET to THORNE-STREET,
and on it are erected the following premises:—
A NEAT WEATHERBOARD VERANDAH COTTAGE of 6 rooms and kitchen, and
TWO SMALLER COTTAGES, containing each three apartments.
The position of this property can scarcely be surpassed by any other in this favourite locality. It is opposite, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, first-class mansions and highly improved grounds, and commands those extensive delightful views of the harbour and surrounding country which lend so great a charm to this popular suburb.

TITLE—St. James's Glebe Lease, about 96 years to run. Ground rent, £17 10s per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described valuable property, on the Point Piper Road, Woollahra.
Plan at the Rooms.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

CONCORD.
BLOCK OF LAND, containing 5¼ ACRES, fronting the MAIN ROAD, leading from BURWOOD, being portion of the well-known MACDONALD ESTATE, adjoining Mr. POPE'S ORCHARD, near the Residence and Grounds of THOMAS WALKER, Esq., and within a short distance of Hen and Chicken Bay, Parramatta River.

The Land is nearly all enclosed with a three-railed fence, and has partially been laid out as an Orchard, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
THE ABOVE DESCRIBED 5¼ acres of land at Concord, about two miles from the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Executrix of the late CLARK IRVING, Esq.

The following magnificent CATTLE STATIONS, lying between the CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVERS, bounded on the east by the PACIFIC OCEAN, forming the well-known properties of the late CLARK IRVING, Esq., viz.:—
ASHBY, LAGAN,
BUNGAWAULBYN TRAVELLERS' REST,
ELLENGOWAN, DOUBLE DUKE.

With these Stations will be sold a very superior herd of
9000 HEAD, MORE OR LESS, of
MIXED QUIET CATTLE.

Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 16th March, 1869, at 11 o'clock,
The above splendid cattle property.
The six blocks of country, forming this noted property, are contiguous to each other, and comprise, within their boundaries the large area of 256,380 acres of first-rate grazing land, besides having the advantage of the three miles reserve along the coast, between the mouths of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, an extent of additional run, which cannot be estimated at less than from 60,000 to 70,000 acres.
The whole of these properties have for a long time been worked together, but from the improvements which are spread over the run, and the manner in which the cattle have been worked, each station or run might be made a separate property, without the least difficulty.
The improvements on the several stations are as follows, viz.:—
ASHBY, 64,000 ACRES.—This run is divided into two stations, named Tullymorgan and Gibberagie. On the former there are,—cottage of four rooms, with detached kitchen, and two rooms attached,—milking yards built for a dairy station—complete stockyards, and paddock of about 400 acres.—On Gibberagie there are stockman's hut of four rooms, and detached kitchen, as well as milking yards and calf-pen, stockyards and branding sheds, and two paddocks of 30 and 400 acres each, respectively.
BUNGAWAULBYN, 64,000 ACRES.—Cottage of five rooms, detached kitchen with four rooms attached; garden of half-an-acre, securely enclosed; stable, beef-house, carpenter's shop, and harness room, under one roof; calf-pen, branding shed, and stockyards with tailing paddock attached. There are also three paddocks of 300, 400, and 1200 acres each respectively.
*** The cottage is situated on Myrtle Creek, which is navigable from thence to the Richmond River, for boats.
ELLANGOWAN, 96,000 ACRES.—Stockman's hut of five rooms; new stockyards, very complete, and three paddocks, of 150, 800, and 2000 acres each, respectively.
LAGAN, 6380 ACRES.—The improvements on this run are erected on 168 acres of purchased land; they comprise:—Dwelling-house containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, and four rooms attached; stable, dairy, milking yards and calf-pen, and capital stockyards. There are also, three first-class paddocks enclosing, 400, 1000, and 1500 acres each, respectively.
*** This property is situated on the road from Grafton to Richmond, and for many years has been kept as an accommodation house for travellers.
TRAVELLERS' REST, 16,000 ACRES.—On this run there are 320 acres of purchased land, on the road from Lawrence to the Richmond, on which are erected the well-known
TRAVELLERS' REST INN,
and other buildings.
DOUBLE DUKE, 10,000 ACRES, lying between Ashby and Bungawaulbyn.—On this run there are no improvements.
The herd to be sold with the above numbers,
9000 HEAD, MORE OR LESS,
of very superior, well-bred, quiet cattle—full particulars of which will shortly be published, or may be obtained on application at the auctioneers' rooms.

*** The character of this herd is so well known to rank amongst the choicest in New South Wales, that comment on its quality is unnecessary.
The purchased land will be reckoned in the purchase money at cost price, but the whole of the working plant will be given to the purchaser free of charge.

☞ The instructions for the sale of the above properties to the highest bidder are imperative. The attention of capitalists is therefore directed to this sale, as affording an opportunity for obtaining, under favourable circumstances, one of the best cattle properties in this colony—and when it is remembered that the late drought has swept away a very heavy percentage of all the cattle herds throughout the greatest portion of the colony, it must be admitted that the cattle now offered, from this cause alone, and apart from considerations of their choice breed, cannot fail to become greatly enhanced in price in a short time. The cattle will be mustered and delivered.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this property prior to the day of sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 26th February.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

In the matter of JAMES DICKSON, Lunatic.
By Order of the Court of Chancery.

DICKSON'S MILL ESTATE.
ALLOTMENTS.—Dickson, Mill, and Harbour streets, at the foot of Goulburn and Hay streets, close to the proposed Semi-circular Quay, Darling Harbour.

WOOLLAHRA.—Beautifully-situated Villa Site, opposite Orielton, the residence and grounds occupied by his Honor the Chief Justice, fronting Point Piper Road and Thorne-street, with three Cottages thereon. Leasehold, about 96 years to run.

DOUBLE BAY.—Block of choice Property, corner of Bay and Cross streets, formerly J. P. Edwards's, comprising well-finished Cottage of six rooms, two semi-detached Cottages, neat Cottage, and Market Garden.

BALMAIN.—Butcher's Shop and Dwelling, Beattie-street, known as the property of, and occupied by, Mr. J. H. Thomas, together with the Goodwill of the business. The fittings, horses and carts, may be taken at a valuation.

MANNING RIVER.—Valuable Block of Agricultural Land, 69 acres, situated on Oxley Island, adjoining Harriet's and Smith's farms, a few miles from Cundletown.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT CLEARING SALE.
by order of the Court of Chancery, in the matter of James Dickson, lunatic.
DICKSON'S MILL ESTATE,
Valuable building sites, Dickson, Mill, and Harbour streets, at the foot of Goulburn-street, and close to Sussex and George streets, Haymarket, in the centre of the city.
These allotments must be absolutely sold THIS DAY, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Court.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

QUEENSLAND.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale.
That capital Sheep Station known as
ROOKWOOD,
comprising the two blocks of country called BAFFLE and PRAIRIE, situated in the Leichhardt District, on DEVERELL CREEK, ISAACS RIVER, about 70 miles from the town of WAVERLEY, BROAD SOUND.

The IMPROVEMENTS comprise everything necessary for working the Station with convenience and economy.

With Rookwood will be sold 9700 head, more or less, of really good SHEEP.
*** Stores, Dray, Bullocks, Milch Cattle (about 30 head), Working Plant, and other belongings to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation by arbitration.

Terms liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 6th APRIL next, at 11 o'clock,
The above compact station property.
ROOKWOOD contains an area of about 100 square miles of good grazing country, principally open forest, thickly grassed, of a healthy and fattening character. The run is abundantly supplied by the permanent waters of Deverell Creek, as well as by numerous water holes, and South Creek.

This property adjoins the well-known station, Arthur Downs, belonging to Messrs. Watt, M'Henry, and Co., and is only about 20 miles from the Post-office at Connor's River.

The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a comfortable four-roomed VERANDAH COTTAGE, with kitchen also with verandahs, men's hut; woolshed, with lever press; drafting yards, large and small, and paddock enclosing about 680 acres; and five out-stations, huts, and yards.

With this property will be sold the following sheep:—

EWES—Maidens	1400		
4 and 5 years old	2650		
Aged	1000		
Total ewes, more or less			5050
WETHERS—Hoggetts	1133		
Mixed	2045		
Total wethers, more or less			3178
WEANERS—Mixed sexes, more or less			1400
RAMS—More or less			100
Total Sheep, more or less			9728

*** The ewe flocks are expected to lamb down in April-May, and June-July.

☞ The above property is well worth the attention of a small capitalist, as it is a station which can be worked at small expense, and is now in the market for absolute sale to the highest bidder on the date mentioned.

QUEENSLAND.
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.

For absolute Sale,
on
TUESDAY, the 6th April next,
That very choice first-class Sheep Station, known as
SONOMA,
situated in the North Kennedy District, about 75 miles from the TOWN of BOWEN, and comprising the three splendid blocks of country, called
LOCKWOOD,
STAYWOOD,
and KILBROOK,
lately belonging to Messrs. Patterson and Landsborough, having been selected by the last named gentleman for his own occupation, out of the vast scope of country he explored.
The improvements on the station are of a substantial and complete character.

The Stock to be sold with this Station comprises
16,200 SHEEP, more or less, and
350 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.

*** The herd will not be mustered, but with the Stores, Horses, and the whole of the working plant, particulars of which may be obtained at the Auctioneers, will be given to the purchaser free of charge.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 6th April next, at 11 o'clock,
The above very valuable sheep property.

The SONOMA STATION deservedly bears the character of being one of the best sheep properties of its size in Northern Queensland. The whole of the run is richly grassed, and is entirely
FREE FROM GRASS SEED,
the great plague of Queensland stations. It is well watered, and, from the natural features of the country, could easily be fenced at an inconsiderable outlay, and made equal to 50,000 to 60,000 sheep—in its present state it is estimated to carry 30,000 sheep in all seasons.

The IMPROVEMENTS are very good. They include a very COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and storeroom; kitchen, containing 3 rooms; men's hut, and a capital well-watered paddock of about 240 acres.

With Sonoma will be sold the following flocks, viz.:—

EWES—5 years old, and aged	..	1177	
3, 4, and 5 years	..	1230	
1½ and 3 years..	..	1839	
Mixed ..	..	1230	
Weaners ..	..	1900	
Total ewes, more or less	..		7376
WETHERS—4, 5 years, and aged	..	2313	
1½ and 3 years..	..	2095	
Mixed ..	..	803	
Hoggetts ..	..	1900	
Total wethers, more or less..			7111
RAMS—More or less ..	..		145
LAMBS—More or less ..	..		1630
Total sheep, more or less	..		16,262

☞ The above station is now brought forward for absolute sale, to close accounts, and its high character, as a healthy breeding and fattening run, points it out as deserving every attention from those who are looking for an investment in a profitable Queensland Sheep Station.
SONOMA possesses important advantages over many northern runs, amongst which may be mentioned:—That the proceeds of its clip of wool have covered its expenses for the year; that the increase in lambs has been very large; that it is capable of fattening its surplus stock, and has a ready market close at hand in Bowen, as well as being within easy distance of the Boiling Down Establishment at Cleveland, and that it was selected by that well known judge of country Mr. Landsborough, the explorer, for his own use and occupation.
Terms, liberal.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM SHAW are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 146, Riley-street, near Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street S., opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN WHITE, shingler, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved third eldest son, ALFRED; to move from his residence, 74, Sussex-street North, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street and South Head Road.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

PIT—ONE SHILLING.

Fourth week of the popular favourite
Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM,
who will appear in the new Burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD:
And as Mrs. OAKLEY.

Mr. J. BARTLETT,
the popular Comedian, is engaged for
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
and will appear THIS EVENING in the Comedy of
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mr. Oakley .... Mr. J. Bartlett
Mrs. Oakley .... Miss Joey Gougenheim.

THIS EVENING, Friday, February 26th, will be presented an original grand historical burlesque extravaganza, by William Brough, Esq., called
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Earl Darnley .... Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM.
THE QUAY AT CALAIS.
ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL BARGE.
WOODS AND FORESTS.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
The meeting of the Monarchs on richly caparisoned Jerusalem Chargers.
ANTI-CHAMBER in KING HENRY'S PAVILION.
THE TOURNAMENT.
Concluding (it is hoped) a good and lasting piece.

To be preceded by the Comedy of
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Mr. Oakley .... Mr. JAMES BARTLETT
Mrs. Oakley .... Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM.

MISS JOEY, up in a Balloon, TO-NIGHT; and also Mrs. Oakley.

MISS CORCORAN, walking in the Zoo, TO-NIGHT.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The Last Novelty. The New BURLESQUE, TO-NIGHT.

MR. JAMES BARTLETT as Mr. Oakley, TO-NIGHT.

GREAT SUCCESS of the FIELD of the CLOTH of GOLD, the best burlesque ever produced.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT—the meeting of the Two Kings, mounted on Jerusalem chargers.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—

A Monster Bill,
TO-MORROW Saturday.
The great Drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
James Dalton .... Mr. J. Bartlett.
His great character.
May Edwards .... Miss Joey Gougenheim.
Hawkshaw .... Mrs. Hoskins.
Robert Brierly .... Mr. S. O'Brien.
And the new Burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Directress, Miss Rosa Cooper.
Stage Manager, Mr. Lionel Harding.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
Madame MARIE DURET.
LAST NIGHT of the WOMAN IN WHITE.
Marion Halcombe .... Madame Marie Duret
Laura Fairlie and Ann Catherick...... Miss Rosa Cooper.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
PORK CHOPS,
In which Mr. George Simms and Miss Laporte will appear.
ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, the inimitable Comedian and Burlesque Actor; also
Mr. P. MANSERGH, the Unrivalled Irish Commedian, who will
SHORTLY APPEAR.

CLARK'S VARIETIES, PEOPLE'S THEATRE, York-street.

Positively LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE GREAT UNION CIRCUS TROUPE.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
On SATURDAY, 27th instant, at half-past 2, for convenience of families and children.

On MONDAY, March 1st, this popular place of amusement will be REOPENED with a powerful and talented Dramatic Company. Prices as usual.

On MONDAY, March 1st, the Great Union Circus Troupe will appear at Parramatta, en route through the colonies. C. H. CLOSE, Agent.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
NEW SONGS and DANCES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, 26th February, 1869.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Glorious Success of the
Celebrated American Comedians,
Messrs. HUSSEY, KELLY, and HOLLY,
will appear in their
NEW DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
assisted by the following talented artists:—
Mrs. E. CORDNER, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RYALL, and Mr. HODGE.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture—Messrs. Ryall and Hodge
"Love's Request"—Mr. Jackson
"The Bellringer"—Mrs. Cordner
Golden Shoe Dance—Messrs. Kelly and Holly
Cross Readings in Sydney Papers, song—F. Hussey
"Alabaster Joe"—Mr. Harry Kelly
"Past and Present," a burlesque speech—F. Hussey.
Intermission—Ten Minutes.
"Death of Nelson"—Mr. Jackson
"Il Segretto"—Mrs. Cordner
Banjo Solo—"It's wonderful how we do it, but we do"—F. Hussey.
The whole to conclude with
the great American Challenge Prize Dance, first time—Messrs. Hussey, Kelly, and Holly.

Reserved seats (to be had at Mr. J. H. Anderson's, George-street), 3s; body of hall, 2s; gallery 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at a quarter-past 10; horses heads towards Park-street.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
to
SIGNOR G. GASSNER,

THE LAST MOONLIGHT CONCERT,
previous to the departure of the
BAND of H. M. 50TH (QUEEN'S OWN) REGIMENT,
in the DOMAIN, TO-NIGHT.
The members of the VOLUNTEER BRIGADE BAND having kindly tendered their services, will, by the permission of Lieutenant Colonel RICHARDSON and the Officers, perform on this occasion, under the direction of Mr. G. D. CALLEN.
Programmes will be issued at the Gates.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIGNOR G. GASSNER,
the originator of the
MOONLIGHT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
These cheap and agreeable entertainments which have been so deservedly patronised by the General Public of Sydney.
THE LAST MOONLIGHT CONCERT,
previous to the departure of the
BAND of H. M. 50TH (QUEEN'S OWN) REGIMENT
will be given
THIS EVENING, IN THE DOMAIN.

REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL-ROOM.
CONCERT FOR THE PEOPLE,
MONDAY EVENING, 1st March, 1869.
Admission Sixpence.
Songs, glees, recitations, instrumental solos, &c.
Mr. Fred. Montagu has kindly consented to recite, Mr. George Martin will perform his extraordinary imitations of musical instruments, songs by Messrs. Swinson, Baker, Smith, Rooney, and others.
Doors open at 7.30, concert to commence at 8.
Accompanyist, Mr. T. W. Craven.
THOMAS FISHER, Jun., Hon. Secretary.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB. — TO-MORROW.
1st Eleven v. 1st Warwick C. C., on Albert Ground.—Match continued, at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
3rd Eleven v. 2nd University, on University Oval, at 1.30 p.m.—Burnell, Cohen, Curtis, Gordon, Isaacs, Johnson, Love, M'Kenny, Moir, Pitt, Stephen, Strange.
JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.—1st Eleven v. 1st Newtown, on Domain: Furlong, Fleming, Fleming, Fisher, Flood, Geary, Harris, Hinchy, B. Howe, Rigg, Thompson, Lawlor (12th). 2nd Eleven v. 2nd Newtown, at Newtown: Armstrong, Ahern, Anderson, Bryen, Bonner, Crane, Gossey, Grinrod, Holmes, Milligan, and Parkinson. Meet at Nicholl and Co.'s, at 1.15 p.m. TO-MORROW. W. RIGG, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—Victoria v. Newtown, in the Domain.—Messrs. Copp, Crane, Vivian, Smidmore, W. Jones, Clarkson, M'Auley, Webster, M'Kern, Crane, junr., and Day. Victoria v. Newtown.—Second Elevens on Newtown Ground—Kemp, Newman, Turner, Fowles, Lucas, Newbray, Tulluck, Harris, Raper, Rogers, and Richardson. THOMAS J. DAY, Hon. Sec.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
at the
ALBERT CRICKET GROUND.

Continuation of the
GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

WARWICK C. C. versus ALBERT C. C.
Play to commence at half-past 1 o'clock.

NAMES OF PLAYERS AND STATE OF THE GAME:—

WARWICKS.		ALBERTS.
Caffyn ..	.. 42 runs.	Coates
Park ..	.. 3	Dickson
Gregory, C.	.. 9	Faithfull
Fairweather	.. 39	Goddard
Oatley ..	.. 14	Hewell
Hewitt ..	.. 38	Iceton, E.
Gregory, D.	.. 10	Jones, S.
Bedford ..	.. 0	Sheridan
Tait, not out	.. 9	Slack
Kellick, not out	.. 24	Thompson
Gregory, E., not out		Waddy.
Sundries	.. 5	

Warwicks' 1st Innings, 8 out for 191 runs.

The lists of players comprise almost all those who are to take part in the
INTERCOLONIAL MATCH,
VICTORIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Members of the Contesting Clubs will be admitted FREE upon production of card of membership.

ADMISSION, SIXPENCE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
His Excellency the Right Hon. the
EARL OF BELMORE.

GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH:
New South Wales v. Victoria.

To be played in the Outer Domain, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of March next.

CHAMPION PAIR-OARED RACE for £200.—J. DUNNETT and W. LYONS have chartered the steamers Adelaide and Vesta to follow the Race on SATURDAY next. Will leave the Circular Quay at half-past 2, sharp. Fare, 2s 6d.

PAIR-OAR RACE, PARRAMATTA RIVER.—On SATURDAY next, 27th February, the steamer PELICAN and another of the P. R. Company's swift and commodious steamers will leave King-street Wharf, at 2.45, calling at Darling-street, Balmain, at 3 p.m., and will accompany the race. Tickets—2s saloon, 1s 6d steerage.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—A TEA MEETING at the Temperance Hall on the 1st of March, at Half-past Six. After tea Speeches will be delivered, and several pieces sung, in Welsh and English. Chairman, DAVID JONES, Esq.
Tickets, 1s 6d each, at the door.

A PICNIC to the Children of the Sydney Hebrew Denominational and Sabbath Schools will take place on THURSDAY, the 4th March, to ATHOL GARDENS, per steamer Vesta. Tickets, 2s 6d each, to be had of the Committee.
ELIAS COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.).
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK, assisted by his daughter, has REOPENED his Dancing CLASSES, at his Rooms (Colonnade), Elizabeth-street North, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, as usual. Private Lessons given. Families and Schools attended. Mr. J. CLARK'S Rooms can be had for Balls, Society Meetings, &c., two evenings in each week.

L'EXTINCTEUR.
By permission of the MINISTER FOR CROWN LANDS.
A series of Experiments
with
DICK'S PATENT PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE
will be given TO-MORROW, Saturday, 27th instant, at 4 p.m., in that portion of the DOMAIN adjoining the Corporation Female Baths.

☞ The attendance of all interested is requested.

M'VEY, BAIRD, and CO.,
Sole Agents for Australia.

PRICE 6d, NOW READY, THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS for February, containing ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS.

NOW READY, PRICE 6d., THE SYDNEY NEWS, for this Month, contains Eleven Engravings; also, full Summary of the Month's News. Price 6d., all booksellers.
GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, 108, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY PUNCH. GRAND DOUBLE CARTOON, "The Prince's Real Protector."
Price 6d., all booksellers.
Publishing Office, 281, George-street.

POLICE REGULATIONS ON THE PRINCE'S LANDING, in TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

JACK ASHORE; a Sensation Drama. See TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

THE MAYOR and HIS CHAIN. PUNCH, This Day.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers, Sydney.

PUBLISHED This Day, price one shilling, The Hymn "The Son of God Goeth Forth to War," with pianoforte and organ accompaniment.
CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, SANDS' Sydney and Suburban DIRECTORY, for 1869. J. SANDS, 392, George-st.

NOW READY, SANDS' Sydney and Suburban Directory, for 1869. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-st.

GOOD WORDS, new volume for 1868, at SANDON'S, 324, George-street.

FAMILY BIBLES and Church Services, a splendid stock, just opened, at Sandon's, 324, George-street.

PENNY MISCELLANY, new volume (3), 1868, at SANDON'S, 324, George-street.

CHEAP STATIONERY, of every description, at greatly reduced prices. F. and E. COLE, George-st.

9D PACKET 5 quires good cream laid Note Paper. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

8 PACKETS good cream laid Envelopes for 1s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

5 QUIRES good Commercial Letter Paper for 3s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

RITUALISM.—Crosses at the East and Turnings to the East, &c.—Read "A Friendly Warning to England from the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A.," in the AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMAN of 13th February, 1869, extracted from the CHRISTIAN TIMES of 20th November, 1868.

VOLUNTEERS BADGES of EFFICIENCY to be had of J. A. BRYANT, South Head Road.

PIANOFORTES.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they intend for the future to devote the whole of their time in REPAIRING PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; and from their long experience, both here and in England, they trust to be able to give every satisfaction to those who honour them with their patronage.
D. BUIST and SON, 235, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

L. MOSS'S PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SHOW ROOMS,
where instruments from the first LONDON and CONTINENTAL HOUSES can be tried side by side, free from the noise and interruptions of a public shop. Purchasers would find great advantages offered at this establishment.
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS for large or small bands, CONCERTINAS, GUITARS, MAIL and other HORNS, music stools, METRONOMES, SILVER and other BUGLES, with the CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS.
MUSIC.—Operas, Song Pieces, Dances, Masses, the Cabinet Magazine, Exeter Hall, and all CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
INSTRUMENTS FOR HIRE or FOR SALE by easy mode of payment.
A few second-hand PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS will be sold CHEAP.
TUNING and REPAIRING by practical workmen.
L. MOSS, SHOW ROOMS, 5, Hunter-street; WHOLESALE STORES, New Pitt-street.

PIANOS, SALE or HIRE, FRITH and CO., next Pitt-street Church. Tuning and repairing.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, repairs all kinds of Pianos, grands and cottages; from his well-known practical knowledge of the instrument, can ensure satisfaction. Tuning. Charges moderate. 70, Hunter-street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.—HOBSON and WHITING, Glovers and Hosiers to H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
Jouvin's and Josephine Kid Gloves, the largest and most complete stock of kid gloves in the colony.
SCENTED SACHETS.
H. and W. pay special attention to country favours.
HOSIERY AND SHIRTS.
Ford's Eureka Shirts, 42s the half-dozen.
Hosiery of the finest and best descriptions only.
LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS,
perfect gems, mounted in ivory, gold and silver; also inlaid with precious gems, suitable for presents and souvenirs.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON Dentists (late of George-street), Pitt-street North.

ETHER SPRAY.—Teeth extracted painlessly. Dr. Emanuel and Son, Pitt-street North, near King-st.

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for Toothache. (Invaluable in the bush.) Dr. Emanuel and Son, Pitt-street.

DR. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists.—French, Italian, German, and Dutch languages spoken. Pitt-street North, two doors from King-street. Established 27 years.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M EMANUEL, late of George-street, continues to supply artificial teeth on gold and vulcanite; teeth stopped and extracted, MODERATE CHARGES. ☞ Address—23, Hunter-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 7s 6d; Teeth stopped or extracted without pain, 1s; children's teeth regulated, 2s 6d; electro baths and medical galvanism, remedy for nervous and rheumatic debilities, 1s. C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—Dr. BAYLIS, Homœopathic Physician, may be consulted daily, from 10 a.m. to 1, at the rooms occupied by the late Dr. Bellamy, 323, George-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.
Private residence, 177, Premier-terrace, Woolloomooloo.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT. To be had of all respectable chemists.

DR. KALAY'S ROYAL DIGESTIVE BITTERS, recommended by the most eminent physicians for numerous complaints, as under:—For the digestive organs, debility, lowness of spirits, dyspepsia, flatulency, and in all cases of fever, particularly ague; also an excellent and invigorating tonic. Sold wholesale by STEWART and CO., 90 and 92, Clarence-street.

TO PROPRIETORS OF ORANGE VINEYARDS. GISHURST'S COMPOUND.—The undersigned have a few cases of the above on hand, which they will SELL direct to Proprietors of Orangeries, at a Reduced Price.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of Hypophosphite Lime, hypophosphite iron (a compound syrup of hypophosphites), Maw's Alexandra feeding bottles, elastic stockings, anklets, and kneecaps, Piesse and Lubin's eau-de-cologne, Francois Maria Farina's celebrated lavender water, Gosnell's "opera" bouquet, the celebrated mayapple pills, acetate of iron and glycerine (the only dye which restores the hair to its natural colour), old brown Windsor, honey, glycerine and almond, and glycerine soaps (in bars) manufactured specially for us by the celebrated house of Osborne, Bauer, and Co., London; the Turkish smokers' pastilles, babies' soap, charcoal lozenges (for flatulence, &c.), Naldire's soap for washing dogs, &c., &c.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

LEMAIRE'S celebrated London and Paris Toy and Fancy BAZAAR, 472, George-street, is the best assorted and also the cheapest House in the colonies. Save 25 per cent. and make your purchases at the well-selected Gallery,
Opposite the Markets (late Iredale and Co.'s).

TORTOISESHELL purchased; HORSEHAIR purchased. M'MAHON, 82, King-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M. M'MAHON, Brush and Comb Manufacturer, Perfumer, &c., Removed to 82, KING-STREET, two doors east of the City Bank, and three doors round the corner from his late premises, 410, George-street.

TO CRICKETERS.—M'MAHON'S Cricketing Depôt, 82, KING-STREET, late 410, George-street.

N B.—Constantly on hand a full supply of all cricketers' requirements, from the best makers. Priced catalogues forwarded on application.

BAGATELLE BOARD, 10 feet long, with balls, cues, and stand, &c., will be sold a bargain.
M'MAHON, 82, King-street,
two doors from George-street.

COLONIAL-MANUFACTURED MILLET CARPET BROOMS obtained the Prize Medal at the Melbourne Exhibition. M. M'MAHON, Brush and Comb Manufacturer by special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 82, KING-STREET, removed from 410, George-street.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—Try M'MAHON'S 1s Tooth Brushes. 82, King-street. Established 15 years.

ONLY to be bought at SWYNY and SON'S, Ladies' Black Cashmere Boots, sewn, at 3s 6d.

LADIES' Best Lasting Boots, with and without heels, at 8s 6d per pair. SWYNY and SON'S.

LADIES' Fine soft Kid Elastic Sides, sewed, 6s 6d. SWYNY and SON, 66, Market-street.

LADIES' and Children's Boots in great variety. Infants' Coloured Balmorals, 1s 6d.

LADIES' and Children's Colonial-made Lasting and Kid Boots, all sizes, very neat, at SWYNY and SON'S, 66, Market-street, near George-street, and 124, William-street.

FOURTH BRANCH SHOP, 100, William-street.—Very best butter, only 10d per lb.; good butter 7d per lb. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, William-street, George-st., and Parramatta-st.

ASHFIELD and BURWOOD.—The undersigned is sending BREAD daily to the above localities, at the request of several families, and would be happy to receive further orders. A. SHADLER, 69 and 71, Hunter-street.

COALS.—150 tons, on board the Martha Rideout, for SALE. Apply H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street.

3-BUSHEL SACKS, just landed by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.

EWBANK'S Patent Nails, just landed by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.

BRUSHWARE, from Gawdery, just landed by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.

GUAVAS for JELLY; fresh every day, 1s per quart. J. GRAHAM, Market.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.
TENDERS, bearing the endorsement "Tenders for Debentures," will be received, up to noon THIS DAY, Friday, 26th instant, at this office, for the whole, or any portion, of £50,000 of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Debentures, for the purpose of paying off a similar amount, maturing on 1st March proximo.
The Debentures will have a currency of 5 or 7 years (at the option of the lender, to be declared in the tender), commencing 1st March, 1869, will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and be in equal sums of £100.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 8th February.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.—TENDERS wanted, for the erection of Sheds, Booths, Pavilions, Yards, &c., &c., for the Intercolonial Exhibition, to be held in the Prince Alfred Park, in May. For plans and particulars, apply between 9 and 10 a.m., to
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.
227, George-street.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER SMAIL, 762, George-street South, Baker.
TENDERS will be received up to noon, on 27th February instant, for the PURCHASE of the Goodwill, Stock, Fixtures, Implements of Trade, &c., of a long-established Baking Business.
F. T. HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee,
171, Pitt-street.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON ASSESSMENT.—TENDERS are required from persons competent to value the whole of the rateable properties within this Municipality. Tenders, addressed to the Clerk, at the Council Chamber, Rose-street, must be sent in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th March next, at 7 o'clock p.m. By order of the Mayor,
SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—TENDERS are required from persons willing to supply Blue Metal, at per ton of 24 cubic feet. Particulars may be obtained upon application to the Council Clerk.
By order of the Mayor,
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.
Council-chamber, Glebe Road, February 24.

TENDERS are required for extensive Repairs to Glenrock House, near Marulan. Specifications for which can be inspected on the premises, or at the Rooms of Richardson and Wrench, Sydney. Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 15th March next, addressed JOHN MORRICE, Browley, Moss Vale.

TO BUILDERS.—NOTICE.—The time for receiving TENDERS for Residence on Edgecliff Road is EXTENDED to 9 a.m., TUESDAY next.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Balmore-chambers, George-street. February 25.

TO BUILDERS.—The time for receiving TENDERS for Shop and Dwelling in Goulburn-street is EXTENDED to THURSDAY, 4th March, at noon. J. J. DAVEY, Architect.

TENDERS wanted, in one sum, for STONE and BRICK of four houses. Plans at 15, Macquarie-lane, Strawberry Hills, any day after 5 p.m.

TENDERS wanted for Carpenters' Work—Labour. W. Hawkshaw, St. Mary's Cathedral.

ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, any kind of accountant work by the hour, day, or week, by a first-class and very skilful accountant. Highest references, and equitable terms. Milvarton, HERALD Office.

A FIRST-CLASS Servant GIRL required. Apply 347, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

A DRESSMAKER is open to engagement by the day or week. G. H., Pierce, William-street.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—A POUND-KEEPER is required for this Borough. All necessary information may be obtained upon application to the Council Clerk. By order of the Mayor. Henry Colley, council clerk. Council-chambers, Glebe, February 24.

A GENTLEMAN requires Partial BOARD, with RESIDENCE; reference if required. Lodging houses need not apply. Apply J. H., HERALD Office.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK.—REQUIRED by the 31st of March, for the Boys' School, a Protestant MASTER. Salary £200 a-year, without Board and Lodging. No application will be entertained except from persons procuring a certificate of their ability to teach in accordance with the system adopted by the Council of Education. Candidates are requested to send in their papers, on or before the 16th of March, under cover, to the Rev. A. STEPHEN, St. Paul's Parsonage, Cleveland-street, Sydney.

COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted. 144, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street.

GOOD COOK and CONFECTIONER for Gentleman's family disengaged. Registry Office, 179, Castlereagh-st.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for Liverpool; wages, 8s a week. M'Cann, 671, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Tradesman's Arms, William and Palmer streets, Woolloomooloo.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to prescribe for the members (their wives and families) of the Morning Star Division Sons of Temperance, Glebe. Applications, with certificates of competency, to be addressed to A. MORRIS, Bootmaker, George-street, near Goulburn-street, who will furnish full particulars.

MATHEMATICS and the higher forms of Arithmetic.—Wanted, to form an Evening CLASS of respectable young men. Fees moderate, and a complete course. Milvarton, HERALD Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Gentleman living in a very healthy situation on the Parramatta River, would take charge and EDUCATE a few boys between the ages of 10 and 13 years. The comforts of an English home without the monotony of a school life. Boating and fishing, and pony for boys. References required. Terms and further particulars, address Alpha, Post-office, Concord, near Sydney.

PARTNER WANTED, with £5000 to £10,000, in an old-established mercantile business, with an extensive connection, capable of being turned to great advantage. An excellent opening is thus presented for a young man to take an active part, or for a sleeping partner to obtain a high rate of interest for his capital. Principals only need apply, by letter, to X. L., Box 61, Post Office.

PLUMBERS, good ones, wanted. Moorhouse, 88, South Head Road.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—Wanted, to purchase a HALF SHARE in a well-established business. Address Ship, Box 94, Post Office.

SHELLS—wanted, Australasian only. Apply for stores R. Thatcher, 53, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO MASTER CARPENTERS.—Wanted, by a boy, aged 15, APPRENTICESHIP to the above trade. Address W. M., Post-office, Waterloo.

TO TAILORS. Wanted PRESSERS. Good wages to competent hands. T. Stephens, 145, Pitt-street.

TO CUTTERS.—Wanted, two good Cutters, for slop department. By letter, to A. B. C., HERALD Office.

TO CUTTERS.—Wanted, a good Cutter, order department. Apply by letter, to T. R., HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted MAN that knows his business. Sobriety indispensable. Carroll, Crown-st., S. Hills.

WANTED, a HOUSE; neighbourhood of Elizabeth, Castlereagh, or King sts; rent £1. 202, William-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14. Apply Mrs. Sutton, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply to M'Grath and Punch, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, for the steamship RUAHINE, a good SECOND STEWARD. Apply on board at once.

WANTED, immediate, £20 Cash orders. E. Hill, copper-plate and lithographic printer, Hamilton-st.

WANTED, a Protestant House and Parlour Maid for the Hunter River. Registry O., 179, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a COOK, unexceptionable references required. Criterion Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, to rent a small SHOP. Apply to Mrs. Beard, 24, Lower Campbell-st., South Head Road.

WANTED to SELL, Gasfittings and window Reflectors, very cheap. B. Braun, 349, George-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS for Eden. Apply schooner Ellen, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, for Gentleman's House in Kiama, good General SERVANT for family. 319, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER, handy man at ovens. W. Pritchard, 17, and 19, King-st.

WANTED, to Rent, in Sussex-street, good STORE, centre situation. State terms, J. M. T., HERALD.

WANTED, good Plain COOK. Sydney and Melbourne boarding-house, Clarence-st., nr. Barrack-st.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to drive an omnibus. T. Stokes, Glebe.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must wash and iron. 112, Buckingham-street.

WANTED, a smart, tidy little GIRL. 90, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a Person, to SCRUB-OUT two houses. Moore, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a young GIRL, about 14, to make herself useful. Mrs. Seybag, grocer, Happy Valley, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about 15, for a Photographic Gallery. Address B. C. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a few respectable Gentlemen as permanent boarders. Mrs. Weeks, 13, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a smart young GIRL, to make herself generally useful in a small family. 137, Phillip-st.

WANTED, the Upper Part of PREMISES, suitable for a dwelling. L. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BAKER, steady single man. J. Watkinson, Balmain.

WANTED, a MAN, that understands chaff-cutting. M. J. Duncan, Corporation Stores, Haymarket.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, age about 15. 4, Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road.

WANTED, an elderly Female, as HOUSEKEEPER for a tradesman's family. Hambrook, chemist, Pyr.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER. Mrs. E. Davis, 98, King-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and Laundress, 2 in family. Pembroke Villa, Johnstone-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a RUNNER, one accustomed to the boats, at 511, Kent-street South.

WANTED, an intelligent YOUTH for an office; no salary first three months. H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GIRL to assist in housework, and mind children. Melodian, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL. Apply 226, George-street North.

WANTED, Ladies to know Mrs. Welch's Female PILLS remove all difficulties. 107, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, Apprentices to the Dress and Mantle Making. Misses Johnston and Maher, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, by a business lady, LOAN of £5; excellent security and good interest. S. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent COOK. Alfred's Restaurant, 452, George-street, opposite Lassetter's.

WANTED, a MAN, to repair blacksmith's bellows. Owen, Brothers, 280, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL about 14. 373, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a PARLOUR MAID, and House and Parlour Maid. Protestant. The Home, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, to SELL, HORSE broken to saddle and harness. Trial. W. Pimm, 294, Crown-st., S. Hills.

WANTED, BODYMAKERS for buggy work. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to SELL a SPRING-CART, cheap. J. Ryan, South Head Road, opposite Brewery.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Housemaids, Needlewoman, General Servants, for engagement, at Mrs. Capps'.

WANTED, female COOK. Spanish Restaurant, 147, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, for the country. Henry Priestly, commission agent, 53, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a strong, active LAD. H. Quinlan, Market-street West.

WANTED, a young GIRL for a small family in the country. 138, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED known, Fish, this day, Joints, &c., 6d. American Restaurant, Erskine-st. and Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, TENDERS for brickwork; also Mason, for foundation. Apply 206, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 475, George-street.

WANTED, a ROOM, partly furnished, in the locality of King-street. State terms. O. A., HERALD.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, and NURSE-GIRL. Mrs. M'Carty, 137, South Head Road.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, handy with her needle. 115, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses and General Servants. Apply Mrs. Bradford, 202, William-st.

WANTED, competent House and Parlour Maid. Apply 10 to 1, 155, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Rd.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to nurse and make herself useful. 26, Riley-street North.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply at 714, George-street South.

WANTED, a young Woman as COOK, for a family in the country. Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEMAID, accustomed to young children. Mrs. Trenery, 9, Jamison-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; family small. Apply, between 10 and 2, 48, Union-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a smart tidy GIRL. Apply 44, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a handy TINSMITH to put up guttering. R. Reilly, 424, George-street.

WANTED, an active Girl as SERVANT. Mrs. Chambers, Stanmore.

WANTED known, SAWS SHARPENED and Set, keys fitted to locks. R. Milham, 711, George-st. S.

WANTED, in a family of three, an active GIRL (Protestant), accustomed to housework. 209, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable COUPLE or LADY, to adopt a little boy, five years old. Open for a week. Address S. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Purchase Thomas's, Singer's, and Wheeler and Wilson's SEWING-MACHINES. R. H. Reynolds, next Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, to rent, for about six months, small Furnished HOUSE, within the suburbs. Address G. Lloyd, 100, New Pitt-street.

WANTED.—A Grocer's Junior Assistant wants a BILLET, in town or country; two years' first-class reference. Address G. Urquhart, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Person of good character and fond of children, a PASSAGE TO ENGLAND; her services being equivalent. Apply 166, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to nurse a baby and make herself useful. Apply Mrs. Hillier, 808, George-street, near Christ Church.

WANTED, a second-hand WEIGHING MACHINE. Also, CHAFF-CUTTING MACHINE, and Spring VAN. Oddfellows' Hall Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, IMPROVERS, for the Woodshop and Smith-shop.
O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay, Coach-builders, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, new or second-hand, a first-class modern Double-demy PRINTING MACHINE; state lowest price for cash. M'Vey, Baird, and Co., 57, Pitt-street.

WANTED Known, a respectable Person would take in Gentlemen's families WASHING; excellent references as to competency. Apply Mrs. Stephenson, Registry, 6, Bridge-street.

WAITING ENGAGEMENT, Cooks and Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, Nurses, and Nursemaids, General Servants; good references. Mrs. Stephenson's Registry, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a LAD of respectable parentage in a counting-house, where he will acquire a commercial education. No salary for the first year. The lad must apply, in his own writing, to Box 63, Post Office.

WANTED, to SELL, a first-class new DRAY, nuggetty Draught Horse, "Black Prince," good Harness; on trial; £20 the lot. Saddle and Harness Mare, £3 10s. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-ter., Liverpool-st.

WANTED, by a young Man a SITUATION; bookkeeping or cashier. The highest testimony as to character. Wages no object. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a very respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid, in a Gentleman's family; also good SERVANTS waiting engagements. Mrs Craddock's, 51, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family; bath indispensable, within five minutes' walk Post Office. T. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the district of Nundle, a duly qualified MEDICAL MAN, a good bonus offered. Apply to Dr. Macfarlane, Phillip-street, any morning before 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, for the country; the man as Cook, his wife as Laundress. Apply, with references, this morning, between 10 and 11, to Mr. Thomas Dawson, 434, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, the Tradesmen and Working Classes to know—
1 pint English ale, 3d; gill rum, 4½d.
Elephant and Castle, King and Pitt streets.

WANTED, to BUY Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Marble Washstands, Sewing-machines, Table Linen, and Furniture of every description. Parties breaking up housekeeping or removing from the colony, and wishing to avoid the publicity of a sale by auction, may find the undersigned willing to purchase for cash the whole or any part of their goods.
Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant. At Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-st., opp. Domain Gates.

APARTMENTS to LET, unfurnished. 269, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS to LET, with or without board. 9, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club. Baths.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Miss Hayes, 157, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street, Hyde Park.

BALMAIN.—To LET, comfortable Waterside COTTAGE, near end of Nicholson-street, next Vernon Cottage; 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, pantry; plenty of water; splendid view of the harbour; rent, £45 per annum. Apply to Cashier, at Mr. Dawson's, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street.

BURWOOD.—To be LET, from 1st April next, No. 2, Burwood Heights, a detached verandah COTTAGE, pleasantly situated within five minutes' walking distance of the Railway Station; it contains six rooms, exclusive of kitchen, pantry, washhouse, &c., and is abundantly supplied with water contained in large underground tank, bricked and cemented. Permission to view, kindly allowed by Mrs. Clapham, the present tenant.

CHANGE OF AIR, near Sutton Forest.—Parties can be accommodated in a comfortable Cottage in this very healthy and romantic district. Gents fond of shooting would meet with good sport. Persons giving notice will be conveyed to and from the station free of expense. E. TOOSE, Kangaloon, near Bowrall.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, just vacated by F. Lassetter, Esq., at Kiribilli Point, to LET, containing dining and drawing rooms, each 27 x 21, with bedrooms to correspond; verandah 150 feet long by 12 feet wide, bath room, servants' rooms, coachhouse and stable, and every requisite for a gentleman's family. Extensive water frontage, and a view not surpassed in the colony. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence. 20, Wynyard-square.

MANLY BEACH.—PIER COTTAGE vacant, furnished, every convenience. Apply Pier Hotel.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen, corner of Crown and Albion streets, Surry H.

PRIVATE Board and Residence for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. Weeks, 13, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 3 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE, six rooms, good yard, and water. Apply T. Alston, Paddington.

TO LET, 7-roomed HOUSE, Kent-street North. Moore, Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, a large front ROOM, furnished or unfurnished. 112, Goulburn-street.

TO LET, 128, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street. W. Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, HOUSE, Helena-terrace, Pyrmont, 4 rooms, kitchen; rent 13s. W. Day, 66, Union-st., Pyrmont.

TO LET, NORTHALLERTON COTTAGE, Point-street, Pyrmont; marine residence. W. Day, Pyrmont.

TO LET, PYRMONT BRIDGE HOTEL; low rent. W. Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, COTTAGE, corner of Hereford-st., Glebe Point Road. James Anderson, Mort's Passage.

TO LET, a 2-roomed COTTAGE, Francis-st. Glebe, rent 6s. Mrs. Pratt, next Palmer, 'bus proprietor.

TO LET, SHOP, No. 726, Brickfield-hill, near Woolpack Inn. Apply 31, Prince-street.

TWO HOUSES to LET or SELL. Forest-street, Glebe. Mr. Paget.

TO LET, a large DWELLING HOUSE, with every convenience, suitable for a private family. Rent low. Apply 119, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a first-rate PUBLIC-HOUSE, with Colonial Wine Stores attached, situated in the best part of King-street. For particulars apply to A. Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, newly-erected COTTAGE, Elizabeth-street, adjoining Albert Cricket Ground; water, stoves, and large drying ground. Apply to John Cahill, Botany Road, Redfern; or G. R. Whiting, 3, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, 4 rooms, servant's room, and kitchen, Barcom-street, opposite the Ice Works; splendid view. Inquire next door, or at Ice Hotel, South Head Road.

TO LET, the PREMISES of the undersigned, occupying the best business site in the city. Extensive attached stores, large yard, dry cellars 70 x 25 x 10 feet high. Immediate possession.
E. C. Weekes and Co.,
398, George-street.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE on the Edgecliff Road, at present in the occupation of M. C. Machardy, Esq., containing a handsome drawing-room 38 feet by 18 feet, dining-room, parlour, four bedrooms, dressroom, and bathroom; also kitchen and servants' apartments, coach-house, and stables, garden and large paddock. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Upper Paddington, on the main road to South Head, a semi-detached HOUSE, with good entrance hall, consisting of eight apartments, of suitable height and dimensions, with spacious verandahs and covered balcony, the aspect from which commanding a beautiful and extensive range of suburban scenery; this, coupled with the fact of the well-known salubrity of the air, commends itself as a most desirable place of residence to parties who may be on the look out for houses. Rates and taxes paid. Application for further particulars to H. H. Newman, house and general agent, 126, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, at Upper Paddington, on the main road to South Head, a semi-detached HOUSE, consisting of eight apartments, of suitable height and dimensions, with spacious verandahs and covered balcony, the aspect from which commanding a beautiful and extensive range of suburban scenery; this, coupled with the fact of the well-known salubrity of the air, commends itself as a most desirable place of residence to parties who may be on the look out for houses. Rates and taxes paid. Application for further particulars to H. H. Newman, house and general agent, 126, Elizabeth-street.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, central situation. Rent, 10s. 198, Castlereagh-street.

PROPERTIES TO LET AND FOR SALE.

Lynwood, Glebe Point.—This property, within a few yards of Toxteth Park, at present in the occupation of the owner, is now to LET. It comprises, on the ground floor, drawing, sitting, dining room, and library, five bedrooms, bath and dressing room, school and billiard room, two pantries, kitchen, storeroom, laundry, and the usual outhouses; the basement contains four rooms for servants, and the attics consist of three extensive rooms. The garden, comprising a large area of ground, is in splendid order, and planted with the choicest flowering shrubs, flowers, and fruit trees. The stabling is very commodious, the entire property is in excellent condition, and is ready for immediate occupation.

Stoneleigh House, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.—This establishment comprises—on the ground floor, large entrance hall, sitting-room, dining-room, and bedroom; leading off from the hall are two pantries, kitchen, scullery, laundry, various outhouses, bath rooms, &c. Extensive paved yards, coachhouse, two-stall stable, and harness-room; large paddock, back and side entrance. Water laid on, and well of good water, with patent force pump; patent closets, and other domestic conveniences. The upper floor contains drawing-room, and numerous bedrooms, with apartments for groom and female servants. The carpets, curtains, poles, inside and outside blinds, floorcloth, and stair carpeting, all new, can be taken by the incoming tenant at a valuation, if desired.

Good Business Premises, in William-street, near Victoria-street.—Compact Residence, with good shop, suitable for any kind of business. The premises are in excellent order, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate.

Woodland Bank, Woollahra.—A detached Cottage, containing entrance hall, two large rooms, pantry, storeroom, and bedroom on ground floor; large kitchen with patent stove, laundry with copper built in, garden back and front, shed, bathroom, tank, and three bedrooms up stairs. Rent, £80 a year.

Good Family Residence, No. 4, Prince-street, near the bridge, nine rooms, large entrance hall, balcony, coach-house, stabling, numerous outhouses, and everything necessary for a comfortable dwelling. The premises have been thoroughly renovated. Rent moderate.

Kellett House, Darlinghurst, recently the residence of W. F. Buchanan, Esq.; the rooms are all large; outhouses of every description; extensive gardens; stabling, coach-houses, bath rooms, and every other convenience.

Britannia-terrace, Point Piper Road. Two Houses, each containing 5 rooms, kitchen and servants' room; washhouse with copper; verandah and balcony; small garden in front; plenty of good water, and splendid view of harbour. Rent, £65 a-year. Taxes free.

Randwick. — A comfortable Villa Residence, containing 10 rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, and all necessary outhouses. Attached to the house are 20 acres of land, partly cleared. Rent low.

Adelaide Cottage, Newtown, near Railway Station, 5 rooms, kitchen, servant's room; verandah, bath-room. Rent, £55 a-year.

Botany Road, Chippendale—Extensive premises, suitable for hay and corn store or for furniture broker.

St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo. — A well-known and long established boarding-house. No goodwill required.

Richmond House, New South Head Road, opposite the Bayswater Hotel—15 rooms, with large stables, &c. Rent, £150 a-year.

Eight well-finished houses on South Head Road, near the Church of the Sacred Heart—4 rooms and kitchen; well suited for mechanics.

Dynevor-terrace, College-street, Hyde Park, 8 spacious and lofty rooms, balcony, verandah, kitchen, servant's room, and various outhouses.

Two Houses in Dixon-street, near Liverpool-street, 13s and 14s a week.

House, Upper Forbes-street, No. 241. Rent, 20s a week.

No. 177, Premier-terrace, William-street, 7 rooms, kitchen, and out-offices. Rent, £100 a-year.

Commodious Family Residence, No. 22, Cumberland-street North, 9 rooms; gas and water laid on. Rent, £150 a year.

123, Prince-street North.—Good Family Residence, 7 rooms. Rent, £100 a-year, and taxes.

Dover Cottage, Rushcutter's Bay, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's-room, bath-house, verandah facing bay, good water and 1 acre of ground, fenced. £1 a week.

Nelson Lodge, with front and back gardens, situate at Cook's River, containing 14 rooms; abundance of excellent water, and every convenience.

Hunter's Hill.—A Waterside Residence, close to the ferry, containing seven rooms, kitchen, storeroom, pantry, servant's room, garden, orchard, 4 acres of land, outhouses, &c., bathing house, plenty of good fresh water, and is conveniently situated to the ferry.

St. John's-terrace, Glebe.—A House, containing four rooms, two attics, kitchen, servant's room, bath room, and verandah. Rent to a permanent tenant will be low.

Furnished House, in Lower Fort-street, opposite the Observatory; the back commands an extensive harbour view and the locality is well known for its salubrity.

Wanted to Purchase, for cash, a good six-roomed House, in the city, with servants' room and kitchen, and good yard. A property standing back from the street, with balcony and verandah preferred. The advertiser is prepared to invest from £800 to £1000, and the terms will be cash on completion of the deeds.

STORES.

Two newly-erected and capacious stores on the east side of the Circular Quay, each containing four flats, and capable of storing several thousand tons of goods. Can be let separately or together.

Capital Stores and Warehouse, Jamison-street. Two large cellars are included. Rent, £10 per month; taxes paid.

Capacious Stores, Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay—3 floors, with great depth. Rent, £110 a year.

Good Dry Stores, in Wingate's-buildings, Pitt-street North. Rent, £75 a-year.

To Merchants and others requiring storage.—To let, a large Store, two floors, capable of stowing a great quantity of goods. Rent, £52 a-year.

OFFICES.

To Solicitors, Brokers, and Public Companies.—Suites of Offices over Mr. Charles Moore's auction rooms. Rent very low.

Belmore-chambers, George-street, over the new Mercantile Bank, and adjoining the London Chartered Bank.

A Suite of Offices over Messrs. Stanford and Co.'s, in the centre of George-street; well adapted for a solicitor or public company.

Other Offices and Stores in various parts of the city.

FOR SALE.

Waterside Residence, Holbrook, Kiribilli Point, North Shore—11 rooms, exclusive of kitchen and all outhouses; garden, consisting of an acre of ground; stone wharf and boat harbour; tanks cut out of the solid rock—capacity, 25,000 gallons.

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